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| Analgesics and Anesthetics | | | | | | |
| **Generic/Brand Name** | **Active Ingredient** | **Use** | **Dosage and Administration** | **Contraindications** | **Withdrawal Times (WDT)** | **Side Effects** |
| Xyla | Xylazine: 20 mg | -for sedation  -has analgesic effect  -muscle relaxer | Cattle, IM  dose 1 : 0.25 ml per 100 kg; sedation, small operations  dose 2 : 0.5 ml per 100 kg; small operations dose 3 :  1 ml per 100 kg; larger operations  dose 4 : 1.5 ml per 100 kg; very extensive operations  Horses, IV: 4ml per 100kg  Sheep, IM:  0.15 per 10 kg | -given to animals that have a pyometra as they most likely have hypersensitivity to xylazine | For meat: 5 days  For milk: 4 days | -hypersalivation  -vomiting  -decreased heart rate  -decreased respiration rate |
| Ketamin | Ketamine | -dissociative general anaesthetic  -useful in controlling pain as NMDA-receptor is  inhibited | IV:  Up to 2 mg/kg  IM:  10 mg/kg | -contraindicated in patients who have exhibited prior hypersensitivity reactions | Meat:  3 days  Milk:  48 hours | -if given too fast, depression can occur |
| Lidocaine 2% | Lidocaine hydrochloride 2%  Sodium lactate 0.5%  Sodium chloride 0.5%  Propylene glycol 5.2% | -used as a local anaesthetic for nerve conduction, infiltrating anaesthesia and producing epidural | Small ruminants:  No more than 5 mg/kg  Cattle, Horses:  5 to 15 ml/kg (epidural)  Cattle, Horses:  5 to 20 ml/kg (nerve block) | -contraindicated in animals with known hypersensitivity reaction |  | -hypersensitivity reactions  -respiratory arrest |
| Banixin-50 | Fluixin:  50 mg  Excipients ad: 1 ml | -used as an NSAID and a non-narcotic analgesic with antipyretic properties  -used for acute  inflammatory reactions | Cattle, IM/IV: 2 ml/45 kg  Swine IM/IV: 2 ml/45kg  Horse,IM/IV: 1 ml/45kg | -cannot be administered to pregnant mares or sows  -cannot be used in horses used for competitive sports  -not to be used in lactating mares producing milk for human consumption  -not to be administered to hypovolemic/hypotension | For meat Cattle:  14 days Pigs:  24 days  For milk  Cattle: 2 days | -GI irritation, ulceration, haematology, in dehydrated, hypovolemic, hypotensive animals  -anaphylactoid reactions (rare) |

animals suffering from cardiac, hepatic, renal disease