

Drug Name and active agents	Used for treating	Dosages and route of administration	Contra indications	Withdrawal Time
Micotil [®] (Tilmicoim)	Treats bovine and ovine respiratory disease caused by <i>Man. haemolytica</i>	10mg/kg given SC in both species	Do not give IV using powered syringes. Fatal in swine. Lactating animals	7 days for slaughter
Terramycin [®] (Oxytetracycline)	Treats <i>Mycoplasma</i> , <i>Pasteurella</i> , <i>Rickettsia</i> , <i>Spirochetes</i> , <i>M. bovis</i> & <i>Chlamydia</i> in calves, beef and non-lactating cattle. May be used in horses with Lyme dz, Potomac Horse Fever, <i>Lawsonia intracellularis</i> in foals.	<u>Cattle:</u> ~ 20mg/kg SC/IM: Pneumonia. ~ 11mg/kg SC/IM/ IV: Footrot. ~ 50mg/kg: resp. tract infections. <u>Horses:</u> ~6.6mg/kg IV: Lyme & PHF ~15 mg/kg PO: <i>Lawsonia</i> <u>Sheep:</u> 10mg/kg SC	Hypersensitivity reactions to tetracycline. Pregnant animals. Liver and renal insufficient patients. Lactating animals	7 days for slaughter
Tylosin [®] (Tylosin Tartrate)	For chronic colitis in cattle, sheep and swine	<u>Cattle:</u> 17.6mg/kg IM daily. Bronchopneumonia – 4mg/kg <u>Swine:</u> 8.8mg/kg IM q12 <u>Sheep & goats:</u> 10mg/kg SC	Patients hypersensitive to it or other macrolides	<u>Cattle:</u> Meat: 21days for slaughter Milk: 72hours cattle 48hours (goats) <u>Swine:</u> 14 days for slaughter
Combikel 40 L.A. [®] (Procaine Benzylpenicillin, Dihydrostreptomycin)	Used against most Gram - negative cocci, bacilli and anaerobes, and Gram – negative bacteria; a broad spectrum antibiotic	<u>Cattle:</u> 0.05-0.1ml/kg. <u>Horses, Pigs:</u> 0.1ml/kg IM or SC routes may be used in both	Hypersensitivity and renal insufficiency in patients.	Meat: 72 hours before slaughter
Trisulkel [®] (Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole)	Used when a single antibiotic is not effective. Treats prostate infections and infections caused by methicillin-resistant staphylococci	<u>Horses:</u> 15-30 mg/kg, PO q12. <u>Swine:</u> 48mg/kg, IM <u>Cattle:</u> 25mg/kg, IV, IM, q24. <u>Calves:</u> 48mg/kg IV/IM, q24	Not to be used in horses with liver parenchymal damage, blood dyscrasis, or history of sulfonamide sensitivity. Not to be used in animals intended for food	<u>Cattle:</u> slaughter – 10days, milking – 96hours. Not FDA approved for horses intended for food
Amoxicillin (Amoxicillin)	First drug of choice for suspected infections that have no sensitivity & culture test done	<u>Cattle:</u> 6-10mg/kg <u>Calves:</u> 7mg/kg PO, q8 <u>Horses:</u> 20-30mg/ kg PO, q6. <u>Foals:</u> 15-30mg/ kg IV/IM, q6-8	Hypersensitive patients. Do not use oral route if patient in shock or septicemia present	<u>Cattle:</u> slaughter – 10 days, milking – 60 hours

<p>Cefokel (Ceftiofur HCl)</p>	<p><u>Pigs:</u> Treatment of bacterial resp. dz</p> <p><u>Cattle:</u> Treatment of bacterial resp. disease and footrot. For the treatment of the bacterial component of acute post-partum (puerperal) metritis within 10 days after calving. The indication is restricted to cases where treatment with another antimicrobial has failed.</p>	<p><u>Pigs:</u> 3mg/kg, IM or 1 ml/16kg at each injection.</p> <p><u>Cattle:</u> Respiratory disease: 1mg /kg, SC. Footrot: 1mg/kg SC injection. Acute post-partum metritis within 10 days of calving: 1mg/kg for 5 consecutive days SC</p> <p><u>Sheep:</u> 1.1mg - 2.2mg/kg IM</p>	<p>Hypersensitive patients to ceftiofur and other β-lactam antibiotics. Do not inject intravenously. If resistance to Cephalosporins or beta-lactam antibiotics has occurred.</p>	<p><u>Cattle:</u> 3 days for slaughter. Milking – 72hours</p> <p><u>Pigs:</u> 4 days for slaughter</p> <p>None required for sheep</p>
<p>GentaVed[®] (Gentamicin Sulfate)</p>	<p>Used against wide variety of bacteria, especially Gram-negative aerobic bacilli and Staph. strains in horses, shhep and pigs. Usually the only effective agent against severe Gram-negative infections.</p>	<p><u>Horses:</u> 6.6mg/kg, IV/IM (q24). <u>Foals:</u> 11-15 mg/kg q24</p> <p><u>Pigs:</u> 5mg/kg, PO/IM in neonates; 1.1mg/kg in weanlings PO. 2.2mg/kg to treat swine dysentery</p> <p><u>Sheep:</u> 5mg/kg IM</p>	<p>Hypersensitive patients and patients with renal disease.</p>	<p><u>Pigs:</u> 40 days for slaughter in piglets, 14 in neonatal swine, 10 days for weanlings and adults</p>
<p>Duphamox LA[®] (Amoxicillin)</p>	<p>Broad-spectrum semi-synthetic bactericidal in action for use in cattle and pigs. <i>In vitro</i> it is effective against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria which include: <i>E. coli</i>, <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>, <i>Proteus mirabilis</i>, some <i>Salmonella sp.</i>, <i>Staphylococcus sp.</i> and <i>Streptococcus sp.</i> (non penicillinase producing).</p>	<p><u>Cattle and Pigs:</u> 1ml/10kg</p>	<p>Not for use in known cases of hypersensitivity to penicillin or cephalosporins. Not suitable for intravenous or intrathecal use.</p>	<p><u>Cattle:</u> Meat – 23 days, milking – 84 hours</p> <p><u>Pigs:</u> 16 days for slaughter</p>
<p>Multiject IMM[®] (Procaine Penicillin, Streptomycin Sulphate, Neomycin Sulphate, Prednisolone)</p>	<p>Multiject IMM is indicated in the treatment of acute and subacute bovine mastitis in milking cows, accompanied by pain and inflammation caused by bacterial infection sensitive to penicillin, streptomycin and neomycin therapy</p>	<p>The contents of one syringe should be infused into each infected quarter via the teat canal immediately after milking once daily for three consecutive days.</p>	<p>Not to be used in animals being milked or about to be used for meat</p>	<p>Milk - 108 hours. Meat: 7 days for slaughter</p>
<p>Cifran[®] (Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride)</p>	<p>A ‘big gun’ drug used as an alternative to Enrofloxacin as a post antibiotic resort against both Gram-positive and Gram- negative cocci and</p>	<p>Not indicated in food producing animals or in horses. (Enrofloxacin is used instead)</p>	<p>Hypersensitive patients. Dehydrated patients. Young animals.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

	bacilli, in small animals.			
Coprime/ Co-Trimoxazole [®] (Trimethoprim/Sulphamethoxazole)	Used when a single antibiotic is not effective. Treats prostate infections and infections caused by methicillin-resistant staphylococci	<u>Cattle</u> : 25mg/kg, IV, IM, q24. <u>Calves</u> : 48mg/kg IV/IM, q24 <u>Horses</u> : 15-30 mg/kg, PO q12. <u>Swine</u> : 48mg/kg, IM	Horses with liver parenchymal damage, blood dyscrasia, or history of sulfonamide hypersensitivity. Food animals.	<u>Cattle</u> : Meat: 10 days still slaughter Milking: 96hrs Not FDA approved for horses intended for food
Scourban Plus [®] (~Sulphadimidine ~ Sulphadiazine, ~ Streptomycin, ~ Neomycin sulfate, ~ Hyoscine hydrobromide, ~ Kaolin/pectin)	Prevention and treatment of intestinal infections of bacterial origin in horses, cattle, goats and pigs. Prevents and treats scours. Soothes and protects the gut. Contains electrolytes and glycine to restore fluid balance.	<u>Calves, Pigs & Horses</u> : 30ml/25kg orally <u>Piglets</u> : 1 - 2 ml <u>Sheep/Goats</u> : 13ml/25 kg	None specified	MEAT: 14 days till slaughter MILK: 35 days
Metricycline [®] (Chlotetracycline hydrochloride)	Prevents endometritis and also used to treat uterine infections in cattle and pigs	<u>Pigs & Cattle</u> : 6 – 10 mg/kg, IV, IM or 10 – 20 mg/kg PO (both species) once daily	Pregnant patients and patients hypersensitive to tetracycline	Meat: 10 days till slaughter