

# GOAT MEDICATIONS, SUPPLIES & SUPPLEMENTS

(Updated 1/30/24)

## Probios Paste/Gel Tube

This probiotic is magical!!! I use it any time my goats are stressed from anything, like traveling, bringing a new goat home, vet visits, etc. They love it right from the tube. Also used after antibiotic therapy, treatment for diarrhea (scours). Helps lessen stress and settle the stomach.

## Activated Charcoal or Toxiban

**For poisoning**, if they eat a toxic plant or anything else toxic. Mix with water or feed. In an emergency you can make a slurry and oral syringe it. 1 Tbsp per 30 lbs, 3-5x a day as needed.

## Fortified Vitamin B Complex

Must be "Fortified" - This is a liquid, NOT the gel. Have on hand, vet may tell you to use it if you call with a sick goat. Good for boosting appetite and general support for sick goats. Used with any goat that is off-feed. Also used to treat goat polio and listeriosis. B vitamins are water soluble; a healthy rumen produces B vitamins daily. Dosage is 4 cc per 100 pounds bodyweight. / 1 cc/ 20 lb sub-cutaneous. Hard to overdose.

## \* C/D/T Toxoid (keep in refrigerator)

**Not to be confused with C/T Antitoxin, see below.**

Previously vaccinated does: 4 weeks before kidding

Kids from vaccinated does: 6 weeks old and 9-10 weeks

Kids from unvaccinated does: 3-4 weeks old, then 3-4 weeks later

Unvaccinated does: 4-6 wks before kidding, Booster 30 days later.

Previously vaccinated bucks: annual booster.

Dosage is 2 cc, subcutaneous.

## \* C/D Antitoxin (keep in refrigerator)

**(Not to be confused with CD/T toxoid)** This is for immediate treatment of Enterotoxemia (overeating disease) caused by bacteria.

## \* Tetanus Antitoxin (keep in refrigerator)

**(Not to be confused with CD/T toxoid)** To use in case of injury, etc.

## Epinephrine

(Requires Vet Prescription) Most people like to have this around for the very rare possibility that a goat goes into anaphylaxis after an injection of something. Most often after injection of something they've had before. Dosage: 1 cc per 100 lbs, Intra muscular injection.

## Thiamine HCL

(Requires Vet Prescription) Good to have on hand for anything neurological. Hard to overdose.

## BoSe

(Requires Vet Prescription) Selenium. We generally have selenium-deficient soil in the northeast. Ask your vet what regimen she recommends for your goats. Most people -at

the very last- BoSe their does before kidding. Some people need to use it at other times as well. Dosage is 1 cc per 40 lbs sub-cutaneous.

### **Copper Bolus**

(One dose included) Talk to your vet about what's best for your specific county (or your county Ag ext. office.) Kids= 2 grams, Adults = 2.5-4 grams

### **Meloxicam and/or Banamine**

(Prescription) Pain and fever reducer. Banamine dose 1cc per 100 lbs sub cu.

### **Children's Ibuprofen**

DO NOT USE TYLENOL/ACETAMETOPHEN. 1-5 cc per 10 lbs every 6 hours

### **VetRx- Goat & Sheep**

For respiratory ills, put a few drops in each nostril. For ear mites, put a few drops in each ear. All natural.

### **Agri-Cillin (keep in refrigerator) Anitbiotic**

Procaine Penicillin must be used in higher than usual dosages in conjunction with Thiamine (Vitamin B1) in the treatment of Listeriosis and Goat Polio. Also is used to treat infection resulting from injuries, bites, and after difficult birthings. Over-the-counter product. Must be refrigerated. Always have lots of this product on hand.

### **BioMycin 200 (LA 200, Maxim 200 but without sting)**

Oxytetracycline. Over-the-counter broad-spectrum **antibiotic**. Used both injectably and topically (in non-ulcerated eyes) for Pinkeye. Sometimes effective in treating hoof rot/hoof scald infections. Use 1 cc per 20 lbs. body weight sub-cutaneous. daily for a minimum of five consecutive days. Turns a dark red when opened and air enters the bottle, but if kept under controlled climatic conditions and used before the expiration date, it should work fine.

### **Draxxin and Nuflor Anitbiotics**

These are the newer antibiotics our vet recommends in specific instances. Prescription only. Draxxin is especially good for respiratory issues.

### **Lutalyse**

To induce heat for breeding: 4.5 ml per 100 lbs, repeat in 10-14 days. Should go into heat after second dose.

To induce labor or abortion: 2 ml, average labor starts 36 hours later. ( For inducing, especially with larger litters, start with Dexamethasone 12 hours before lute. 1-3ml, higher does if further from due date and/or more kids/)

## **Supplies:**

### **Loose goat mineral**

Always keep out free choice (Sweetlix meatmaker, New Country Organics goat mineral, Duraferm Concept-Aid)

### **Red-top blood collection tube**

For sending in blood for pregnancy and biosecurity testing.

### **Oral syringe**

For administering oral medications

### **Syringes and needles**

For administering medications sub-cutaneously or intra-muscular; or for drawing blood for testing. We mostly use 3 ml luer lock syringes, but also keep on hand 6 ml and 1 ml. For needles, 18g, 20g and 22g @ 1", 3/4", maybe some 1/2" for newborns.

### **Blood Stop powder**

Keep this on hand for if you trim a hoof too close and it bleeds.

### **Aerosol bandage**

### **Hoof trimmers**

### **Replamin Plus**

Supplement Gel

### **Nutri Drench**

Oral quick energy supplement for stressed and/or off-feed goats. Contains many of the vitamins, minerals, and nutrients that a sick goat requires to survive its illness. Mixes well with propylene glycol or mineral oil for flavored dosing.

### **Goat Electrolytes**

To treat dehydration. Good to add to water buckets when outside temps are extremely high or low, or when a goat has a fever and needs extra hydration.

### **Bloat Release**

This is a treatment for bloat... From eating too much lush green fodder. In any type of bloat, the goat's left flank will bulge, and it sounds like a kettle drum if tapped. Symptoms of bloat include signs of pain, such as grinding teeth, depression, or striking out with their legs. In an advanced case, the goat may already be down due to respiratory failure or other complications.

## **For parasite treatment:**

We do not recommend blanket worming on a schedule. This was done a lot in prior years and unfortunately many of the worst parasites built up resistance to the available drugs. We recommend learning to check your goat's FAMACHA score (mucus membrane color, which can signify anemia caused by parasites) and also watching them for behavior, appetite, and fecal changes. Then do a fecal test to see what you are dealing with before choosing a medication for treatment.

For severe worm loads, consider **DUAL WORMING**- one product from "class one" benzimidazole dewormers, which include fenbendazole and albendazole (e.g. Valbazen, Panacur and Safe-Guard) for 3 days, one from "class two" macrocyclic lactone dewormers, which include ivermectin and moxidectin (Ivomec, Quest, Cydectin, etc) on first day only.

Please note, although some people will tell you to use a dewormer labeled as a “pour on” as an oral for goats, we do not recommend it. Please buy the correct formula. For instance, Ivermectin/Ivomec has a pour-on for cattle, but they also have an oral formula called “Sheep drench”. Some people use the pour-on orally, but it is very harsh and formulated differently, so we recommend spending a little more for the proper oral formula.

### **Eprinex Pour-On**

(for **MITES**, per Dr. Hilton) a

**Valbazen** (**NOT** for pregnant does!) ORAL. 7 day milk withdrawal 2 ml per 25 lbs.

### **Safeguard**

ORAL FOR **LUNGWORM**: 5x the label dose, three times with 21 days between each. Label dose is 2.3 ml per 100 lbs. 5x label dose = 11.5 ml per 100 lbs.

**Ivermectin / Ivomec** (Sheep Drench) dewormer. For **MITES**, lungworm.

The normal dose, GIVEN ORALLY, is 1 cc per 33 lbs, repeated 3-4 times every 21-28 days. The dose for LUNGWORM is 1 cc per 66 lbs on same schedule. This can also be given subQ but it seems orally is more effective for internal parasites. Safe for pregnant does.

**Injectible Ivermectin** Primarily we use this in conjunction with topical sulfur-lime or Nustock and zinc gummies for difficult cases of mites. 1cc per 100 lbs, repeat in 14 days,

**Toltrazuril** For **coccidiosis**. ORAL (Prevention dose 1 ml per 5 lbs. Treatment dose 1 ml per 3 lbs.) Prevention: treat all kids at 3,6,9 weeks. Treatment: repeat in 10 days.

**SulfaMed 40%** (Same as DiMethox 40% and Albon 40%)

Over-the-counter and dosed **orally** to treat **coccidiosis**. 1 cc per 5 lbs. Or 1 cc per 5 lbs day one, then 1 cc per 10 lbs days 2-3.

## **Natural remedies:**

**Land of Havilah “GI Back on Tract”** mixed with organic kelp- I offer this herbal digestive aid free choice in place of baking soda (which is now controversial). I find they will sometimes eat none at all, but at other times (when stressed or when eating a lot of lush new forage, for instance) they will eat a lot.

**Land of Havilah Herbamins** (I mix with kelp and offer free choice along with Sweetlix Meatmaker)

**Land of Havilah Parasite control** mix ( I make into dehydrated treats with flax and they get one each per week.)

**Tea Tree Oil**

**Vitamin E Oil**

## **For breeding/kidding, also:**

Goat colostrum replacer (NOT supplement)

Pritchard teats or other baby bottles

Lamb and kid snare or clean string

Unsulphered molasses

Water-based lubricant

Gloves

Nasal bulb for clearing mucus from newborns

Scissors

Betadine for cleaning hands, etc

Lamb & Kid paste

Tube feeder

Ketone strips

Iodine for dipping umbilical cords

TUMS for calcium supplementing leading up to parturition and post-partum.

Heat lamp

Towels and puppy pads for birthing