|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DRUG | TRADE NAME | ACTIVE INGREDIENT | INDICATIONS | DOSAGE | CONTRAINDICATIONS | WITHDRAWAL TIME |
| **Fluid therapy** | 8% Dextrose and 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP [1000ml] | Dextrose and Sodium Chloride | Dehydration, supportive therapy | Depends of level of dehydration | Fluid overload can occur exacerbating Renal failure and Heart failure |  |
| Dextrose 50% | Dextrose | Hypoglycaemia or supportive therapy | Cows 0.1-0.2 gm/kg/hr IV | Animals with low electrolyte concentrations |  |
| Sterile water for injection |  | for drug diluent use |  |  |  |
| **NSAID** | Banamine | Flunixin Meglumine | non-narcotic, nonsteroidal, analgesic agent with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activity  Muscle pain, | Horse: 1.1mg/kg  Cattle: 1.1 to 2.2 mg/kg | Cattle: NSAIDs inhibit production of prostaglandins which are important in signaling the initiation of parturition. The use of flunixin can delay parturition and prolong labor which may increase the risk of stillbirth. | 4 days- meat  3 days- milk |
| **beta-2-adrenergic agonist** | Ventipulmin | Clenbuterol | horses affected with airway obstruction, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) | 0.5 mL/100 lbs of body weight | Should not be used in pregnant mares near term. |  |
| **Glucocorticoid** | Dexakel 0.2 | Dexamethasone Sodium Phosphate 2 | Metabolic disorders such as acetonaemia in cattle, and pregnancy toxaemia in sheep.  Allergic conditions such as pruritic skin  Induction of parturition in cattle | IV or IM use;  Horses & cattle  (10-30 mg/kg dexanlethasone)  Foals & calves  (2 -5 mg/kg dexamethasone)  Sheep, goats & pigs (2 -5 mg /kg dexanlethasone) | diabetes, osteoporosis and fractures, heart and renal insufficiency, and pregnancy. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Inhibit insulin** | PROGLYCEM | Diazoxide | symptomatic hypoglycemia | Depends on severity | Diazoxide should not be used in patients with functional hypoglycemia or for treating hypoglycemia secondary to insulin overdosage in diabetic patients, use cautiously in patients with congestive heart failure or renal disease. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Neurologic** | Atropine Sulphate | Atropine Sulphate | use as an antidote in the treatment of organophosphate insecticide poisoning of cattle, horses and sheep | Horses - 0.01 – 0.02 mg/kg IV  Sheep - 0.15 – 0.3 mg/kg IM | Contraindicated in conditions where anticholinergic effects would be detrimental (e.g., narrow angle glaucoma,  tachycardias, ileus, urinary obstruction) | 28 day meat  6 day milk |
| Buscopan Injectable Solution | N-butylscopolammonium bromide | Antispasmodic (spasmolytic) and anticholinergic drug for intravenous use in horses only (Colic) | 0.3 mg/kg body weight IV | should not be used in impaction colics associated with ileus, or in horses with glaucoma |  |
| NEUROMAX 1,5% | Ammonium chloride. | Reversible block of nerve fibers. Neuralgia, myalgia. Myositis, muscular contracture. Articular degenerative  disease. Bursitis. Synovitis. Periostitis. | Dosage depends on the area to be treated. Perineural application. Digital nerves 2 to 4 ml. Palmar nerves 3 to 5 ml. Superficial peroneal nerve 3 ml. Deep peroneal nerve 5 to 7 ml. Tibial nerve 5 to 7 ml. Dorsal Metacarpal/metatarsal periostitis and/or Intermetacarpal/intermetatarsal osteitis: 5 ml or more, according to Vet prescription. Intramuscular infiltrations: 5 ml x point of application, with a total 50 ml dose per croup, blade, or back. |  |  |
| **Metabolic** | Sodium bicarbonate | Sodium bicarbonate | Alkalinizing agent used to treat metabolic acidosis & alkalinize urine; may be used adjunctively for hypercalcemic or hyperkalemic crises | Cattle: 2 – 5 mEq/kg IV for a 4 – 8 hour period | contraindicated in patients with metabolic or respiratory  alkalosis, excessive chloride loss secondary to vomiting  or GI suction, at risk for development of diuretic-induced  hypochloremic alkalosis, or with hypocalcemia where alkalosis may induce tetany |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Diuretic** | Urolix Diuretico | Antranilic sulfamoyl | reduces edemas caused by renal, hepatic and cardiac affections or burns | Bovine: 1.5 mg per kg of body weight), twice a day in a period of 6 to 8 hours. | Do not administer to dehydrated animals. | 2 days meat;  2 days milk |
| **Wound healing/prevents infection** | Aluspray | aluminium powder | Open wounds | Apply to sterile wound |  |  |
| **Anti-toxin** | Tetanus Antitoxin | Tetanus toxoid | prevention and treatment of tetanus in animals | 1500 units administered SC or IM for prevention.  For treatment; administer 10,000 to 50,000 units to horses and cattle, 3,000 to 15,000 units to sheep and swine | Anaphylactoid reaction may occur following administration frequently in horses. | Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Respiratory Stimulant** | Dopram injection | Doxapram HCL | A CNS stimulant used to stimulate the breathing process of an animal patient during or after anesthesia is administered. It is also used to initiate breathing in newborns that have undergone a difficult birth or a C-section. | 0.2mg/lb for horses  Approx.- 0.44mg/kg in horses | Excessive doses may produce hyperventilation which may lead to respiratory alkalosis**.** | \_\_\_\_\_ |