

Miscellaneous Drugs

Drug	Use	Route of Administration	Animals Treated	Dosage	Warnings	Withdrawal Period
<p>Banamine (Flunixin Meglumine)</p> <p>Flunixanime (Flunixin Meglumine injection)</p>	<p>Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Agent (analgesic purposes)</p> <p>Horse: alleviate inflammation and pain associated with Musculoskeletal disorders as well as visceral pain associated with colic. Cattle: control pyrexia Associated with bovine respiratory disease as well as pyrexia and inflammation associated with endotoxemia. Swine: control pyrexia associated with swine respiratory disease</p>	<p>Intravenous Intramuscular</p>	<p>Horse cattle swine</p>	<p>Horse: 1.1 mg/kg IV or IM once daily for up to 5 days. For colic cases.</p> <p>Cattle: 1.1 – 2.2 mg/kg (1 – 2 mL per 100 lbs. BW) given slow IV either once a day as a single dose or divided into two doses for up to 3 days.</p> <p>Swine: 2.2 mg/kg IM once, only in the neck musculature with a maximum of</p>	<p>Contraindicative in horses and cattle with a history of hypersensitivity reactions.</p> <p>When using to treat colic in horses, the drug may mask the behavioral and cardiopulmonary signs associated with endotoxemia or intestinal devitalization.</p> <p>Drug should not be used in an attempt to ambulate cattle to be shipped for slaughter.</p>	<p>Cattle: (3 days) 72 hour milk withdrawal</p> <p>(4 days) 96 hours withdrawl period before slaughtering</p>

				10 mL per site.		
Atropine Sulphate	<p>Anticholinergic (blocks acetylcholine effect at muscarinic receptors)</p> <p>Atropine is used primarily as an adjunct to anesthesia or other procedures to increase heart rate and decrease respiratory and GI secretions.</p> <p>Atropine is also used as an antidote for organophosphate intoxication.</p>	<p>Intravenous Intramuscular Subcutaneous</p>	<p>Horse swine Ruminant (Cattle Goat Sheep)</p>	<p>Horse: Antidote to organophosphates or cholinesterase inhibitors: 0.02-0.04 mg/kg IM or SQ, and repeat as needed.</p> <p>Recurrent airway obstruction 0.022 mg/kg, once, IV.</p>	<p>Do not use in patients with glaucoma, intestinal ileus, gastroparesis, or tachycardia. Use high doses (e.g., 0.04 mg/kg) cautiously because it will increase oxygen demand.</p>	<p>14 days for meat and 3 days for milk</p>

				<p>Swine: Antidote to organophosphates or cholinesterase inhibitors: 0.1 mg/kg IV followed by 0.4 mg/kg IM.</p> <p>Anesthesia adjunct: 0.02 mg/kg IV or 0.04 mg/kg IM.</p> <p>Ruminants: Antidote to organophosphates or cholinesterase inhibitors: 0.1 mg/kg IV, followed by 0.4 mg/kg IM and repeat as needed.</p> <p>Anesthesia adjunct to prevent</p>		
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				salivation: 0.02 mg/kg IV or 0.04 mg/kg IM		
Aluspray	Used as a water-resistant aerosol agent that creates a protective barrier against external irritants and can be used to do the following; Protects wounds from flies and gnats Used as a physical barrier for teat ends (dry cows), summer sores and minor cuts and scrapes. Used as a moisture barrier for thrush and foot rot. Used as a Post-castration, post-tail docking and post-dehorning wound treatment	Topical	Horse Swine Ruminant	Used daily to every three days		
Neuromax 1.5% (neurolytic)	Reversible block of myelinated nerve fibers type C that are responsible for the transmission of pain stimuli	Subcutaneous Intramuscular Intra-articular	Horse	Dosage depends on the area to be treated. Perineural application: Digital nerves 2 to 4 ml.	Do not use in horses for food consumption	

				<p>Palmar nerves 3 to 5 ml. Superficial peroneal nerve 3 ml. Deep peroneal nerve 5 to 7 ml. Tibial nerve 5 to 7 ml. Dorsal Metacarpal/m etatarsal periostitis and/or Intermetacarp al/intermetat arsal osteitis: 5 ml or more, according to Vet prescription.</p>		
Tetanus Antitoxin (equine origin)	Use as an aid in the prevention and treatment of tetanus in animals	subcutaneous intramuscular	Horse Swine Cattle Sheep	<p>1500 units is the recommende d dose for prevention - (5 ml equals 1500 units).</p> <p>For treatment</p>	Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.	21 to 25 days

				administer 10,000 to 50,000 units to horses and cattle, 3,000 to 15,000 units to sheep and swine.		
8.4% Sodium Bicarbonate injection	Use as an electrolyte replenisher and systemic alkalizer for treating metabolic acidosis	Intravenous	Horse Cattle	Approximately 2-5 mEq per kg of body weight or 1-2.5 mL per lb should be given over a 4 to 8 hour period depending on the severity of the acidosis.	It is a sterile single dose vial therefore; any remaining solution should be discarded after use. Do not use if solution is hazy, cloudy, or contains a precipitate. Do not use local anesthetic combined with Sodium Bicarbonate Inj	
Sterile water for injection (for drug diluent use)	Sterile Water for Injection, USP is indicated in the aseptic preparation of parenteral solutions	Dependent of the parenteral solution that will be	Horse Swine Ruminant -(cattle,	The dosage is usually dependent upon the age,	Do not use for intravenous injection unless adjusted to	

		formulated: Intravenous Intramuscular Subcutaneous	sheep and goat)	weight and clinical condition of the patient as well as laboratory determinatio ns. It is also dependent on the directions accompanyin g additive drug	approximate isotonicity with a suitable solute.	
Urolix Diuretic	Reduces edemas caused by renal, hepatic and cardiac affections. It intensifies the aqueous elimination or diuresis. It increases sodium, potassium and chlorine ions excretion	Intravenous Intramuscular	Horse Swine Cattle	Cattle and Horses: 5 to 10 ml (1.5 mg per kg of body weight), twice a day in a period of 6 to 8 hours. Swine: 0.5 ml every 50 kg of body weight.	Do not administer to dehydrated animals. Do not consume meat or milk from treated animals until 48 hours after the last treatment	48 to 50 hours after last treatment
Dexakel 0.2 (Dexamethasone) Dixazone	Used for treatment of inflammatory and immune-mediated disease. It is also used as a diagnostic test of adrenal function.	Intravenous intramuscular Intra- or peri-articular	Horse Swine Cattle Sheep	Horse and cattle: 5 -15 ml (10-30 mg dexamethasone)	Should not be used alone in the treatment of adrenal insufficiency.	96 hours should be used for milk and 4-8 days for meat.

	Uses include induction of parturition in cattle and recurrent airway obstruction (RAO) in horses.			Foals and calves: 1 -2.5 ml (2 -5 mg dexamethasone) Sheep, goat and pigs: 1 - 2.5 ml (2 -5 mg dexamethasone)		
Dopram injection (Doxaprom).	To stimulate respiration during and after general anesthesia and/or to speed awakening and reflexes after anesthesia. Use for treating CNS depression in food animals (not approved).	Intravenous Subcutaneous	Horse Swine Cattle	Cattle and Swine: 5 – 10 mg/kg IV. Horse: 0.44 mg/kg IV for halothane anesthesia or 0.55 mg/kg IV for chloral hydrate anesthesia	Avoid the use of a single injection site for a prolonged period of time or extravasation when administering intravenously.	
Buscopan compositum	An antispasmodic used to relieve smooth muscle spasms (cramps) in the stomach and intestines and in the bladder and urethra.	Intravenous intramuscular	Horse Swine	Horses: 5 ml per 100 kg bodyweight by intravenous injection only.	Do not use in horses intended for human consumption. Do not use in pregnant	Meat and offal: Horses - 12 days Cattle - 9 days after intravenous injection, 28 days after

				Cattle: 5 ml per 100 kg bodyweight by intravenous or intramuscular injection.	animals as safety during pregnancy in the target species has not been established.	intramuscular injection. Do not use in cows producing milk for human consumption.
Ventipulmin	Management of horses affected with airway obstruction eg chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Orally	Horses	0.5ml/45kg BW		
Scourban Plus suspension [oral]	Intestinal infections caused by bacteria. Protects and soothes the guts	Oral	Horses	30ml/25kg BW		Meat- 14days Milk- 35days
PCE-Glycol	Prevention and treatment of acetonemia	Orally in drinking water, grain or drench	Cattle Sheep	Prevention Cattle- 175-225ml Sheep- 50-100ml Treatment Cattle-200-400ml Sheep-75-125ml		