

Medicine

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This is a listing of different medications that are useful in treating problems with your goats. We are not experts or vets and you should only use this as general information and not expert advice. The majority of this information was taken from articles in goat magazines, specifically Goat Rancher. We are not recommending any specific brand names nor specific dosages but believe we should include what was stated in the articles.

General Information on Injections

Intramuscular (IM) - Injected deep within a major muscle mass, such as that in the hind leg or on the shoulder. It should be given with an 18 gauge, 2.5 to 4 cm needle, pointed straight into the muscle. Before injecting the drug, always withdraw on the syringe plunger to make sure you haven't hit a blood vessel. If this happens, blood will flow into the syringe. To correct, simply replace the needle in the muscle.

Subcutaneous (SQ) - Injected under the skin, usually in the neck or behind the shoulder. Usually a 1 to 2.5 cm needle is inserted at an angle through the skin. So that you do not stick yourself, pick up the skin with your fingers and insert the needle through the skin while it is pointed away from your fingers.

Intravenous (IV) - Injected into a vein, usually the jugular or neck vein. This procedure takes some skill and practice. Become thoroughly familiar with the method before attempting to use it. The vein must be blocked with one hand near the shoulder to enlarge it and make it visible. Usually a 4 cm. 18 gauge needle is used for IV injections. All IV injections should be given slowly. The heart should be closely monitored as heart block may occur. This may be done by use of a stethoscope, placing your ear against the chest, or by merely feeling the heart beat with your hand.

Intra-mammary - Injected within the milk gland, the end of the teat through the natural opening. Always wash the teat end with soap and water and wipe it with alcohol before injection. Use only sterile, blunt, teat infusion needles or "throw-away" mastitis medicine applicators. Unclean material entering the teat will cause mastitis. Our vet has indicated this type of treatment for goats is of little value.

Medication	Source	Description
Ammonium Chloride	Over-the-counter	Important ingredient to help in the prevention of bucks having Urinary Calculi or care of bucks identified as having it. In prevention, it can be mixed with feed or be already in the goat feed mix. In treatment, it is use as a drench. We have never had a buck with Urinary Calculi but we keep Ammonium Chloride on hand just to be ready. We only use feed mix that has it already included.
Banamine (FluMeglumine)	Prescription	Anti-inflammatory that is good for bringing down high fever, stopping severe diarrhea in very young kids, calming the gut in digestive illnesses, and relieving pain and soreness associated with animal bites and other injuries. It is recommended to not be used but once every 24 hours, for five days because it builds up in vital organs and will cause permanent damage to the animal, including but not limited to ulcerations in the digestive system of the goats. However in cases of very high fever or pain, the dosage can be split to allow treatment every 8-12 hours. Dosage is 1 cc per 100 lbs IM. If we are splitting the treatment to give twice a day, we give .75 cc per 100 twice a day. Refrigerate

<p>Bar-Guard-99</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Protects newborns against scours caused by K99 strains of E.coli. We use this to help prevent Floppy Kids Syndrom and it has worked well. We give 2cc drench right after kid has had some colostrum from mother</p>
<p>Baytril (Enrofloxacin 2.27%)</p>	<p>Prescription</p>	<p>A broad spectrum antibiotic to be used only after other antibiotic therapies have failed. Can cause tenderness and swelling in joints. Comes in injectable and tablet form. Injectable dose at 1 cc per 20 lbs. for five consecutive days. Good for gut-related illnesses.</p>
<p>Benzathine Penicillin (long-acting penicillin)</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Antibiotic that has been overused and not effective against many problems. It is a good drug for urinary infections. Dosage is 5 cc per 100 lbs SQ. Refrigerate</p>
<p>Bio-Mycin 200</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Antibiotic similar to LA-200 except in has a "no sting" formula. Oxytetracycline HCL. We use this when we have to go inside a doe for delivery, foot rot after hoof is trimmed.</p>
<p>Biosol</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Neomycin Sulfate 200 mg per ml (Pfizer) For control & treatment of scours. May be added to drinking water for herd treatment. May be given undiluted or diluted with water or milk for individual treatment. Give small kids 2cc, larger kids 3-4cc, and grown goats 5-7 cc orally.</p>
<p>Bo-Se and Mu-Se</p>	<p>Prescription</p>	<p>Injectable medication for selenium deficiency. Since selenium deficiency exist at different levels throughout the US, it is critical to follow your vet's direction on the usage of these products.</p>
<p>Bovi-Shield</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Vaccine against bovine respiratory syncytial virus. For cattle but some vets and ranchers are giving to goat herds. Annual revaccination needed.</p>
<p>C&D Antitoxin</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Used for many problems. Fresh cuts, castration, dehorning. Severe diarrhea in very young kids, toxicity situations in which the goat is frothing at the mouth, one of the products administered to combat Floppy Kid Syndrome. Provides short-term protection (just a few hours) but works quickly towards solving the immediate problem. Young kids should receive a minimum of 3 cc SQ up to three times a day; adults should receive 10-15 cc, depending upon size of the animal. C& D negates any protection previously given by CD/T vaccine therefore, wait for at least five days and re-vaccinate and booster shot. Refrigerate</p>

<p align="center">CD/T (Clostridium Prefringens Type C&D - Tetanus Toxoid)</p>	<p align="center">Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Provide long-term protection against overeating disease and tetanus. Newborn kids and newly purchased animals should be vaccinated with 2 cc (kids at one month of age) and then a second vaccination should be given 30 days later (kids at 2 months of age.) Two injections 30 days apart are required in order to provide long-term protection. Annually thereafter, one injection of 2 cc per animal will renew the protection. Can be given either IM or SQ. Do not be surprised if it makes a knot at the injection site. This is the body's reaction to the vaccination, and in most cases, it eventually goes away. Refrigerate</p>
<p align="center">CHX Guard LA (.12% Chlorhexidine Glluconate)</p>	<p align="center">Prescription</p>	<p>Aids in treatment of Sore Mouth. Contains an effective antibacterial agent in a long-acting gel. This adhesive-based gel adheres to the gums, thereby increasing the amount of time the antibacterial agent is in the animal's mouth.</p>
<p align="center">CMT (California Mastitis Test Kit)</p>	<p align="center">Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Is a screening test to quickly detect mastitis.</p>
<p align="center">Colostrum Supplements and Replacers</p>	<p align="center">Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Do not confuse these two types of products. Newborns must have colostrum during the first hours after birth. If the dam is colostrum deficient, use the colostrum replacer. The best colostrum replacer is frozen colostrum taken from does on your property who have already kidded. This colostrum will have the immunities needed for your particular location. If you don't have a supply of frozen colostrum, then you must use a commercially-prepared goat colostrum replacer. In such instances, usage of colostrum supplements along with the replacer is often helpful. Do not use colostrum or colostrum replacer beyond the first 24 hours of life. Switch to goat's milk or goat's milk replacer.</p>
<p align="center">CoRid</p>	<p align="center">Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Treatment for Coccidiosis. Using the treatment dosage on the CoRid package, mix CoRid into the only source of water. In some areas, vets are finding that new strains of coccidia are resistant to CoRid and should consider Albon or its generic equivalent, Sulfadimethoxine 12.5%</p>
<p align="center">Cydectin</p>	<p align="center">Over-the-counter</p>	<p>A cattle pour-on dewormer. Use a drench on goats. Works against internal and external parasites. We drench with 1cc per 15 lbs.</p>

<p>Dexamethasone</p>	<p>Prescription</p>	<p>Can be used to induce labor if required in a doe after day 141 of pregnancy. Also used to improve appetite after kidding. Anti-inflammatory (especially for joint pain and itchy skin)</p> <p>Immune-suppression (treatment of conditions where the immune system is destructively hyperactive. Higher doses are required to actually suppress the immune system)</p> <p>Central Nervous System Disorders (usually after trauma or after a disc episode to relieve swelling in the brain or spinal cord)</p> <p>Shock (steroids seem to help improve circulation)</p> <p>It is important to always give an antibiotic when you give Dexamethasone, because it lowers immunity for a time</p>
<p>Dopram</p>	<p>Prescription</p>	<p>Eliminates respiratory distress in newborns caused by troubled births, including C-sections. Drop 2/10 cc under kid's tongue immediately upon birth to stimulate long activity. May also be used when kids are pulled out of their dams. Refrigerate.</p>
<p>Epinephrine</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Never be without it. Used to counteract shock in animals from other medication. Always carry it with you when giving injections. Dosage is 1 cc SQ per 100 lbs.</p>
<p>Estrumate</p>	<p>Prescription</p>	<p>Termination of normal and abnormal pregnancy and ovarian luteal cysts. Half a cc IM on day 11 after the accidental breeding</p>
<p>Ivomec 1% cattle injectable</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>For eliminating stomach worms. A clear, oily liquid works best if used orally at a rate of 1 cc per 75 lbs. Do not under dose. Achieves a quicker "kill" via oral dosing.</p>
<p>Kopertox</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Product for hoof rot and hoof scald. For topical application as a "liquid bandage"</p>
<p>LA-200 (oxytetracycline)</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Broad-spectrum antibiotic use. Thick liquid is painful to the goats. Interferes with bone & teeth formation both in utero and while kids are growing. Can cause abortion in pregnant does . Dosage 1cc per 25 bls. IM every third day for a maximum usage of three doses. The non-sting version of oxytetracycline is called Bio-Mycin. Can be used for pinkeye. Refrigerate</p>

<p>Levasole</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Dewormer - Strong, older dewormer that is very strong. It contains levamisole phosphate and kills worms in a different way than Ivomec or Cydectin. We have used it for treating Bottle Jaw. Caution - if your animal has a strong dose of worms, you should first worm them with a milder dewormer a few days before using Levasole. If a large number of blood-sucking worms are killed quickly, the animal may bleed to death. Some breeders recommend deworming with Safeguard for several times before starting the Levasole. We have wormed pregnant does with it.</p>
<p>Lutalyse</p>	<p>Prescription</p>	<p>Used to bring a doe into heat or cause an abort of a early pregnancy not desired. If a doe has an unwanted breeding, wait 11 days and then give her a shot of lutalyse. We use 2cc in the muscle. Although Lutalyse will bring a doe into heat, it does not mean that she produced an egg.</p>
<p>Milk of Magnesia</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Useful for constipation and toxicity reactions, including Floppy Kid Syndrome. Use as oral drench as t rate of 15 cc per 60 lbs.</p>
<p>Mineral Oil</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Giving mineral oil is very effective in getting a goat that has over eaten grain to speed that grain on its way. Vegetable oil will add to the digestive load, and can cause more harm than good. Mineral oil is not digestible, and I have used it with no problems at all. Feed that is overeaten ferments, causes gas, and acidosis to occur, which can lead to death. The object is to speed it out of there without adding to the digestive load.</p>
<p>Naxcel (ceftiofur sodium)</p>	<p>Prescription</p>	<p>Excellent broad-spectrum antibiotic for respiratory illnesses (pneumonia). Comes in two bottles...one bottle contains a powder which must be kept refrigerated and another bottle of sterile water. When the two are mixed, they keep for only seven days. So draw up syringes in dosages of 1/2 cc 1 cc 2 cc and 3 cc, put needle caps o them, place the filled syringes in a ziplock bag, label and date it, and put it in the freezer. Syringes thaw quickly, but hold the needle cap up, because some times the medication will settle into the needle cap. Dosages on the bottle are insufficient for goats. If newborn kids have respiratory distress or e.Coli infections, they must receive a minimum dosage IM of 1/2 cc daily for 5 consecutive days. A 100 pound goat needs at least 5-6 cc's of Naxcel IM over the 5-day course of treatment.</p>
<p>Nuflor (Florfenicol)</p>	<p>Prescription</p>	<p>Same as Naxcel. Administer IM every other day for a minimum of three injections. Dosage is 1 cc per 25 lbs. Refrigerate</p>
<p>Oral Ruminant Gel</p>	<p>Over-the-counter</p>	<p>Should always be used after the completion of antibiotic therapy and treatment for diarrhea/scours. Also works well when shipping goats. Refrigerate</p>
<p>Ovine Ecthyma Vaccine (live virus)</p>	<p>Prescription</p>	<p>For the vaccination of sheep and goats against sore mouth infection. Humans have been infected with this virus. Protect against such accidents.</p>

Oxytocin	Prescription	Use when a doe kids and does not pass her afterbirth. Must be used before the cervix closes (within approximately five hours after kidding). Causes contractions that expel the afterbirth. This is not a comfortable experience for the doe, so use it sparingly. Dosage is 1.5 cc per 100 lbs. Vet has recommended we give 0.5 cc to the doe.
Penicillin	Over-the-counter	Penicillin and Oxytetracycline should not be given together at the same time. They negate one another. Long acting penicillin is the preferred type to use. It is generally considered too weak for respiratory problems
Pepto-Bismol	Over-the-counter	Control diarrhea in kids under one month old. Use up to 2 cc every four to six hours for newborns; 5 cc over the same timeframe for kids approaching one month old. Follow up with oral ruminant get Probios to repopulate the gut with vital live bacteria used for digestion. Do not use Imodium AD to control diarrhea in goats, because it stops the peristaltic action of the gut and death is a likely result of its use.
Phenylbutazone	Prescription	FDA banned this in 2003. a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). It is a potent pain reliever, antipyretic, and anti-inflammatory. Used in treating Laminitis. Phenylbutazone was primarily used to treat lameness in cows. Most veterinarians and producers have been aware of human health concerns and stopped using it a few years ago.
PHL's Autogenous CL	Over-the-counter	Autogenous CL works by boosting immunity to the specific organism you have on your ranch. Over the counter products use common isolates in a hit and miss approach while PHL will give you a vaccine that is taylor-made to combat the specific strain(s) which have infected your animals. Autogenous CL is a killed bacterin toxoid. PHL Associates, Inc.
Poly Serum	Over-the-counter	For use as an aid in the prevention and treatment of intestinal disease and respiratory conditions caused by Actinomyces pyogenes, E. coli, Pasteurella haemolytica and multocida and Salmonella typhimurium. Administer IM or subcut. Refrigerate.
Primor	Prescription	Oral antibiotic that comes in tablet form, by weight of animal, for gut-related infections. Primor 120 is for 5-15 lb goats, Primor 240, 10-30 lb goats; Primor 600, 25-50 lb goats; and Primor 1200, 50-100 lb goats. Give two times the appropriate weight's dosage the first day, than then match the goat's weight for the next 9 consecutive days.
Probios	Over-the-counter	Used to get the rumen back working. Contains a source of live naturally occurring microorganisms. We use this prior to trips with goats and after shots to keep the rumen microorganisms in balance and working.
Procaine Penicillin G (Regular)	Over-the-counter	Antibiotic. Good for treating Clostridial myositis, Enterotoxemia, or Strep. mastitis. Generally used twice a day.. Give in the muscle if you want the blood level to come up faster. SQ injections are less damaging and usually less painful than IM injections. Penicillin injections that hit a blood vein can kill an animal almost immediately. Dosage recommended between 3-5 cc per 100 lbs.

Propylene Glycol	Over-the-counter	For ketosis in does. Comes in one-gallon containers. Use 50-60 cc twice a day for an average-sized doe until she gets back on feed. Administer orally. If this product is not available, use molasses or Karo syrup
Red Cell	Over-the-counter	Red Cell can be used to combat anemia in goats. Packages in quart bottles, use it in conjunction with Vitamin B12 injections or as a stand-alone treatment. Should be administered daily via mouth for at least one week in no less than three cc amounts for an average-sized goat.
Re-Sorb oral electrolytes	Over-the-counter	For rehydrating sick animals, regardless of age. Can be used as an oral drench, put into baby bottles for kids to suck, or mixed into pans of drinking water. Each packet should be mixed with 1/2 gallon warm water
Selenium with Vitamin E	Over-the-counter	Complements potential deficiencies. Deficiencies can result in mastitis, retained placentas, and white muscle disease.
Spectam Scour Halt	Over-the-counter	Control diarrhea in adults and kids over one month of age. This is a pig scour medication which works well on goats. Follow label directions when pumping this liquid into the goat's mouth. Follow up with oral ruminant gel (Probios) to repopulate the gut with live bacteria necessary for food digestion
Synergized De-Lice	Over-the-counter	Applied along the backbone from base of neck to base of tail. Follow the directions carefully, and do not use on kids under one month old. Maximum application is 3 oz. per animal, regardless of weight.
Tagament	Over-the-counter	Use in conjunction with Primor for gut-related pain resulting from illness like coccidia. Dosage is one half of a HR200 Tagamet (200 mg) for 3 - 5 days.
Tetanus Antitoxin	Over-the-counter	Protection against tetanus and tetanus-like infections. Comes in single-dose vials; use the entire vial IM for adults; cut it back proportionately for kids. No sooner than five days after this medication is last used, will have to re-vaccinate with CD/T and booster. Refrigerate.
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	Prescription	Used in conjunction with large dosages of antibiotics to treat listeria and goat polio, diseases which demand vet assistance. Moldy feed and hay may cause these illnesses. Refrigerate

Tincture Iodine 7%	Over-the-counter	Topical antiseptic for use to reduce the risk of infection of superficial cuts and abrasions. Use on navel cords at birth of kids after mother has cleaned them.
To-Day (cephapirin sodium)	Over-the-counter	For mastitis treatment. Milk out the bad milk/pus/blood and infuse one tube of To-Day into each infected udder for a minimum of two consecutive days.
ToxiBan Suspension activated charcoal	Over-the-counter	is leading brand of activated charcoal used as the universal antidote for animal poisonings. ToxiBan protects the intestinal lining as it absorbs toxins in the gastrointestinal tract.
Triangle 9	Over-the-counter	Vaccine for pneumonia type of illness. For cattle but some vets are using on goat herds. Given annually
Valbazen	Over-the-counter	De-wormer of the "white" wormer family. Can cause abortion in pregnant does at certain points in the pregnancy.
Vitamin B12	Prescription	Wonderful for use on goats who are anemic from worms or stressed from just about any illness. Dosage 1 cc per 100 lbs.