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| Drug name | Category | Use | MOA | Dose | Method of administration | Side Effects | Withdrawal times | Precautions |
| Tetanus Antitoxin,Equine Origin |  Prophylactic treatment  | Provides quick, short-term protection against tetanus Clostridium tetani  | Neutralization of tetanus toxin. Tetanus antiserum provides temporary passive immunity against tetanus for 2 weeks.Tetanus Antitoxin, Equine Origin is recommended for use whenever a non-immunized animal, or one whose immune status is unknown, suffers a deep penetrating wound that has or may become contaminated with soil. It provides quick but short-term protection. | For treatment administer 10,000 to 50,000 units to horses and cattle; 3,000 to 15,000 units to sheep and swine; 4,500 units per goat regardless of size or age. Animals that suffer slow healing puncture wounds or deep abrasions should be given a second dose of antitoxin in seven (7) days and additionally as considered necessary. Confers immediate passive immunity lasting about 7-14 days. 1,500 units  | SQ or IM | Hypersensitivity reactions, anaphylactic shock | Animals must not be slaughter for human consumption until 21 days after treatment. | Anaphylactoid reaction may occur following administration of products of this nature. If noted, administer adrenalin or equivalent. A condition referred to as “serum hepatitis” infrequently occurs in horses. The literature associates this partially with the injection of biologics containing equine serum or tissue. This connection is based, at the present time, upon supposition and not upon scientific evidence, as efforts to experimentally reproduce such a condition in horses have not been successful. It seems prudent, however, in view of the published implication, to make users aware of it. Some of the same publications, that refer to “serum hepatitis” continue to recommend the use of Tetanus Antitoxin in horses that have suffered wounds that may have been contaminated with Clostridium tetani and the immunization status is unknown. |