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| Name of drug | Class of drug | Active ingredient | Description | Indications | Adverse effects | Additional info |
| Combikel | antibiotics | Dihydrostreptomycin (aminoglycoside antibiotic)  Benzathine benzylpenicillin (penicillin- based antibiotic) | Injectable suspension antibiotic given IM or SC. Dihydrostreptomyci n protects against gram negative cocci and bacilli with added gram-positive protection. | Treating infections with organisms that are DHS sensitive or penicillin G resistant. Post-operative prevention of infection | Risks hypersensitivity reactions and irritation at site of injection. Procaine seldom causes abortion in pregnant sows and nervous reactions in pigs. Prolonged administration leads to: deafness, vestibulotoxic (ataxia, incoordination, nystagmus) and nephrotoxic signs | Anesthetics and muscle relaxants potentiate the effects of the drug. Contraindication s include: Known hypersensitivity and renal insufficiency. |
| Tetravet | Antibiotic and antiseptic | Oxytetracycline hydrochloride Gentian violet | The oxytetracycline hydrochloride is a broad- spectrum antibiotic. The gentian violet component is antiseptic and is used to protect against both fungal and bacterial injections | Used to prevent infection in cuts, abrasions and other breaks in the skin | Can cause irritation in deep open wounds Causes staining of the affected area | Tetravet is used prior to the larvicide (larvicid) allowing the antibiotic and antiseptic effects to act on the wound. Larvicid prevents maggot infections. |
| Larvicid. | Larvicie | Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate (acetylcholinesterase inhibitor) | Organophosphorus insecticidal spray which has added antiseptic properties. | Prevention of myasis in open wounds (prevent egg laying as well as kills the existing larvae)  Post-surgical wound care also preventing myasis | Signs of organophosphate poisoning: Hypersalivation, increased sweating, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, blurring of vision. | Use as needed (enough to cover the affected area) Toxic residues can affect the user through inhalation, intradermal absorption or accidental ingestion. Safety masks and gloves should be worn to prevent toxicity in user. Antidote for toxicity is pralidoxime or atropine sulphate. |