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| DRUG | TYPE OF DRUG | COMPOSITION  | USES | DOSAGE  | WITHDRAWAL PERIOD |
| Vetrimec 1% (Ivermectin) | Antihelmintic | 1% ivermectin, 40% gylcerol formal and propylene glycol.  | Treatment and control of internal and external parasites of cattle and swine. In cattle: treatment and control of gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, grubs, sucking lice and mange mitesIn swine: treatment and control of gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, lice and mange mites | Dose: Cattle: 1mL  per 110ln body weightSwine: 1mL per 75lb body weight |  |
| Aspirin Bolus | Analgesic and Antipyretic | Acetylsalicycoic acid 240grains (15.6g) |  For use as an aid in reducing fever and relief of minor muscle aches and joint pains in cattle , calves, horses and foals. Antipyretic properties help lower body temperature and keep animals more content in extreme heat. | -Administer orally-allow animals to drink water after administrationHorses (mature) : 2-4 bolusesFoals: 1to 2 bolusesCattle (mature) : 2-4 bolusesCalves: 1-2 boluses |  |
| Penstrep-400 | Antibiotic (Bactericidal)  | Contains per ml: Procaine penicillin G - 100,000IU Benzathine penicillin G - 100,000 IU Dihydrostreptomycin sulphate -200mg | Treatment of arthritis, mastitis and gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin sensitive microorganisms like Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, E.coli, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Klebsiella, Listeria, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. | For intramuscular administration: 1mL per 10kg body weight every 72 hours, can be administered every 48 hours if necessary. Note: do not administer more than 20mLmin cattle, more than 10mL in swine and no more than 5mL in calves, sheep and goats per injection site | For kidneys: 45 days For meat: 30 days For milk: 5days |
| Pen-300 | Antibiotic (bactericidal)  | Contains per ml: Procaine penicillin G - 300,000 IU | Treatment of infections caused by bacteria sensitive to penicillin in cattle, sheep, swine, horses, cats and dogs | Large animals: 12mg/kg (1ml per 25kg body weight) by deep IM injection. Small animals: 30mg/kg (1ml per 10 kg body weight) by IM or SC injection. \*Do not use same injection site more than once during a course of treatment \*Do not administer more than 20mlnin cattle and horses or more than 5mL calves, sheep and goats per injection site | For meat and offal: Cattle: 6daysSheep: 4 daysSwine: 5days Horses: 6monthsFor milk :Cattle- 7 days |
| Kombitrim 240 | Antibiotic | Sulfamethoxazole- 200mg Trimethoprim-  40mgExcipients up to 1ml | Used in horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs and cats. Teatment of infections of the respiratory tract , gastrointestinal tract urogenital tract, infections of the skin, soft tissues and wounds and septicemia, caused by sulphamethoxazole/ trimethoprim susceptible bacteria | Given by deep intramuscular, subcutaneous or slow intravenous injection. 24mg/kg b.w or 1ml/10kg b.w once daily or divided over 2 administrations with 12 hour intervals. Treatment should be continued up to 1-2 days after disappearance of clinical symptoms.  |  |
| Kelacyl | Antibiotic (Bactericidal, antimicrobial) | Marbofloxacin 100mg/ml | -Treatment of respiratory infections caused by marbofloxacin-sensitive bacteria in cattle and pigs - Treatment of acute clinical mastitis during lactation caused by marbofloxacin-sensitive strains of E.coli in cattle - Treatment of MMA (Metritis-Mastitis-Agalactia) syndrome caused by marbofloxacin-sensitive bacteria in pigs | In Cattle: -For treatment of respiratory infections : 2mg/kg b.w(body weight) or 1mL/50kg b.w once daily by subcutaneous or intramuscular administration for 3-5 days -For treatment of acute mastitis: Same as respiratory infections, for 3 days and the first injection can be done intravenously In Pigs:For treatment of respiratory infections : 2mg/kg b.w(body weight) or 1mL/50kg b.w once daily by intramuscular administration for 3-5 days -For treatment of MMA syndrome: 2mg/kg b.w(body weight) or 1mL/50kg b.w once daily by intramuscular administration for 3 days  | Cattle: Meat-6 days, milk- 36 hours Pigs: Meat -4 days |
| Limoxin-200 | Antibiotic (Bacteriostatic) | Oxytetracycline base- 200 mg | Treatment of arthritis, gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by oxytetracycline sensitive microorganisms like Bordtella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E.coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia,Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. I’m calves, goats, sheep and swine. | For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration: General: 1ml per 10 kg body weightDosage can be repeated up to 48 hours when necessary. Do not administer more than 20 ML in cattle, More than 10 ML in swine and more than 5ML in calves, sheep and goats per injection site. | For meat: 28days For milk: 7 days |
| Interflox-100 | Antibiotic (bactericidal quinolone) | Enrofloxacin 100mg | Treatment of gastrointestinal and respiratory infection caused by enfrofloxacin sensitive micro organisms like Campylobacter, E.coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. in calves, cattle, Sheep, goats and swine. | For intramuscular or subcutaneous injection-Calves, cattle, sheep and goats: 1ml per 20-40kg body weight for 3-5 days | For meat:Calves,Cow,  sheep and goats - 21 days Swine-14days For milk: 4 days |
| Cefokel 50mg/ml | Antibiotic  | Ceftiofur (as hydrochloride) 50mg/ml Excipients up to 1mL | Used in horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, dogs and cats, Infections of the respiratory tracts, gastrointestinal tract and urogenital tract, infections of skin, tissues and wounds, septic anemia. | Administer via deep intramuscular, subcutaneous or slow intravenous injection. 1mL/10kg b.w once daily or divided over 2 administration with 12 hour intervals.Note: infections associated with bacteria sensitive to ceftiofur | No withdrawal time |
| Xylazine 10% | Sedative/Analgesic  | Xylazine 100 mg/mL | Potent Alpha-2 agonist used as a preanesthetic before both local and general anesthesia in small animals, ruminants and large animal monogastrics. | Horses: 1.1 mg/kg IV or 2.2 mg/kg IMSwine: 1-2.5 mg/kg IM as a preanestheticSheep and goats: 0.2 mg/kg IMCattle sedation: 0.1-0.3 mg/kg IM, 0.05-0.15 mg/kg IV, 0.05-0.07 mg/kg epidurally.Note: Ruminants are 10 times more sensitive to Xylazine than monogastrics. Goats are more sensitive than sheep.  | 8 days for meat, 48 days for milk If yohimbine is used, 7 days for meat, 72 hours for milk. |
| Xylazine 2% | Sedative/ Analgesic | Xylazine 20mg/mL | Potent Alpha-2 agonist used as a preanesthetic before both local and general anesthesia in small animals, ruminants and large animal monogastrics | Horses: 1.1 mg/kg IV or 2.2 mg/kg IMSwine: 1-2.5 mg/kg IM as a preanestheticSheep and goats: 0.2 mg/kg IMCattle sedation: 0.1-0.3 mg/kg IM, 0.05-0.15 mg/kg IV, 0.05-0.07 mg/kg epidurally.Note: Ruminants are 10 times more sensitive to Xylazine than monogastrics. Goats are more sensitive thansheep. | 8 days for meat, 48 days for milk If yohimbine is used, 7 days for meat, 72 hours for milk |
| Banixin-50 | NSAID analgesic, antipyretic  | Flunixin meglumine 50mg/mL | For relief of musculoskeletal or visceral pain. | Cattle: 1.1 to 2.2 mg/kg slow IV Sheep and Goats: 1-2 mg/kg IV. Horses: 1.1 mg/kg IV | Cattle: 14 day meat withdrawal time, 2 day milk withdrawal timePigs: 24 day meat withdrawal time.  |
| Dextrose 50% | Glucose elevating agent | Dextrose 500mg/ml  | Used to treat hypoglycemia. Part of fluid therapy to treat hypokalemia in ketoacidotic patients. Contraindicated in hyperglycemic patients. | Sheep, Swine: 30 to 100 ml IVHorses: 100 to 500 ml IV Cattle: 100 to 500 ml IV | No withdrawal time  |
| Calmasol-440 | Mineral injection   | Calcium gluconate 380 mgMagnesium chloride hexahydrate 60 mgBoric acid | Used for hypocalcemia, uterine atony, | Cattle: 20-30 ml/50kg Sheep,calves and pigs: 3-4 ml/10 kg  To be given slowly intravenously  | No withdrawal time  |
| Aminolean | Vitamin, mineral, amino acid injection. | Amino acids, Dextrose, Electrolytes, B vitamins.  | Used in treatment of debilitated animals  | Adult cattle, pigs, horses: 2 mL/kg Piglets, Foals, calves: 5mL/kg | No withdrawal  |
| Lidocaine Injection | Local anaesthetic  | Lidocaine HCL 20mg/mL | Quick onset and short duration (1-2 hours) Used for nerve block (regional anaesthesia) IV for analgesia or for arrhythmia (Ventricular tachycardia) | Cattle: Epidural- 5 to 15 mL, Nerve Block- 5 to 20mLIV analgesia (experimental) 2mg/kg IV bolus with 100 MICROGRAMS/kg/min CRISheep and Goats: Paravertebral anaesthesia - 3 mL around each Paravertebral nerve, Epidural- 2.86 mg/kgSwine: Epidural-4.4mg/kg Horses: Epidural- 5 to 15 ml, Nerve block 5 to 20 ml. IV analgesia - 1.5 to 5 mg/kg loading dose with 25 to 100 MICROGRAMS CRI  | 9 days for meat7 days for dairy |
| Ketamine 10% | General anaesthetic NDMA receptor agonist (can help with pain) | Ketamine HCL 100 mg/mL | NDMA receptor agonist (can help with pain |  |  |
| Introvit | Multivitamin injection  | Vitamin A Vitamin BVitamin D3Vitamin EVitamin B1Vitamin B2Vitamin B6Vitamin B12D-panathenolNicotinamide Folic acidBiotinCholine chlorideAmino acids | Used to prevent amino acid and vitamin deficienciesUsed for prevention and treatment of stress.  | Cattle 10-15 mLSheep and goats 5-10 mLSwine: 2-10 mL | No withdrawal time  |
| Intrafer-200 B12 | Mineral/vitamin supplement | Iron dextran 200 mgCyanocobalamin (B12) 200 mcg | For prevention or treatment of anaemia | Calves 2-3 ml SC on first week of lifePiglets 1ml IM 3 days after birth. | No withdrawal time  |
| Vitol-450 | Vitamin supplement  | Retinol palmitate (Vitamins A)Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3)Alpha tocopherol acetate (Vitamin E) | For prevention or treatment of Vitamin A,D,E deficiencies I. Farm animalsUsed for prevention or treatment of stress related diseases or vaccinationsImprovement of feed conversion  | Given IM or SCCattle and horses : 4 mlCalves and Foals: 2 mlGoat and Sheep: 1mlSwine 2-3 mlPiglets 0.5-1 ml | No withdrawal time  |