EQUINE DRUG CHART				
Use	**Drug**	**Dosage**	**Mechanism of Action**	**Contraindications**
Antibiosis	Procaine Penicillin	Dosage; - Intramuscular - 21,000 IU/kg/ twelve to twenty-four hour Half-Life; - 48 to 53 minutes Elimination: - 8.5 ± 1.33 mL/min/kg	- Bactericidal effect by inhibition of bacterial cell wall synthesis	- Allergic reactions; anaphylaxis (hemorrhagic enterocolitis, progressive respiratory distress from coughing to dyspnoea to apnoea) - Immune-mediated haemolytic anaemia (icterus, inappetance, listlessness, paleness of mucous membranes, red-brown urine, splenomegaly, tachycardia) - Toxicity (signs in reported order of occurrence: fright, sudden backing, aimless galloping, loss of coordination, muscle tremors, apnea, cardiac arrest)
Analgesic	Phenylbutazone	Dosage; - 2.0 mg/Lb (2.0 grams/1000Lb) - 1.0 mg/Lb (1.0 grams/1000Lb)	- For relief of inflammatory conditions associated with the musculoskeletal system	- Induce blood dyscrasias, including aplastic anaemia, leucopoenia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia and deaths - Hypersensitivity reactions of the serum-sickness type have also been reported - In addition, phenylbutazone is a carcinogen
	Flunixin	Dosage; - 0.5 mg/Lb (500 mg/1000Lb)	Flunixin meglumine is a relatively potent non-narcotic, nonsteroidal analgesic with anti-inflammatory, anti-endotoxic and anti-pyretic properties. alleviation of inflammation and pain associated with musculo-skeletal disorders and for the alleviation of visceral pain associated with colic, also indicated for the treatment of endotoxaemia or septic shock associated with gastric torsion and for other conditions in which the circulation of the blood to the gastrointestinal tract is compromised.	- Cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, kidney and eye problems - Dangerous for individuals with blood disorders - Significant risk for people with a history of ulcers or gastrointestinal bleeding - Can cause nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, headaches, excitability, and nervous system problems - Avoid with pregnancy
Sedation	Detomidine	Dosage; IV, 10mcg/kg	a non-narcotic sedative and analgesic, is a potent α_2-adrenoreceptor agonist	- hypotension, hypertension, bradycardia, dry mouth, respiratory depression,

			which produces sedation and superficial and visceral analgesia which is dose dependent in its depth and duration Pain relief and sedative for minor surgery.	tachycardia, nausea and vomiting, atrial fibrillation, fever, hyperglycemia, anemia, hypovolemia, hypoxia, atelectasis - should not be used in horses with pre-existing AV or SA block, with severe coronary insufficiency, cerebrovascular disease, respiratory disease, or chronic renal failure. Intravenous potentiated sulfonamides should not be used in anesthetized or sedated horses as potentially fatal dysrhythmias may occur.
	Romifidine	Administer slowly as a single IV injection using a dosage range of 40 - 120 µg/kg (0.4 - 1.2 mL/100 kg body weight) depending on the depth and duration of sedation that is required. onset of action; 30 seconds to 5 minutes, and gradually subsides during the next 2 to 4 hours	- potent α2- adrenoceptor agonist that produces sedation and analgesia - Sedation is induced by stimulation of presynaptic α2-receptors in the central nervous system transient increase in blood pressure due to peripheral vasoconstriction is followed by a compensatory vagal baroreceptor response resulting in longer lasting hypotension and bradycardia A transient change in the conductivity of the cardiac muscle may manifest clinically as a partial atrioventricular block Peripheral vasoconstriction may also lead to a transient reduction in gastrointestinal motility	- contraindicated in horses with known hypersensitivity to romifidine - Intravenous potentiated sulfonamides should not be used in anesthetized or sedated horses as potentially fatal cardiac dysrhythmias may occur
	Butorphanol	Dosage; - IV; 0.1 mg/kg/ 3-4 hrs - IM; 0.02 mg/kg/ 2 or 3 times daily	For the relief of pain associated with colic and postpartum pain in adult horses and yearlings.	Dizziness; drowsiness; dry mouth; light-headedness; nasal irritation; nausea; runny nose; sore throat; stuffy nose; trouble sleeping; unpleasant taste; vomiting Severe allergic reactions (rash; hives; itching; difficulty breathing; tightness in the chest; swelling of the mouth, face, lips, or tongue);

				blurred vision; burning, numbness, or tingling; change in the amount of urine produced; chest pain; confusion; ear pain; fainting; fast, slow, or irregular heartbeat; flushing; hallucinations; mental or mood changes (agitation, anxiety, depression); restlessness; ringing in the ears; seizures; severe or persistent dizziness, drowsiness, or light-headedness; severe or persistent headache or trouble sleeping; shortness of breath; slow, shallow, or difficult breathing; tremors; unusual swelling.
General Anaesthetic	Butorphanol			
	Ketamine	Dosage; - IV bolus at a dose of 2.2 mg/kg	NMDA receptor antagonist Somatic analgesia anaesthetic	Stings IM, Not used in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy patients and hepatic or renal diseases Causes apneustic breathing
	Diazepam	Dosage; - Slow IM; 0.02 – 0.1 mg/kg - Slow IV; 0.05 – 0.4 mg/kg	Diazepam affects the central nervous system and is used as a tranquilizer in horses. It helps in the management of anxiety, and also acts as a skeletal muscle relaxant, as a sedative, and has anticonvulsant effects. It is rapidly absorbed, and peak plasma levels occur within 30 minutes to two hours after dosing. It is easily distributed throughout the body. Diazepam is the anticonvulsant of choice in foals.	Diazepam may cause excitability, aggression, or unusual behavior in some horses. It should be used with caution in debilitated or older horses, especially those with decreased kidney or liver function, and animals in shock, coma, or with significant respiratory depression. Diazepam may be addictive and should not be withdrawn suddenly from animals that have been on long-term treatment.
	Thiopentone	Dosage; - IV; 11 mg/kg	- Rapid onset of action to prevent the patient struggling through the light planes of anesthesia.	- Respiratory depression. - Transient apnea. - Hypotension. - Tachycardia. - Reduction in pain threshold at sub-anesthetic doses.
	Glyceryl Guaicolate Ether (GGE)	Dosage; - 50 mg/kg	Maintenance drug to anaesthetic Provides muscle relaxation	Can make horse weak and prolong recovery Metabolite (catehol) build up can cause excitement

Antibacterial	Tetanus prophylaxis	1 mL dose intramuscularly using aseptic technique. Administer a second 1 mL dose 4 to 8 weeks after the first dose. Revaccinate annually using one 1 mL dose	*Clostridium tetani* toxoid	Transitory local reactions at the injection site may occur