

Miscellaneous Drugs						
DRUGS	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	INDICATIONS	DOSAGE/CONCENTRATION & ROUTES OF ADMIN.	TOXIC/LETHAL DOSE	WITHDRAWAL TIME	CONTRADICTIONS
Banamine Banamine® Flunixinime [Flunixin Meglumine injection] 50mg/ml	Flunixin Meglumine	Anti-inflammatory and analgesic. Used in horses for the alleviation of inflammation and pain associated with musculoskeletal disorders and for the alleviation of visceral pain associated with colic. Banamine Injectable Solution is used in swine & cattle for the control of pyrexia (fever) associated with bovine respiratory disease and endotoxemia, and for the control of inflammation in endotoxemia.	HORSE <u>Musculoskeletal disorders:</u> 0.5 mg per pound (1 mL/100 lbs) of body weight once daily intravenous or intramuscular injection and repeated for up to 5 days. CATTLE <u>Control of pyrexia associated with bovine respiratory disease and endotoxemia and control of inflammation in endotoxemia:</u> 1.1-2.2 mg/kg of body weight given by slow intravenous administration either once a day as a single dose or divided into two doses administered at 12-hour intervals for up to 3 days. SWINE: Pyrexia: 2.2mg/kg IM once daily in neck (10ml max per site)	LD ₅₀ 53 – 157 mg/kg (rat), 176 to 249 mg/kg (male mouse, female estimate)	Meat – 10 days Milk – 72 hours	History of hypersensitivity
Dexakel 0.2 Dixazone	Dexamethasone	Non-infectious inflammatory processes, in particular acute inflammation of the musculoskeletal system, such as: arthritis, periarthritis, tendovaginitis, burzitis, luciations, myositis, inflammation of the joints in the horse and sprain. As auxiliary therapy in acute inflammatory diseases together with the appropriate anti-inflammatory therapy. Allergies, such as: asthma, skin allergies, bites snakes. Metabolic disorders such as acetonemia (cattle ketosis), pregnancy toxemia (in sheep). For the injection of partus in ruminants in the last phase of pregnancy. Shock and stress conditions (circulatory collapse, anaphylactic shock, trauma).	Intravenous, intramuscular and intraarticular use. HORSES (IM/IA), <u>bovine ketosis</u> (IV): 1-2 ml/100kg DOGS: <u>Allergies:</u> 0.05 - 0.2mL/kg tm (IM) <u>Cerebral edema:</u> 1mL/kg <u>Shock:</u> 2.5mL/kg (IV) SHEEP, GOAT Toxemia 6mL/50 kg (IM)	Oral LD ₅₀ – Rat >3,000mg/kg	Meat: 21 days Milk: 84 hours Not given to horses whose meat is intended for human consumption.	Animals suffering from diabetes mellitus, osteoporosis, heart disorders caused by blood vessel congestion, kidney failure, tuberculosis, hypercorticism, acute pancreatitis, viremia and at the same time with vaccination. Should not be used in pregnancy, epilepsy, severe parasitosis, viral infections, cardiac, renal and gastric disorders, corneal ulcer, glaucoma, and vaccination (due to immunosuppressive effects) as well as before major surgery because it slows down the healing of the wound.

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Atropine Sulphate	Atropine Sulfate	Used in the eye to dilate the pupil. This effect is used in reducing pain due to a corneal ulcer, an eye injury, corneal disease, uveal disease or after cataract surgery. Atropine ophthalmic medication is also useful in treating glaucoma.	Intravenous, Intramuscular, or Subcutaneous DOGS & CATS: 1 mL for each 20 lbs. of body weight as a pre-anesthetic adjuvant, or to reduce salivation, bronchial secretions, or internal peristalsis associated with colic or diarrhea. As an antidote for para-sympathomimetic drugs, 1 mL for each 7.5 lbs. of body weight.	Subcutaneous LD ₅₀ Rat 250mg/kg Intravenous LD ₅₀ Rat 73mg/kg Intramuscular LD ₅₀ Rat 920mg/kg	-	Atropine should not be used in animals with known hypersensitivity or allergy to the drug. It should also not be used if a gastrointestinal obstruction or infection is suspected. Do not use atropine if inflammation of the large bowel is present. Never give atropine to an animal that has been diagnosed as having glaucoma.
8.4% Sodium Bicarbonate injection, USP		Treatment of metabolic acidosis which may occur in severe renal disease, uncontrolled diabetes, circulatory insufficiency due to shock or severe dehydration, extracorporeal circulation of blood, cardiac arrest and severe primary lactic acidosis.	Suitable concentrations range from 1.4% (isotonic) to 8.4% (undiluted), depending upon the clinical condition and requirement of the patient. <u>acidosis is unknown</u> , a safe average of sodium bicarbonate is 5 mEq (420 mg) per kilogram of body weight <u>severe metabolic acidosis</u> , bicarbonate solutions containing 90–180 mEq/L (approximately 7.5 – 15 g) may be given at rates of 1–1.5 liters during the first hour.	Rat Oral LD ₅₀ 4220 mg/kg Mouse Oral LD ₅₀ 3360mg/kg Rat Inhalation LC ₅₀ > 900mg/m ³	-	Patients who are losing chloride by vomiting or from continuous gastrointestinal suction, and in patients receiving diuretics known to produce a hypochloremic alkalosis.
Sterile water for injection [for drug diluent use]		Use only as a solvent or diluent vehicle for parenterally administered drugs or solutions and as a source of water for parenteral fluid replenishment after suitable additives are introduced.	Intravenous Dose is usually dependent upon the age, weight and clinical condition of the patient.	-	-	Do not administer without the addition of a solute. Do not use for intravenous injection unless the osmolar concentration of additives totals at least 112 mOsmol/liter (two-fifths of the normal osmolarity of the extracellular fluid — 280 mOsmol/liter). Do not administer unless solution is clear and container is undamaged. Discard unused portion.

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Neuromax 1.5% [neurolitico]		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 2-4 ml. Palmar nerves 3-5 ml. Superficial peroneus nerve 3 ml. Deep peroneal nerve 5-7 ml. Tibial nerve 5-7 ml. Metacarpal / dorsal metatarsal periostitis and Intermetacarpal / intermetatarsal osteitis: 5 ml or more, according to the criteria of the Veterinarian. Intramuscular infiltrations: 5 ml per injection site, establishing a dose of 50 ml total per croup, palette or back and loin. It may be applied with anti-inflammatories or local anesthetics according to the criteria of the Veterinarian. Repeat the dosage as many times as necessary once the effects of the previous application disappear, since unlike phenol-based neurolytics,			
Urolix Diuretico		To reduce edemas produced by renal, hepatic, cardiac or burn conditions. To stimulate diuresis. To increase the excretion of sodium, potassium and chlorine ions. To produce forced diuresis in the treatment of intoxications. To prevent on race horses epistaxis ("bleeding" horses).	Intramuscular or intravenous. BOVINE & EQUINE: 5-10mL twice a day, c / 6 to 8 hours. SWINE: 5mL per 50kg CANINES & FELINES: 0.25-0.50mL per 5 kg, every 12 hours (maximum total dose 40 mg).	-	Meat – 48 hours Milk – 48 hours	Liver disorders.
Aluspray	Aluminum powder 4%	Protective barrier against external irritant agents in wounds in small and large animals.	Spray directly on to cover entire wound with a thin layer of powder	-	-	Known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients, suffering from severe renal impairment. On teat injuries in lactating animals producing milk for human consumption
Tetanus Antitoxin [equine origin]	Clostridium tetani toxin	Prevention and treatment of tetanus due to Clostridium tetani.	<u>Treatment administer</u> 10,000-50,000 units to HORSES & CATTLE and 3,000-15,000 units to SHEEP & SWINE . Animals that suffer <u>slow healing puncture wounds or deep abrasions</u> should be given a second dose of antitoxin in seven (7) days and additionally as considered necessary. Confers immediate passive immunity lasting about 7-14 days. 1,500 units administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly is the recommended dose for prevention.		Meat – 21 days	