**Post operative drugs**

**Drug calculations**

Animal 176 weighing 100kg

* Flunixin- (1.1 x 100)/50=2.2ml

Animal 172 weighing 150kg

* Flunixin- (1.1 x 150)/50= 3.3ml
* Penstrep- (20,000 x 150)/200,000=15ml
* Xylazine- (0.025 x 150)/20= 0.19ml

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| Name of drug | Class of drug | Active ingredient | Description | Indications | Adverse effects | Dosage given | Additional info |
| combikel | antibiotics | Dihydrostreptomycin  (aminoglycoside antibiotic)  Benzathine benzylpenicillin(penicillin based antibiotic) | Injectable suspention antibiotic given IM or SC.  Dihydrostreptomycin 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 | Cattle: 1ml/10kg  Animal 172, 15ml was given | Anesthetics and muscle relaxants potentiate the effects of the drug.  Contraindications 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 | As much as needed | Tetravet is used prior to the larvicid(larvicid) allowing the antibiotic and antiseptic effects to act on the wound . Larvicid prevents maggot infections |
| Banamine | Non  Steroidal  Anti Inflammatory Drug  (NSAID) | Flunixin meglumine | Used to relieve pain, fever and inflammation by inhibiting COX 1 and COX 2. | Alleviation of pain and inflammation  Control of pyrexia in bovine respiratory disease and endotoxemia | Can exacerbate existing ulcers  Hypersensitivity reactions  Potential delay in parturition  GI and Renal toxicity | Cattle:  1.1mg/kg  Animal  176-was given 2.2ml  Animal 172- was given 3.3ml | Contraindications:  Known hyper sensitivity, renal failure , hepatic failure or hematological disorders  May mask cardio pulmonary signs associated with endotoxemia or intestinal devitalization  If initial dose doesn’t work the others will not as well.  Do not inject intra-arterially as it will cause CNS stimulation leading to hysteria, ataxia, muscle weakness and hyperventilation  Not to be used in horses meant for food.  Not recommended for breeding bulls as there are reports of it being tetratogenic. |
| Larvicid | Larvicie  C:\Users\KIBBLES\Desktop\lab report detail pics 13_26\20130903_150932.jpg | 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 , diarrhea, abdominal pain, blurring of vision | Use as needed (enough to cover the affected area) | Toxic residues can affect the user through inhailation, 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. |