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| Drug name | Active Ingredient | Purpose | Contraindications | Dose/route of administration/ Withdrawal time |
| Cefazolin for injection, USP | 1st generation cephalosporin antibiotics | Used to 1hr prophylatically before surgery | Potential additive nephrotoxicity if cephalosporins are used concurrently with pareneteral aminoglycosides or other nephotoxic drugs | 20-25mg/kg,IM or IV |
| Micotil 300 | antibiotic tilmicosin | Micotil is indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica, P. multocida* and *Histophilus somni* and for the treatment of ovine respiratory disease (ORD) associated with *M. haemolytica*. | 1. Do not administer intravenously to cattle or sheep.  2. Intravenous injection in cattle or sheep will be fatal.  3. Do not use in lambs less than 15 kg body weight  4. Do not administer to animals other than cattle or sheep.  5.Injection of this antibiotic has been shown to be fatal in swine and non-human primates, and it may be fatal in horses and goats. | **In cattle,**  asingle SQ dose of 10 to 20 mg/kg BW(1 to 2 mL/30 kg or 1.5 to 3 mL per 100 lbs).  **In sheep** greater than 15 kg,r a single SQ dose of 10 mg/kg BW(1 mL/30 kg or 1.5 mL per 100 lbs).  Do not inject more than 10 mL per injection site.  Withdrawal time:  7 days for slaughter |
| Marbocyl 10% | . Each 100ml contains marbofloxacin 10g, monothioglycerol 0.1g, metacresol 0.2g and disodium edetate 0.01g | In cattle: Indicated in the treatment of respiratory infections . It is also indicated in the treatment of acute E.coli mastitis.  In pigs: Indicated in the treatment of Metritis Mastitis Agalactia syndrome. | Overdosage may cause acute signs in the form of neurological disorders which should be treated symptomatically.  Intramuscular or subcutaneous injections are well tolerated although transitory inflammatory lesions without clinical impact can occur at the injection site. | **Cattle**: 2mg/kg/day (1ml/50kg) in a single daily injection by IM, subcutaneous(SQ) or IV in cattle  **Pigs**: IM.  Withdrawal period:  **Cattle**- 36hr (milk), 6days (meat  **Swine**: 4 days |
| Duphamox LA [150mg/ml solution for injection] | amoxicillin | The treatment and control of infections caused by organisms sensitive to amoxicillin such as *Actinomyces bovis, Actinobacillus equuli, Actinobacillus lignieresi, Bacillus anthracis* etc. | occasional local tissue reaction may result from the use of this product.  Not for use in sheep producing milk for human consumption | IM for cattle, sheep and pigs.  IM or SQ in dogs and cats.  Dosage rate is 7mg/kg BW daily for up to 5 days Massage the injection site after injection.  Withdrawal period  **Cattle** : 18 days.  **Sheep**: 10 days  **Pigs**:16days |
| Coprime oral suspension | Sulphamethoxazole and Trimethoprim | Used when a single antibiotic is not effective. Treats prostate infections and infections caused by methicillin-resistant staphylococci |  | Horses: 15-30 mg/kg, PO  Other dosages of drug in other routes  Cattle: 25mg/kg, IV, IM,  . Calves: 48mg/kg IV/IM,  Horses: 15-30 mg/kg, PO.  Swine: 48mg/kg, IM  Withdrawal period:  Cattle: Meat: 10 days Milking: 96hrs  Not FDA approved for horses intended for food |
| Silver Sulfadiazine cream [Silvin] | Silver Sulfadiazine | topical antibacterial cream used to prevent burns from becoming infected. Protects against yeast infections and a broad range of bacterial strains, including common strains like E-coli and Staph. | Silver Sulfadiazine Cream should not be used on animals who are allergic to sulfur or sulfa drugs, or on pregnant or nursing animals.  It is for use on skin only |  |

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| Gentamycin 100 | **gentamicin sulfate** | Treats gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by gentamycin sensitive bacteria, like E. coli, Klebsiella, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine. | Hypersensitivity reactions  Administration to animals with a serious impaired hepatic and/or renal function.  High and prolonged application may result in neurotoxicity, ototoxicity or nephrotoxicity. | General dosage: Twice daily 1 ml per 20 - 40 kg body weight for 3 days. IM route Withdrawal times - For kidneys : 45 days. - For meat : 7 days.  - For milk : 3 days. |
| Amoxicllin | Amoxicillin | First drug of choice for suspected infections that have no sensitivity & culture test done | Hypersensitive patients. Do not use oral route if patient in shock or septicemia present | **Cattle**: 6-10mg/kg  **Calves**: 7mg/kg PO, **Horses**: 20-30mg/ kg PO. **Foals:** 15-30mg/ kg IV/IM,  Withdrawal  **Cattle**: meat – 10 days,  milking – 60 hours |
| Combikel 40 L.A | Procaine Benzylpenicillin, Dihydrostreptomycin | Used against most Gram - negative cocci, bacilli and anaerobes, and Gram – negative bacteria; a broad spectrum antibiotic | Hypersensitivity and renal insufficiency in patients. | **Cattle**: 0.05-0.1ml/kg. **Horses,** **Pigs**: 0.1ml/kg  IM or SC routes may be used in both  Withdrawal time  Meat: 72 hours before slaughter |
| Combikel 20/20 | Procaine Benzylpenicillin, Dihydrostreptomycin | infections caused by penicillin G and/or DHS susceptible microorganisms such as respiratory tract infections (shipping fever, pasteurellosis etc. | Do not administer to animals known to be hypersensitive to one of the components  Renal insufficiency  Do not use intravenously | **Adult horse, cattle, pigs**: 12.5 ml/200 kg b.w./day  - **Calves, sheep, goats**: 5 ml/50 kg b.w./day  **- Piglets, dogs, cats**: 0.5 ml/5 kg b.w./day |
| Trisul-kel 240 | Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole | Used when a single antibiotic is not effective. Treats prostate infections and infections caused by methicillin-resistant staphylococci | 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 | Dosage  **Horses**: 15-30 mg/kg, PO. **Swine**: 48mg/kg, IM  **Cattle**: 25mg/kg, IV, IM. **Calves**: 48mg/kg IV/IM  Withdrawal time  **Cattle**: meat– 10days, milking – 96hours.  Not FDA approved for horses intended for food |
| Anflox 10% injection | Norfloxacin | broad spectrum antibacterial Quinolone active against Gram positive, Gram negative and Mycoplasma bacteria. It is indicated in respiratory and intestinal diseases of bovine, ovine and porcine. | Hypersensitivity of Norfloxin  Administration to animals with severe liver/renal functions | 1 ml. per 20 kg of body weight. 5 mg. per kg body weight. Repeat the treatment for 3 or 5 days. **IM route**  **Withdrawal- milk -4days, meat- 8days** |
| Enroflox 8% | Enrofloxin | **Cattle**- for treatment of bovine respiratory disease associated with P.haemolytica, P.multocida, Haemophilis somni  **SwIne –** for treatment of swine respiratory disease | Do not use in foals as they appear highly susceptible to fluoroquinolone’s arthropathic effects,  Do not give IV rapidly to horses as it may cause ataxia and other neurologic effects. | **Cattle –** Dosage**-**2.5-5mg/kg SC once daily  Withdrawal-28 days for meat and not for dairy animals  **Swine**- 7.5mg/kg SC once |
| Oxytet LA 19 | Oxytetracycline | Treats Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Spirochetes. M. bovis & Chlamydia in calves, beef and non-lactating cattle. May be used in horses with Lyme dz, Potomac Horse Fever, Lawsonia intracellularis in foals. | Hypersensitivity reactions to tetracycline. Pregnant animals. Liver and renal insufficient patients. Lactating animals | **Cattle**:  ~ 20mg/kg SC/IM: Pneumonia.  ~ 11mg/kg SC/IM/ IV: Footrot.  ~ 50mg/kg: resp. tract infections.  **Horses**:  ~6.6mg/kg IV: Lyme & PHF ~15 mg/kg PO: Lawsonia  **Sheep**: 10mg/kg SC  Withdrawal period : 7 days (meat) |

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| Anupco:Tylosin 200 | Tylosin Tartrate | For chronic colitis in cattle, sheep and swine | Patients hypersensitive to it or other macrolides | Dosage  Cattle: 17.6mg/kg IM daily. Bronchonpneumonia – 4mg/kg S  Swine: 8.8mg/kg IM q12 Sheep & goats: 10mg/kg SC  Withdrawal period  Cattle: -Meat: 21days  Milk: 72hours cattle  Goat :48hours Swine: 14 days for slaughter |
| Procaine Penincillin G | Penicillin G Procaine | C**attle & Calves:** For the treatment of shipping fever syndrome, bacterial infections tracheitis etc.  **Swine:** For the treatment of mastitis, wound infections, bacterial infections associated with pneumonia.  **Horses:** For the treatment of shipping fever syndrome, strangles, bacterial infection | Hypersensitivity (particularly in cattle) includes skin reactions, angioedema, drug fever, serum sickness, vasculitis, eosinophilia, and anaphylaxis | -1ml/kg  -serious infection (2-3 mL/50 Kg).  **Withdrawal**-  Milk -72hrs  Meat -5days |