



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK
DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES

ESSENTIAL VETERINARY MEDICINES LIST FOR ZAMBIA

First Edition - August 2025



The
Fleming Fund





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ACRONYMS

AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
AWaRe	Access, Watch, Reserve
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
EVML	Essential Veterinary Medicines List
EVMs	Essential Veterinary Medicines
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IBD	Inflammatory Bowel Disease
MFL	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
n/a	Not Applicable
OH	One Health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WHO	World Health Organisation
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health

FOREWORD

It is a privilege to present the first edition of the **Essential Veterinary Medicines List (EVML)** for Zambia. This list serves as a strategic tool to strengthen veterinary services, harmonise the use of quality-assured medicines and promote prudent use in line with international standards, including the fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR). By guiding procurement, supply and responsible administration of veterinary medicines, it provides a framework for improved animal health service delivery across the country.

The EVML has been developed to support evidence-based decision-making in the procurement, distribution and use of veterinary medicines. It provides a standardized reference that will benefit veterinary professionals, livestock producers, regulatory authorities, training institutions, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders. Undoubtedly, this document will directly contribute to improved animal welfare, enhanced food safety and the sustainable growth of the livestock and aquaculture sectors, which are key pillars of our economy.

The preparation of this list is the result of collaborative efforts among government officers in the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL), technical experts, academia and our development partners. The dedication and expertise in ensuring that the EVML reflects both international best practices and our national priorities is acknowledged.

All stakeholders are encouraged to make full use of this publication as a practical guide for the rational selection and responsible use of veterinary medicines. In doing so, we will not only strengthen animal health systems but also safeguard human health through the One Health (OH) approach, while supporting the livelihoods of farmers and the wider community.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), through the MFL, remains committed to providing leadership and partnership in advancing animal health and production and looks forward to the positive impact that the implementation of this EVML will bring.



Dr. Max M. Choombe
PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of the first edition of the EVML for Zambia was a collaborative and multi-sectorial effort. The MFL extends its profound gratitude and appreciation to all individuals and institutions whose invaluable contributions made this document possible.

Special recognition is accorded to EVML steering committee comprising experts from various disciplines for their diligent inputs and review of the list based on evidence-based decision-making. The Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) is commended for their leadership and dedication in coordinating the review and compilation process. We are equally grateful to the veterinary professionals, academia, research institutions and regulatory authorities whose expertise and input enriched the content and ensured the list meets the needs of the livestock and animal health sector in the country.

The Ministry acknowledges the valuable support and collaboration of development partners, international organizations and the private sector, whose contributions were instrumental in providing both technical and financial assistance towards the successful completion of this document. In particular, we thank the Fleming Fund Country Grant Animal Health Consortium and The Brooke.

Finally, the Ministry appreciates the commitment of all stakeholders who participated in consultations and validation meetings and whose insights will continue to guide the effective implementation and use of this EVML.

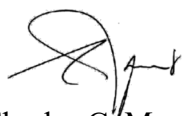
This document represents a collective effort and shared commitment towards safeguarding animal health, enhancing livestock productivity and supporting the realization of Zambia's Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Zambia, I would like to appreciate and thank The Brooke under the Fleming Funding for availing financial and technical assistance in the development of the EVML.



Dr. Charles C. Maseka
DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Essential Veterinary Medicines List (EVML) for Zambia is designed to provide a standardized reference for the selection, procurement, distribution and rational use of veterinary medicines across the country. This document serves as an important policy tool to support animal health, livestock productivity and public health, while ensuring alignment with Zambia's Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The EVML identifies and prioritizes veterinary medicines that are essential for the prevention, control and treatment of major animal diseases affecting livestock, companion animals and aquaculture species in Zambia. The medicines listed are based on evidence of efficacy, safety, cost-effectiveness, quality and relevance to the prevailing disease burden in the country.

This list is designed to:

- Promote the availability and accessibility of essential veterinary medicines at all levels of animal health care.
- Guide veterinary practitioners, farmers, policymakers and procurement agencies in the rational selection and use of medicines.
- Strengthen veterinary public health by supporting the prudent use of antimicrobials and minimizing the risk of antimicrobial resistance.
- Enhance livestock productivity and animal welfare, thereby contributing to food and nutrition security, rural livelihoods and economic growth.

The EVML for Zambia will be regularly updated to reflect new scientific evidence, emerging disease threats and changes in the veterinary pharmaceutical landscape. Successful implementation of this document will require the concerted efforts of various stakeholders in the animal health sector. This first edition focuses on food producing animals, namely small and large ruminants, pigs and poultry. Future editions will see the inclusion of other important species of animals as well including dogs, cats, horses and fish.

Through this document, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock reaffirms its commitment to strengthening the veterinary sector as the driver for sustainable livestock production, improved animal welfare and the protection of human health.

INTRODUCTION

Veterinary medicines are indispensable for sustainable livestock production and the promotion of animal welfare. When used responsibly, they contribute to healthier animals, safer food and stronger economies, while also protecting public health. Effective regulation and prudent stewardship are therefore essential to maximize their benefits and minimize associated risks. Due to various factors that hamper access to these medicines in Zambia, animal health and welfare as well as livestock productivity are compromised. However, efforts to at least provide reasonable care and management of animals is possible with the provision of a limited number of appropriate and relevant veterinary medicines. Hence the concept of the essential veterinary medicines. Prior to the 1970s there was a growing concern about inequitable access to medicines, irrational prescribing and the high cost of pharmaceuticals worldwide. Many countries, especially in the Global South, faced “drug proliferation” whereby thousands of medicines were on the market, but many were unnecessary, expensive, or even harmful. Health systems were urged to prioritize a limited number of carefully selected medicines—those that address the priority health needs of the population. In 1977, the World Health Organization (WHO) published the first Model List of Essential Drugs, containing 208 medicines (WHO, 1977). Central to this list is that medicines were Efficacious and safe, Cost-effective and address the most pressing public health needs. The list was intended as a guide for countries to develop their own national lists, adapted to local health priorities and resources. The WHO Model List of Essential Medicines and Model List of Essential Medicines for Children are updated and published every two years, intended as a guide for countries or regional authorities to adopt or adapt in accordance with local priorities and treatment guidelines for the development and updating of national essential medicines lists. In 2024, the World Veterinary Association and The Brooke published the global model EVML for livestock. Prior to this, only a global model list for dogs and cats was in place. The global EVML is an evidence-based model list which can be used by countries or regions to build their own context appropriate list. With guidance from this list and other relevant documents, the EVML for Zambia has been established.

DEFINITIONS

Essential Medicines List (EML): Essential medicines are those that satisfy the priority health care needs of the population. They are selected with due regard to disease prevalence, evidence on efficacy and safety and comparative cost-effectiveness. They are intended to be available at all times, in adequate amounts, in appropriate dosage forms, with assured quality and at affordable prices (WHO, 2023)

Essential Veterinary Medicines List (EVML): Essential medicines are those that satisfy the primary healthcare and welfare needs of food producing animals, this includes veterinary medicines and vaccines. (WVA/Brooke 2024)

Core Medicines: The core list presents a list of minimum medicine needs for primary healthcare services, listing the most efficacious, safe and cost-effective medicines for priority conditions. Priority conditions are selected based on current and estimated future public/animal health relevance and potential for safe and cost-effective treatment. (WVA/Brooke 2024)

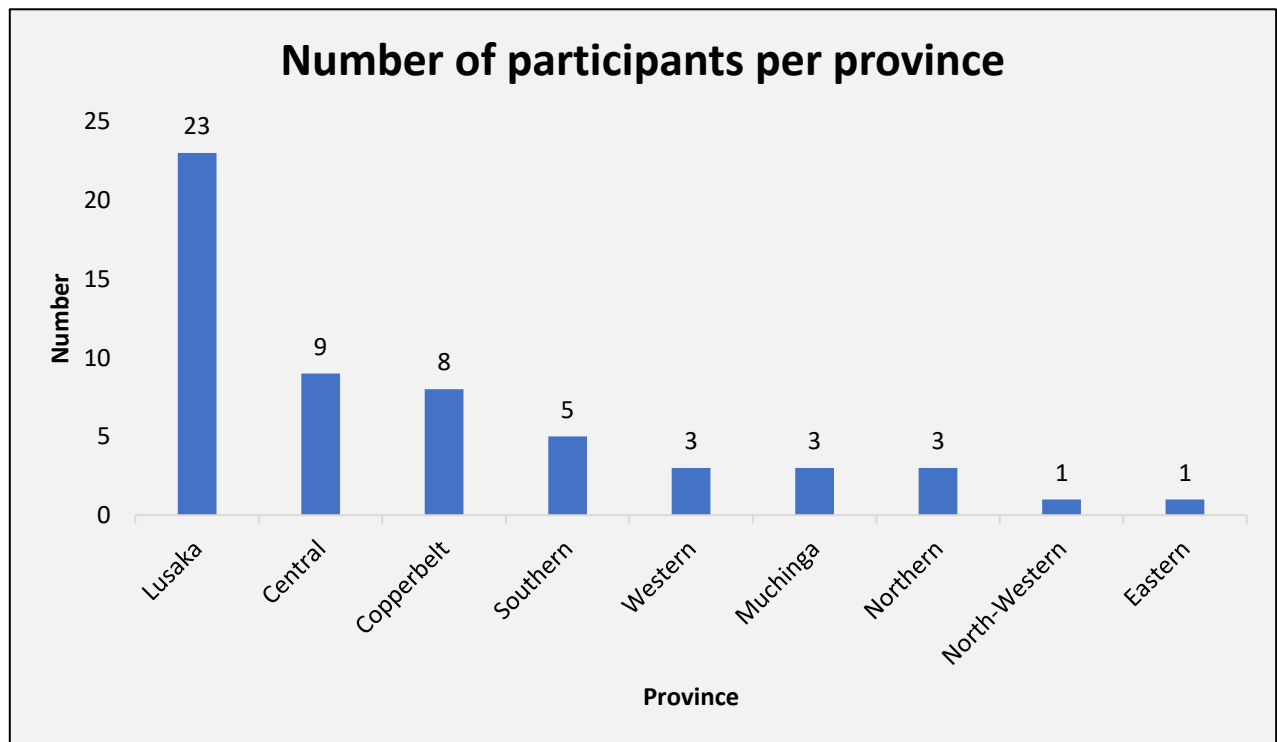
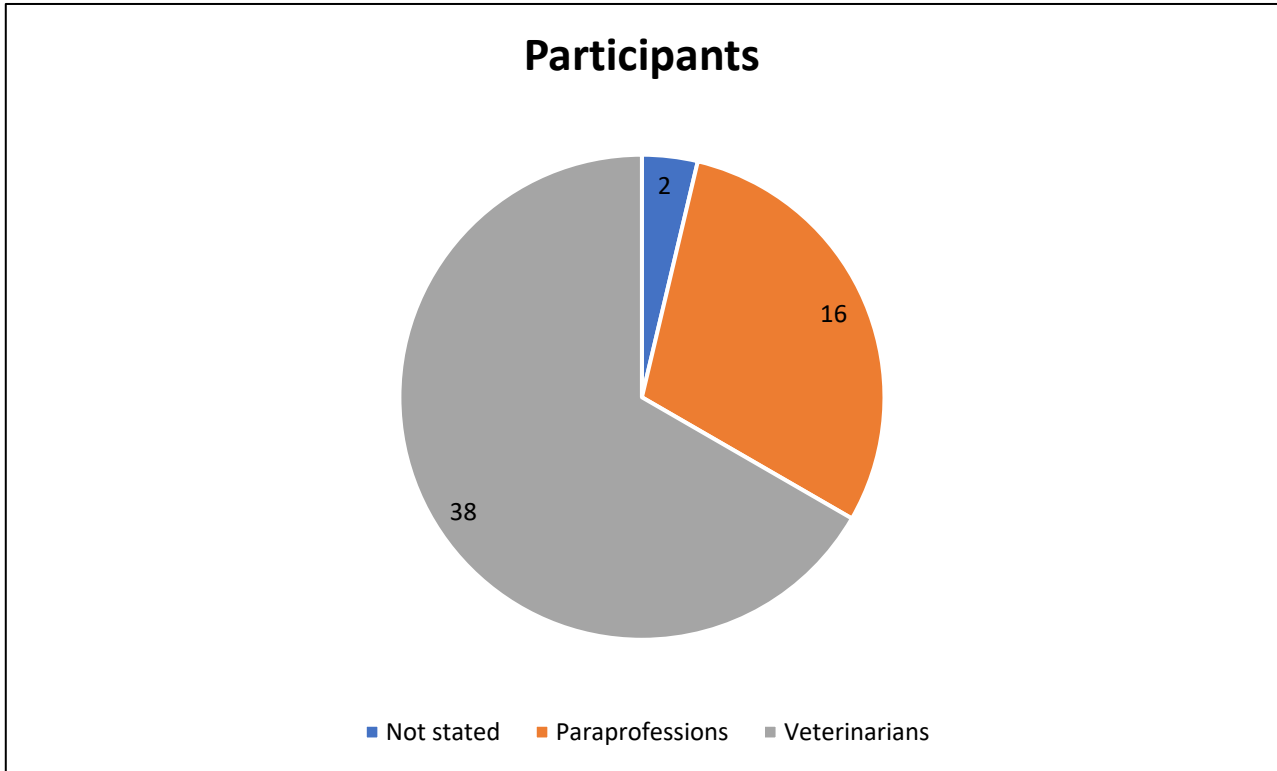
Complementary Medicines: The complementary list presents essential medicines for priority diseases, for which specialized diagnostic or monitoring facilities, and/or specialist medical care, and/or specialist training are needed. In case of doubt, medicines may also be listed as complementary based on consistently higher cost or less attractive cost-effectiveness in a variety of settings and wide availability in the profession. (WVA/Brooke 2024)

Access to Essential Veterinary Medicines (EVMs) in Zambia - A Survey

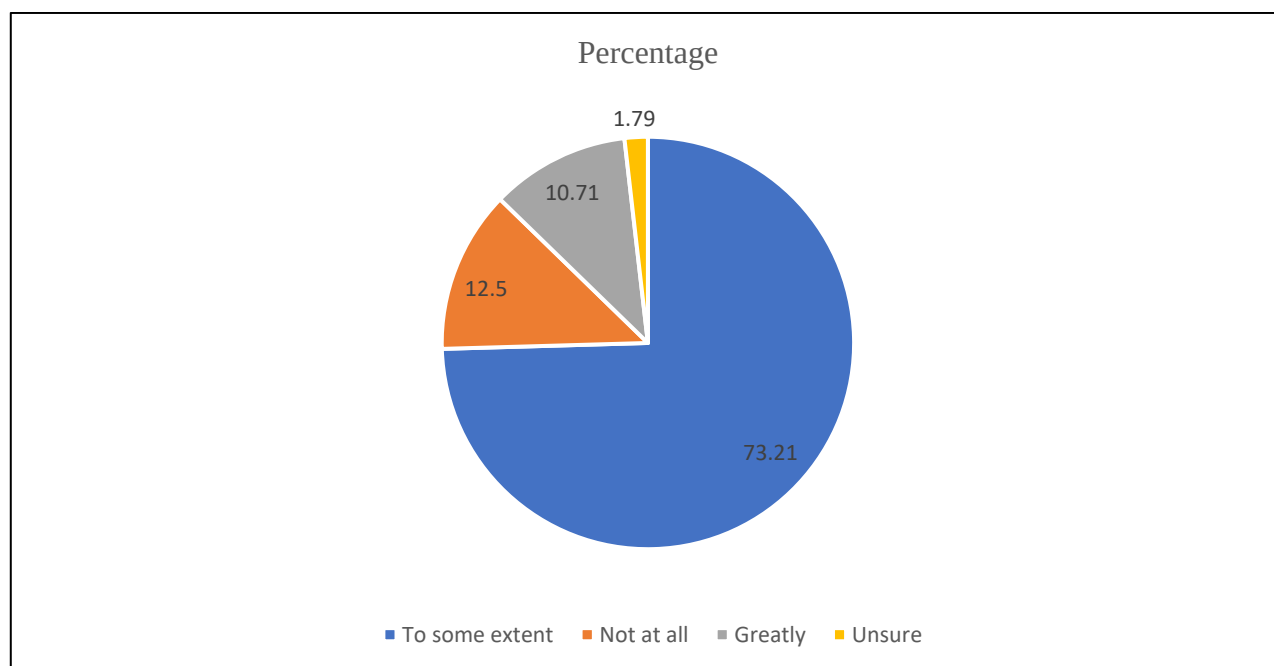
The survey reports responses collected from Veterinarians and para-professional from June to August 2025, on access to essential veterinary drugs in Zambia.

Who took the survey?

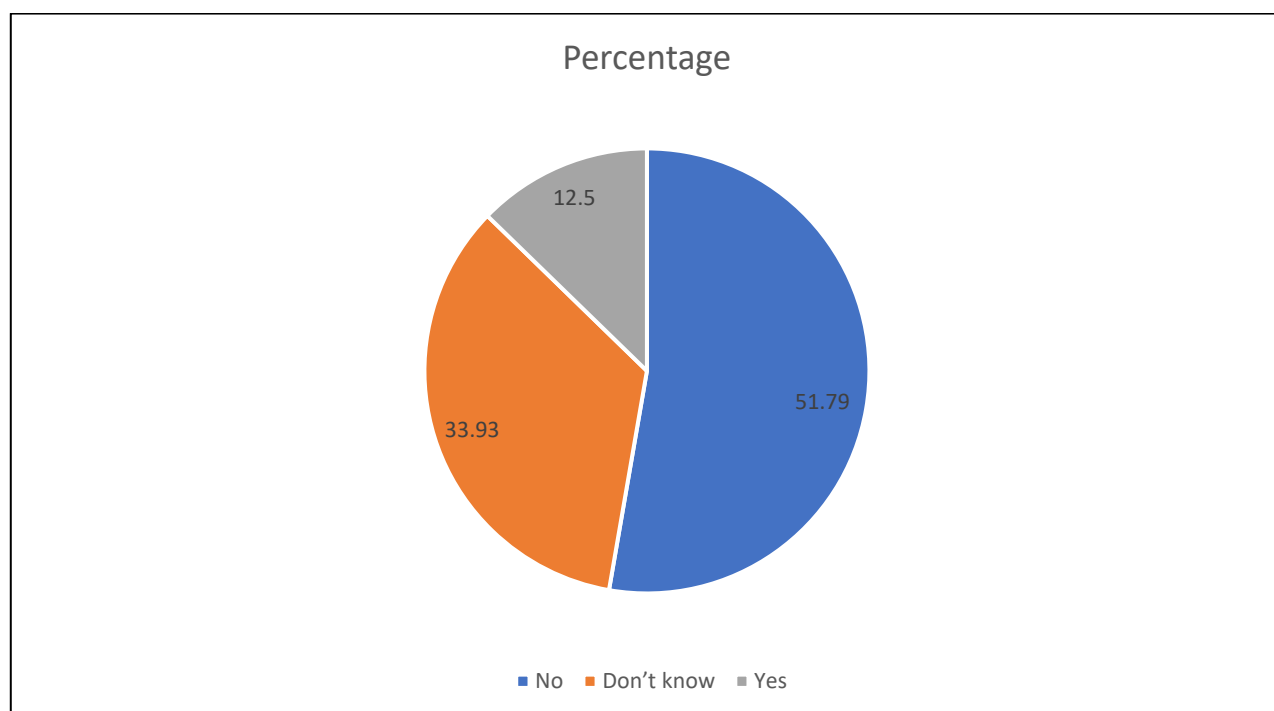
A total of 56 participants from 9 provinces took part in the survey as shown below.



1. To what extent do veterinarians face challenges in accessing veterinary medicines and vaccines?



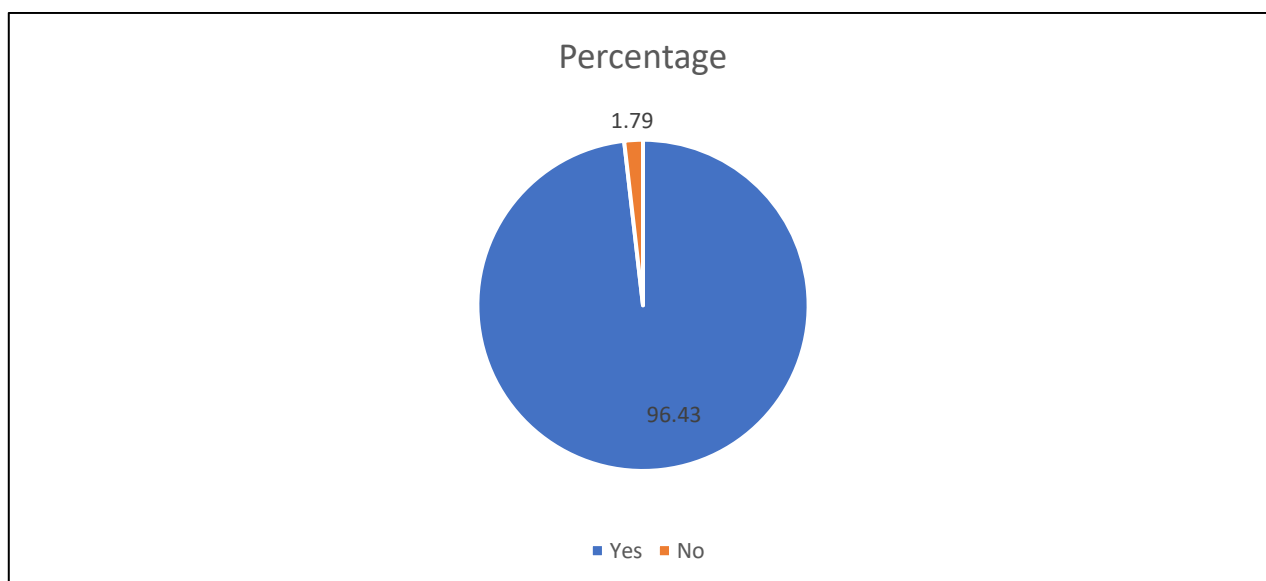
2. Is there an official essential veterinary medicines list in the country?



If Yes, to your knowledge has it been updated in the last 3 years?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	54	96
No	1	2

3. Do you feel that ensuring access to veterinary medicines is an important issue in your location?



Please explain your answer in (3) above

55 of the 56 respondents thought access to essential veterinary medicines was an important issue in their areas. Citing the following reasons for their response:

- For timely prevention and control of infection in animals.
- Access is restricted in certain areas impeding effective treatment
- Important in controlling the risk of AMR and ensuring only registered medicines are on the market.
- Lack of or limited local suppliers in remote areas, drugs have to be accessed from far places raising the cost.
- Limited variety of drugs and cost makes it difficult to carry out treatment.

4. Are you aware of any issues in accessing veterinary essential medicines in your location?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	26	46.43
No	19	33.93
Unsure	11	19.64

If Yes, please explain your answer in (4) above

26 respondents answered 'yes', stating the following reasons were given:

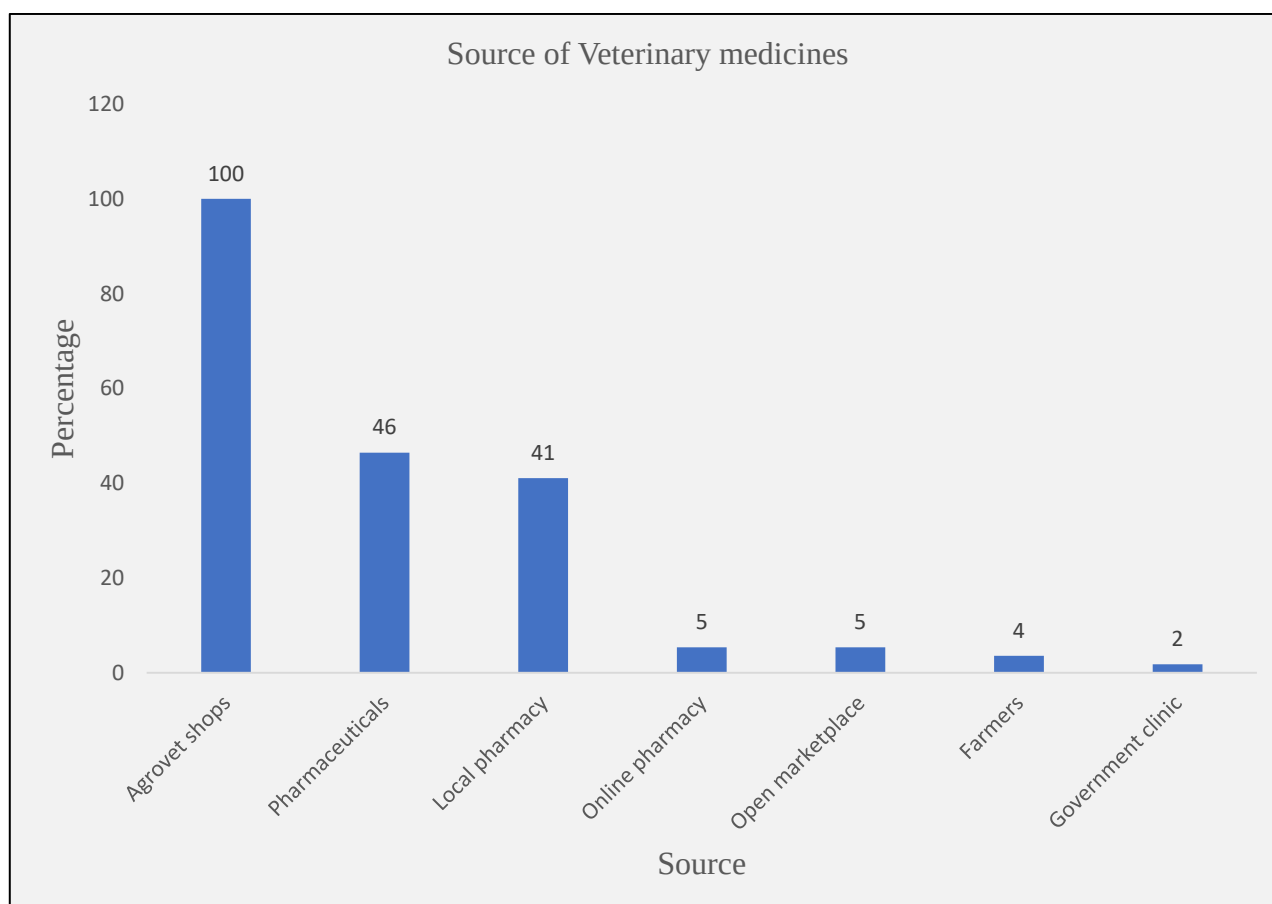
- Some drugs can only be access with a prescription form the District Veterinary office.
- Delays in issuing import permits by regulatory authority renders some drugs inaccessible.
- Some drugs are not registered in Zambia and lack suppliers

- Unregistered products can only be accessed through a special import permit, with a number of products still being accessed for registration or issuance of marketing authorization, access becomes difficult especially in emergency situations.
- High registration fees for marketing authorization.
- Limited supplies or simply nonavailability of these products
- Some drugs have been priced beyond their value.

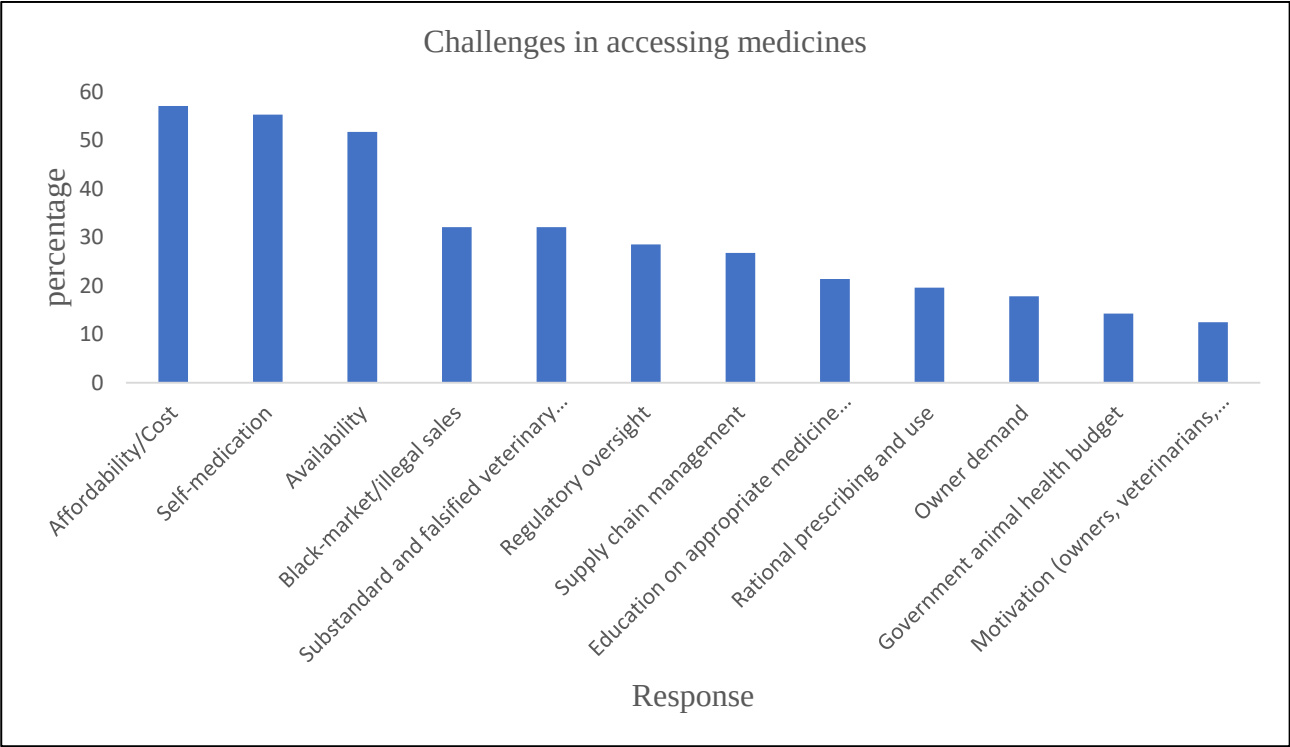
5. Who/which organisation is responsible for regulation of veterinary essential medicines within the country?

Regulator	Frequency	Percentage
ZAMRA	49	88
ZAMRA/NALEIC	1	2
Don't know	1	2
ZEMA	1	2
ZAMMSA/ VAZ	1	2
Not sure	1	2
VAZ	1	2

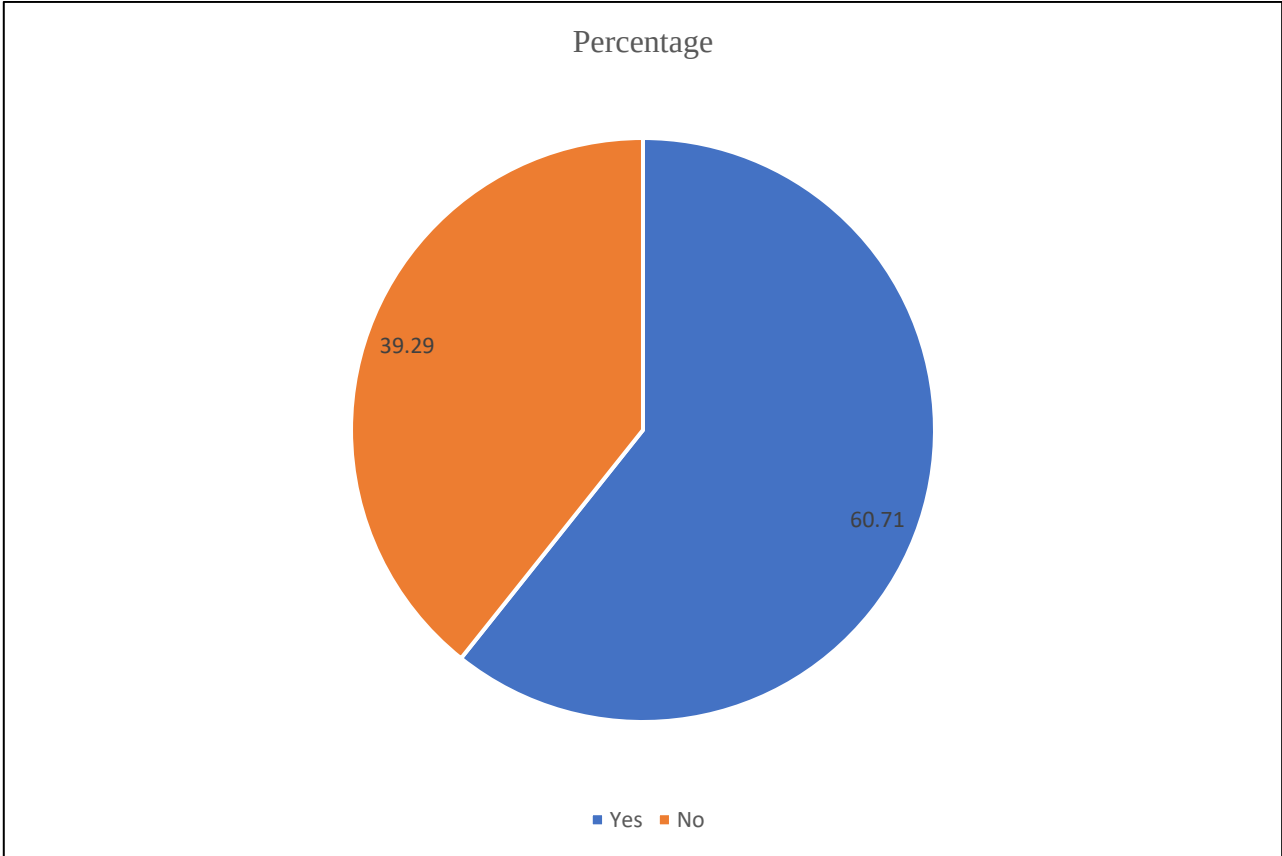
6. Where do veterinarians usually obtain/purchase veterinary medicines in your location?



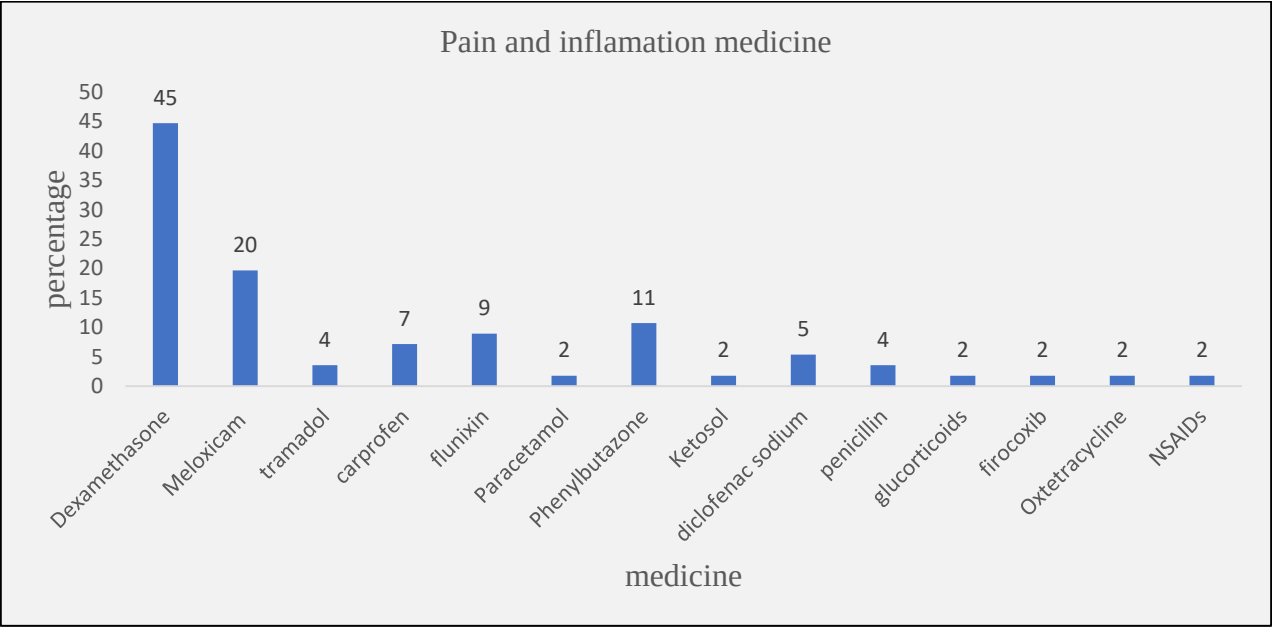
7. Please highlight key challenges (if any) that veterinarians face in accessing essential veterinary medicines:



8. Are medicines to relieve pain and inflammation available in a primary healthcare setting (i.e. community or general practice) within your location?



Commonly used pain and inflammation medication



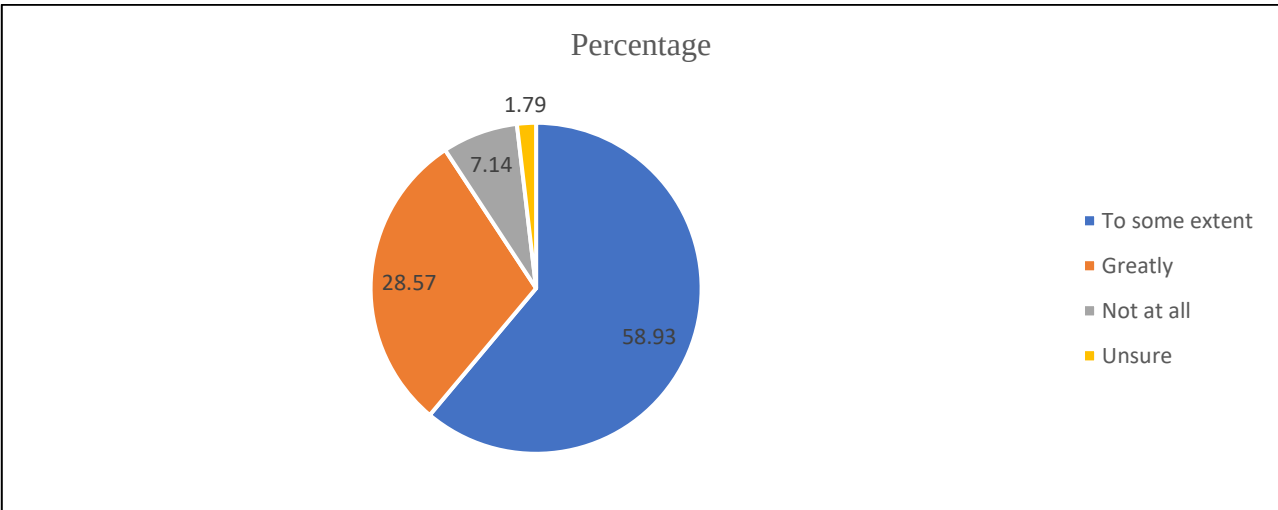
9. Where euthanasia is legally allowed, are medicines to perform humane euthanasia available to veterinarians in your location?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
No	46	82.14
Yes	10	17.86

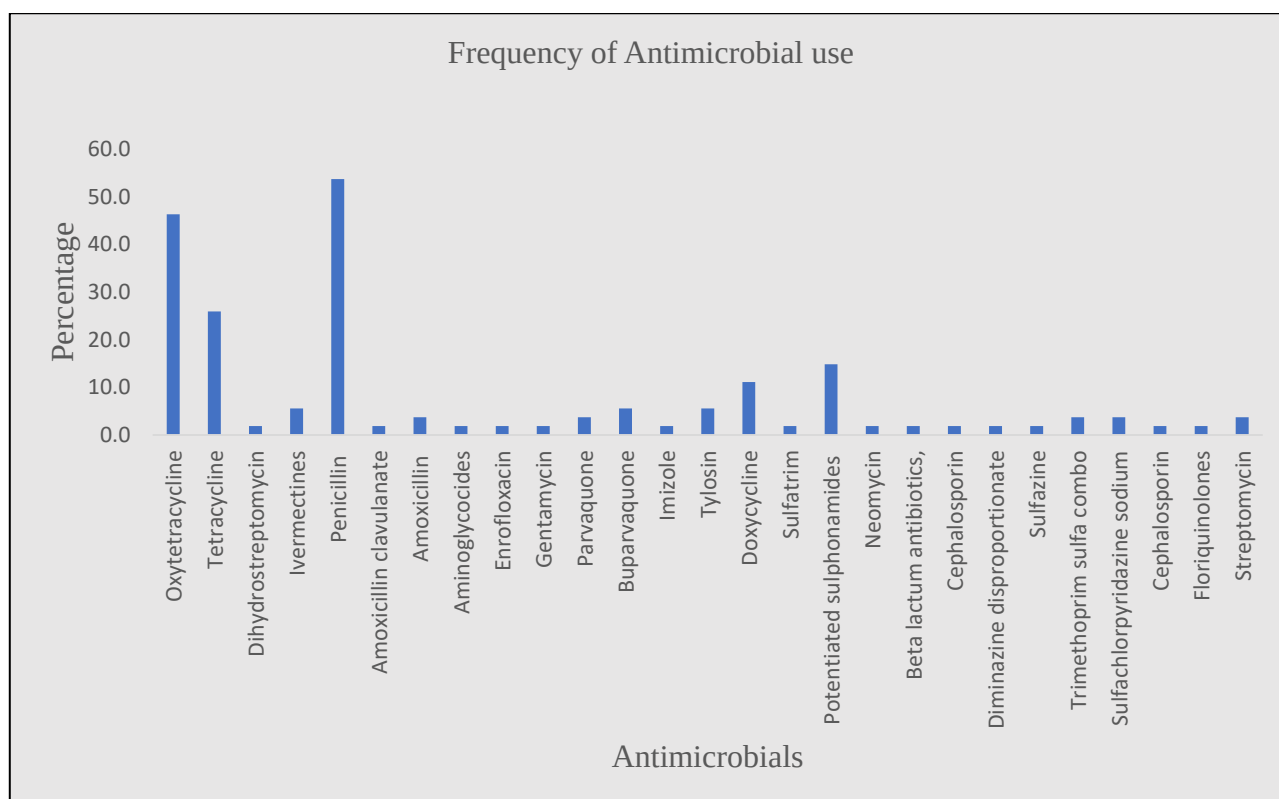
Commonly used medication for euthanasia

Sodium pentobarbitone was the medication used for euthanasia

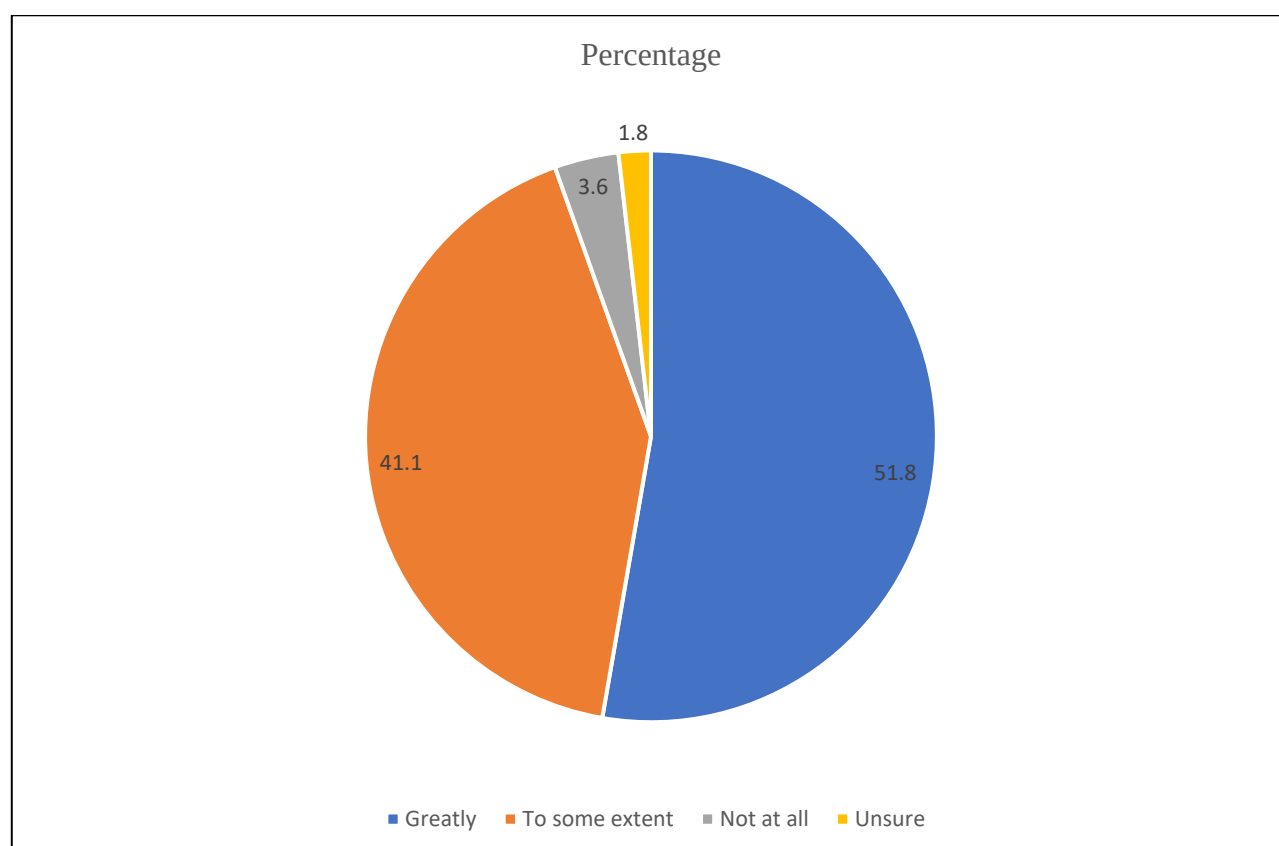
10. To what extent do you feel veterinarians can access appropriate first line antimicrobials in your location?



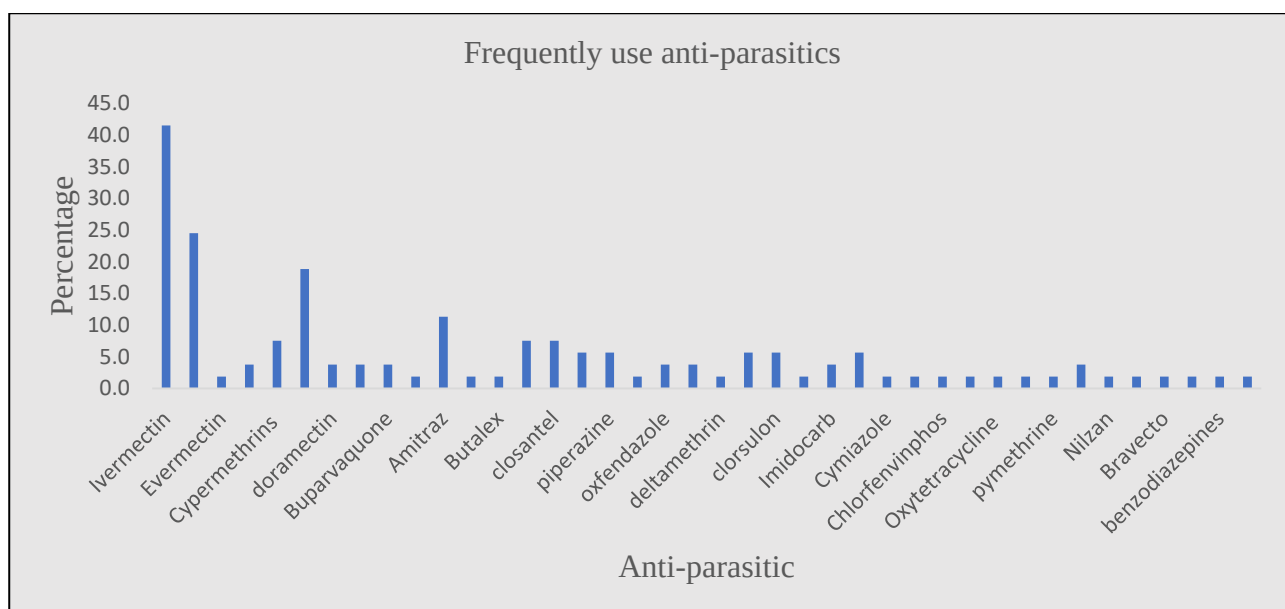
Which antimicrobials do you use most commonly in you day to day job?



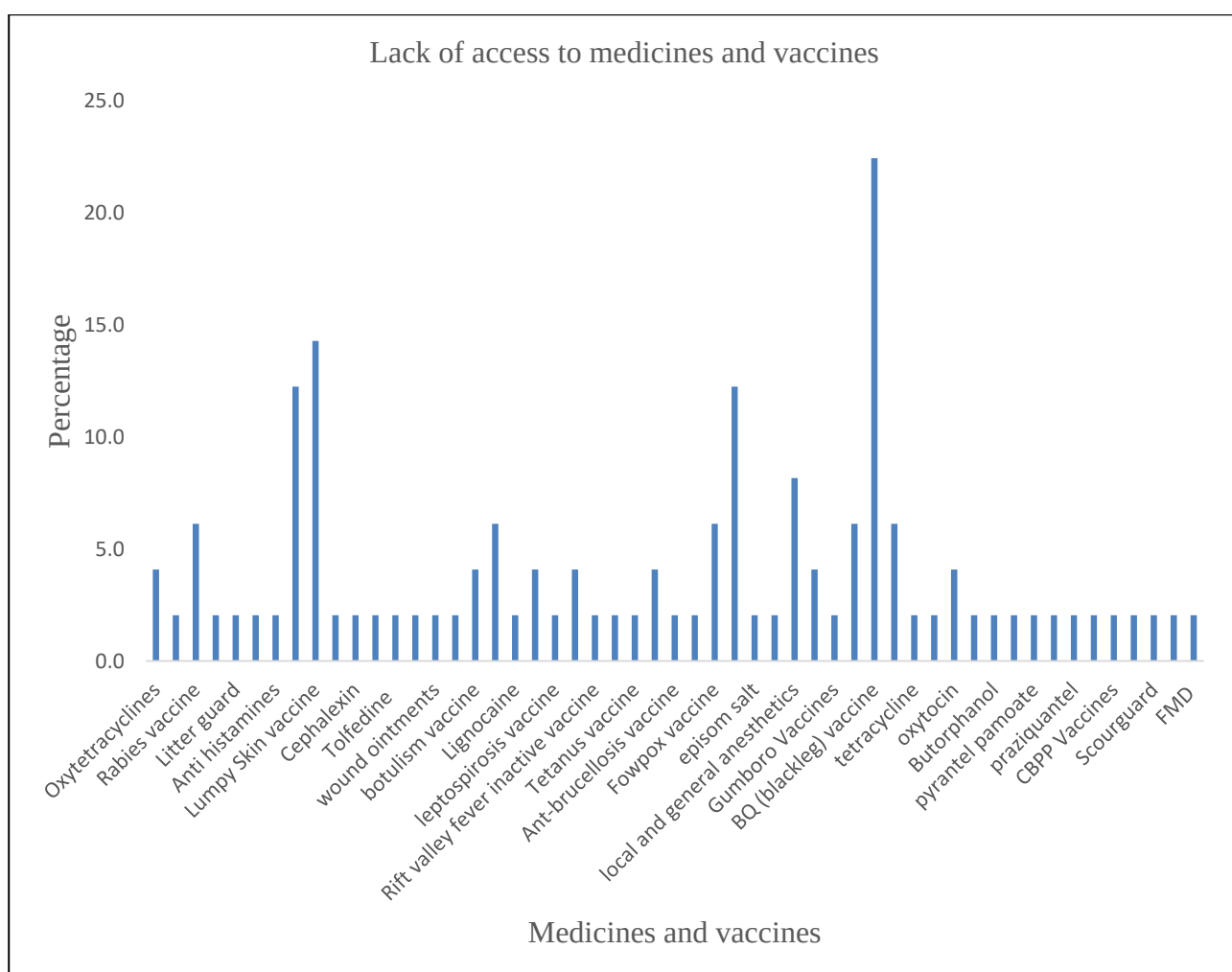
11. To what extent do you feel veterinarians can access appropriate first line anti-parasitic drugs (dewormers and ectoparasitcides) in your location?



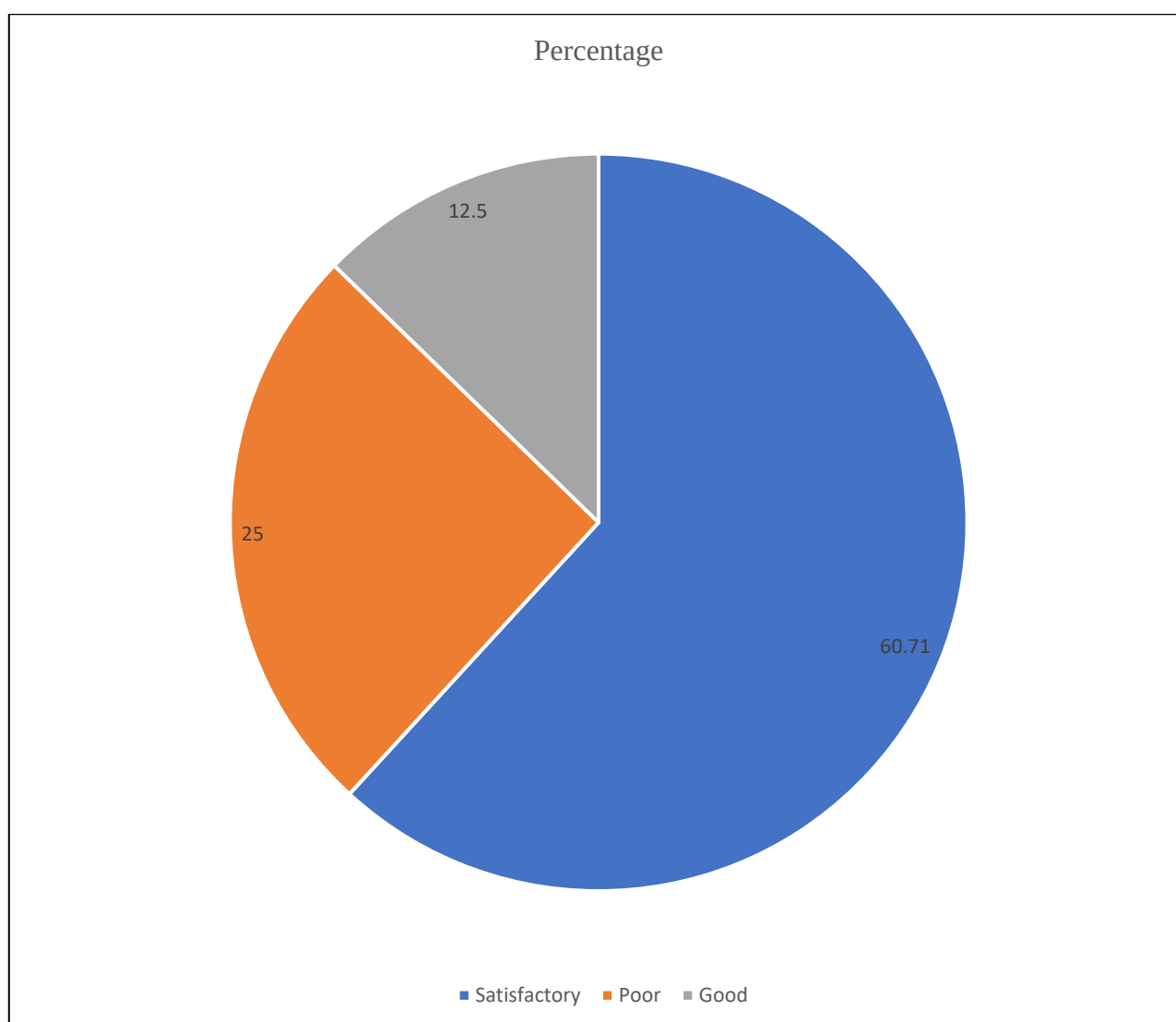
Which anti-parasitics do you use most commonly in you day to day job?



12. Are there any key medicines or vaccines that you feel veterinarians in your location should have access to and do not?



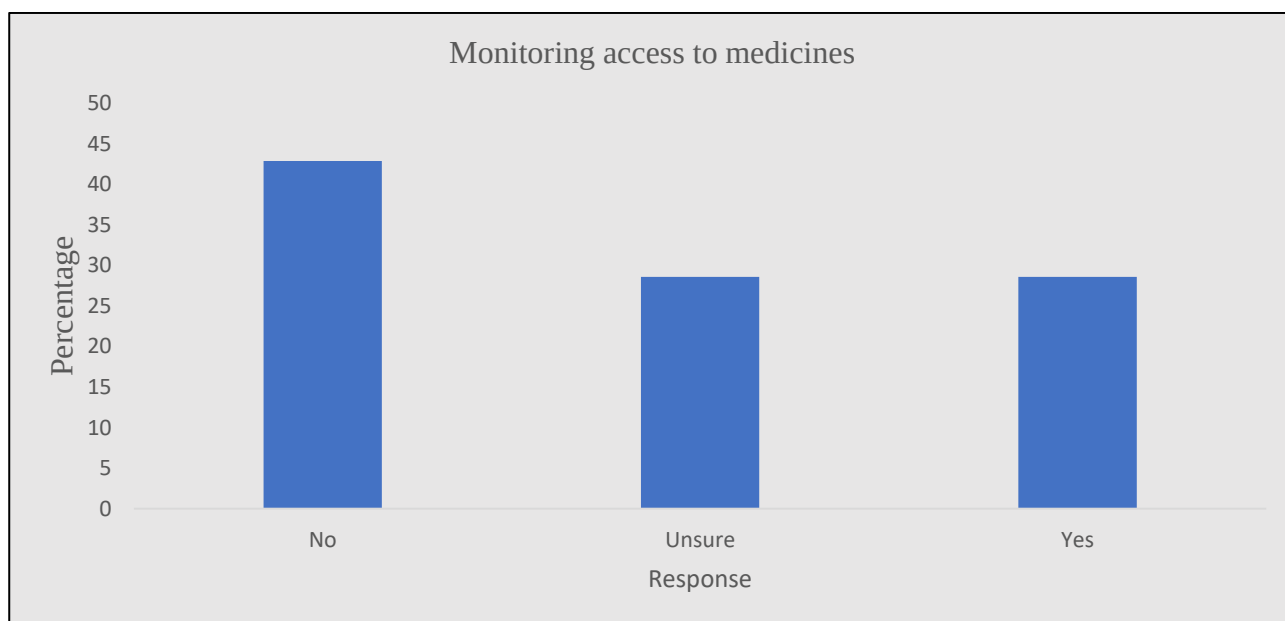
13. How would you rate the process/procedures for the safe handling, ordering, storage, transportation and safe disposal of veterinary medicines, within your location?



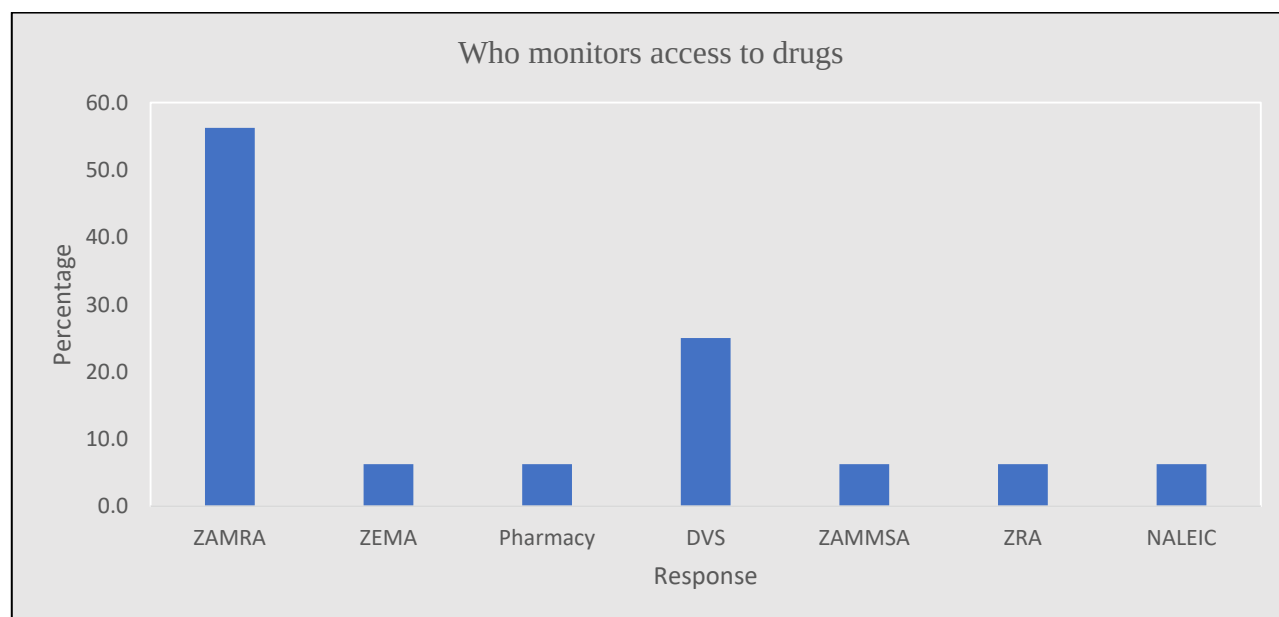
If poor, please explain your answer in (13) above

- Lack of facilities for proper disposal of expired medicines.
- Poor adherence to product transportation, storage and disposal recommendations
- Lack of SOPs on disposal of expired medicines.
- Unqualified personnel handling drugs
- Poor power supply to maintain cold chain
- Lengthy process of ordering and dual regulation of medicines.
- Lack of Vet oversight on medicines transportation, storage and disposal.
- Lack of regular inspection by regulators
- Difficulties in ordering restricted drugs
- Illegal drugs on the black market.
- Commercial farmers never consult veterinarians over the use of drugs
- Awareness is low

14. To your knowledge, is access to essential veterinary medicines monitored or recorded in the country?



If yes, by who?



15. Is there anything else you would like to tell us?

- Need to come up with an essential medicines and guideline on prudent use of antibacterials
- Develop a policy regarding medicated feed additives, supplements and premixes.
- Create monitoring system on the distribution and use of antimicrobials.
- The Veterinary association of Zambia to tighten surveillance and prosecute offenders.
- People need to be sensitized on prudent use of antimicrobials.
- Farmers can access any medicines and vaccines, without being monitored.
- Prescription only drugs and vaccines to be strictly sold under prescription only.

- There is over regulation of veterinary medicines in this country, leading to over reliance on human medicines leading to ineffective treatments and increased animal mortalities.
- ZAMRA should engage veterinarians in provinces and districts in monitoring essential veterinary medicines.
- Enhance collaboration among key stakeholders like ZAMRA, Private and public veterinarians, Veterinary council of Zambia, training institutions and Agro vet dealers or suppliers.
- There is a need to monitor sale, distribution and use of drugs
- All people handling animals more especially dogs, should be vaccinated against rabies

ESSENTIAL VETERINARY MEDICINES LIST (EVML)

Food Producing Animals List (Poultry, Small and Large Ruminants, Pigs)

1.0 ANTIBACTERIAL DRUGS

1.1 Aminoglycosides

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core									
Gentamicin	VCIA	Access	Gram-negative infections, septicaemia, mastitis	●			●	●	●
Neomycin	VCIA	Watch	Enteric infections, skin infections	●			●	●	
Streptomycin	VCIA	Watch	Leptospirosis, bacterial pneumonia	●			●	●	
Complementary									
Amikacin	VCIA	Access	Gram-negative infections	●			●		●
Kanamycin	VCIA	Watch	Respiratory, enteric and soft tissue infections, mastitis	●			●	●	

1.2 Amphenicols

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core									
Florfenicol	VCIA	n/a	Systemic treatment of skin and respiratory tract infections caused by susceptible microorganisms such as E. coli, Pasteurella spp. and Staphylococcus spp.		●	●	●	● *	

* *Not to be used in lactating animals*

1.3 Cephalosporins

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core									
Cefalexin (1 st Gen)	VHIA	Access	Mastitis, septicaemias, respiratory infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ceftiofur (3 rd Gen)	VCIA	n/a	Mastitis, septicaemias, respiratory infections, metritis			●	●	●	
Cefquinome (4 th Gen)	VCIA	n/a	Respiratory and mastitis infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Complementary									
Cefapirin (1 st Gen)	VCIA	Access	Mastitis				●	●	
Ceftriaxone (3 rd Gen)	VCIA	Watch	Broad spectrum, treatment of various bacterial infections		●	●	●	●	●
Cefalonium (1 st Gen)			Mastitis		●	●	●	●	

1.4 Fluoroquinolones

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core									
Enrofloxacin	VCIA		Respiratory, urinary and soft tissue infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Marbofloxacin			Skin, urinary tract infections				●	●	●
Norfloxacin	VCIA	Watch	Gastrointestinal, respiratory and systemic infections	●					

Complementary									
Ciprofloxacin			Systemic bacterial infections	•			•	•	•
Danofloxacin			Bovine respiratory disease		•	•	•	•	•

1.5 Lincosamides

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core									
Lincomycin			Respiratory and skin infections, swine dysentery	●	●	●	●	●	●

1.6 Macrolides

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core									
Erythromycin			Respiratory and enteric infections, mastitis	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tylosin			Respiratory and enteric infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Complementary									
Gamithromycin			Respiratory infections				●	●	
Tilmicosin			Respiratory infections, mastitis	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tulathromycin			Bovine and swine respiratory disease				●	●	●

1.7 Penicillin Derivatives

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core									
Amoxicillin			Respiratory and urinary tract infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ampicillin			Respiratory, urinary and soft tissue infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Procaine Penicillin			Septicaemias, respiratory and urinary tract infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benzathine Penicillin			Septicaemias, respiratory and urinary tract infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cloxacillin			Septicaemias, respiratory and urinary tract infections; Mastitis		●	●	●	●	●
Oxacillin			Septicaemias, respiratory and urinary tract infections		●	●	●	●	●
Dicloxacillin			Septicaemias, respiratory and urinary tract infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nafcillin			Staphylococcal infections		●	●	●	●	
Ticarcillin			Pseudomonas and Gram-negative infections						

1.8 Polymixins

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
	Complementary								
Colistin (Polymyxin E)			Gram-negative enteric infections	•					•

1.9 Plueromutilins

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants	Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Beef cattle	Dairy cattle		
					Goats	Sheep		
Core								
Tiamulin			Respiratory infections in pigs and poultry;	•	•	•		•

1.10 Sulfonamides

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core									
Sulfadimidine /Sulfamethazine			Broad-spectrum bacterial infections	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sulfadimethoxine			Respiratory, urinary and systemic infections	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sulfadiazine + Trimethoprim			Broad-spectrum infections	•	•	•	•	•	
Complementary									
Sulfaquinoxaline			Coccidiosis, enteric infections	•	•	•	•		
Sulfapyridine			Respiratory and systemic infections				•	•	•
Sulfamerazine			Enteric and systemic infections	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sulfathiazole			Respiratory and enteric infections						•
Sulfacetamide			Ophthalmic infections	•	•		•	•	•
Sulfasalazine			Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), colitis						
Sulfachlorpyridazine			Enteric infections	•			•	•	•

1.11 Tetracyclines

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core									
Doxycycline	VCIA	Access	Respiratory and tick-borne infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oxytetracycline	VCIA	Watch	Respiratory, urinary, soft tissue and uterine infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tetracycline	VCIA	Access	Broad-spectrum infections; eye infections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Complementary									
Chlortetracycline	VCIA	Watch	Respiratory, enteric and uterine infections	●	●	●	●	●	●

1.12 Antibacterial Drug combinations

Medicine	Classification		Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
	WOAH	WHO (AWARE)			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core									
Amoxicillin + Clavulanic Acid			Respiratory, urinary and soft tissue infections	●					
Penicillin + Streptomycin			Wound and systemic infections		●		●	●	
Sulfadiazine + Trimethoprim	VCIA		Respiratory, urinary and systemic infections	●			●	●	

Complementary									
Ampicillin + Sulbactam			Respiratory and soft tissue infections	•			•	•	
Ceftiofur + Gentamicin			Severe bacterial infections, septicaemia	•			•	•	•
Colistin + Bacitracin			Enteric infections	•					•
Doxycycline + Gentamicin			Respiratory, urinary and systemic infections	•	•	•	•	•	•
Florfenicol + Flunixin			Respiratory disease	•	•		•	•	•
Enrofloxacin + Doxycycline			Systemic bacterial infections	•	•		•	•	•
Lincomycin + Spectinomycin			Respiratory and enteric infections	•					•
Oxytetracycline + Flunixin			Respiratory and septic infections		•		•	•	
Tilmicosin + Florfenicol			Respiratory infections		•	•	•	•	•
Tylosin + Sulfadimethoxine			Respiratory and septic infections	•	•		•	•	•

2.0 ANTIPARASITICS

2.1 Anthelmintics

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Abamectin	Broad-spectrum anthelmintic and ectoparasiticide		•	•	•	•	•
Albendazole	Broad-spectrum anthelmintic (nematodes, cestodes, some trematodes)		•	•	•	•	
Doramectin	Broad-spectrum anthelmintic and ectoparasiticide		•	•	•	•	•
Eprinomectin	Broad-spectrum anthelmintic and ectoparasiticide		•	•	•	•	•
Febantel	Pro-benzimidazole anthelmintic		•		•	•	•
Fenbendazole	Broad-spectrum anthelmintic (nematodes, cestodes)	•	•	•	•	•	
Flubendazole	Broad-spectrum benzimidazole anthelmintic	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ivermectin	Broad-spectrum anthelmintic and ectoparasiticide	•	•	•	•	•	•
Levamisole	Broad-spectrum anthelmintic (nematodes)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Moxidectin	Broad-spectrum anthelmintic and ectoparasiticides		•	•	•	•	
Nitroxynil	Narrow-spectrum (trematodes)		•	•	•	•	
Oxfendazole	Benzimidazole metabolite (broad-spectrum anthelmintic)		•	•	•	•	
Oxibendazole	Broad-spectrum benzimidazole anthelmintic			•			•
Oxyclozanide	Narrow-spectrum (flukicide)		•	•	•	•	
Piperazine citrate	Narrow-spectrum (ascarids)	•	•	•	•	•	
Pyrantel pamoate	Broad-spectrum (nematodes, cestodes)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rafoxanide	Narrow-spectrum (flukicide)		•	•	•	•	
Thiophanate	Pro-benzimidazole anthelmintic		•	•	•	•	•
Triclabendazole	Narrow-spectrum (flukicide)		•	•	•	•	
Complementary							
Closantel	Narrow-spectrum (flukicide, nematodes)		•	•	•	•	

Clorsulon	Narrow-spectrum (flukicide, often combined with ivermectin)		•	•	•	•	
Derquantel	Narrow-spectrum (nematodes)		•				
Monepantel	Broad-spectrum (nematodes, including resistant strains)		•				
Morantel	Broad-spectrum (nematodes)		•	•	•	•	•
Niclosamide	Narrow-spectrum (cestodes, trematodes)		•	•			
Praziquantel	Narrow-spectrum (cestodes, trematodes)		•	•		•	•

2.2 Antiprotozoal Drugs

2.2.1 Trypanosomiasis

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Diminazene Aceturate	Trypanosomiasis, Babesiosis,		●	●	●	●	
Isometamidium Chloride	Trypanosomiasis		●	●	●	●	●
Homidium Chloride	Trypanosomiasis				●	●	
Complementary							
Phenamidine	Trypanosomiasis, Babesiosis,						
Quinapyramine (Chloride or sulphate salt)	Trypanosomiasis		●	●	●	●	●

2.2.2 Babesiosis

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants	Large ruminants	Pigs

			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Diminazene Aceturate	Babesiosis, Trypanosomiasis		•	•	•	•	
Imidocarb Dipropionate	Babesiosis, Ehrlichiosis		•		•	•	
Complementary							
Amicarbalide	Babesiosis		•	•	•	•	
Phenamidine	Babesiosis, Trypanosomiasis				•	•	

2.2.3 Anaplasmosis

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Doxycycline	Anaplasmosis		●	●	●	●	●
Imidocarb	Anaplasmosis		●		●	●	
Oxytetracycline	Anaplasmosis		●	●	●	●	
Complementary							
Enrofloxacin	Anaplasmosis; various gastrointestinal, respiratory and systemic infections	●	●	●	●	●	●

2.2.4 Theileriosis

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants	Large ruminants	Pigs
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			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Buparvaquone	Theileriosis		•	•	•	•	
Buparvaquone + Furosemide	Theileriosis with pulmonary oedema		•	•	•	•	
Parvaquone	Theileriosis		•	•	•	•	
Parvaquone + Furosemide	Theileriosis with pulmonary oedema		•	•	•	•	
Complementary							
Amicarbalide	Theileriosis		•	•	•	•	
Halofuginone	Theileriosis (mild cases)		•	•	•	•	
Oxytetracycline	Theileriosis (supportive therapy)		•	•	•	•	

2.3 Anticoccidial Drugs

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Amprolium	coccidiosis	●					
clazuril	coccidiosis						
Diclazuril	coccidiosis	●	●				
Halofuginone lactate	Coccidiosis, cryptosporidium	●			●	●	
Lasalocid A	coccidiosis	●					
Monensin sodium	coccidiosis	●					
sulphadimidine	coccidiosis	●	●	●	●	●	●
sulphaguanidine	coccidiosis	●	●	●	●	●	●

sulphadimethoxine	coccidiosis	•	•	•	•	•	•
sulphanitran	coccidiosis	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sulphaquinoxalene/ Trimethoprim	coccidiosis	•	•	•	•	•	•
Toltrazuril	coccidiosis	•					•
Complimentary							
Buquinolate	coccidiosis						
Clopidol	coccidiosis	•					
Decoquate	coccidiosis	•	•				
Ethopabate	coccidiosis	•					
Nequate (methyl benzoate)	coccidiosis	•					
Robenidine	coccidiosis	•					

2.4 Ectoparasiticides

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Abamectin	Ticks, mites, lice		●	●	●	●	●
Amitraz	Ticks, mites, lice		●	●	●	●	●
Carbaryl	Lice, fleas, mites, ticks	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chlorfenvinphos	Ticks, mites, lice, flies	●	●	●	●	●	☠
Coumaphos	Ticks, lice, mites, screwworm/flies	●	●	●	●	●	
Cymiazole	Ticks, lice, mites, screwworm/flies		●	●	●	●	
Cypermethrin	Ticks, mites, flies, lice, fleas	●	●	●	●	●	
Deltamethrin	Ticks, flies, lice, mites, fleas	●	●	●	●	●	
Doramectin	Ticks, mites, lice, internal parasites		●	●	●	●	●
Diazinon	Ticks, flies, lice, mites, fleas		●	●	●	●	
Eprinomectin	Ticks, mites, lice, internal parasites		●	●	●	●	
Fipronil	Fleas, ticks, mites	●	●	●	●	●	

Flumethrin	Ticks, mites, lice, fleas, flies		•	•	•	•	
Ivermectin	Ticks, mites, lice, internal parasites, flies		•	•	•	•	•
Malathion	Fleas, lice, mites		•	•	•	•	•
Moxidectin	Ticks, mites, lice, internal parasites		•	•	•	•	•
Permethrin	Ticks, fleas, lice, Flies, mites	•	•	•	•	•	•
Complementary							
Fenthion	Ticks, lice, mites, fleas		•	•	•	•	
Fluralaner	Fleas, ticks	•					
Imidacloprid	Fleas, lice	•					
Tetrachlorvinphos	Ticks, lice, fleas, mites	•	•	•	•	•	

3.0 ANTI-INFLAMMATORIES

3.1 Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Aspirin (Acetylsalicylic Acid)	NSAID for mild pain, fever and clot prevention	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mefenamic acid			●	●	●	●	●
Naproxen		●			●	●	●
Tolfenamic acid,					●	●	●
5-Hydroxy Flunixin					●	●	●
Flunixin Meglumine	NSAID for colic, endotoxemia, respiratory disease, mastitis and musculoskeletal pain		●	●	●	●	●
Meloxicam	NSAID for arthritis, post-surgical pain, fever and inflammation		●	●	●	●	●
Carprofen	NSAID for osteoarthritis, post-op pain and soft tissue inflammation						
Ketoprofen	NSAID for fever, mastitis, musculoskeletal pain and inflammation		●	●	●	●	●
Dexamethasone	Corticosteroid for severe inflammation, anaphylaxis, ketosis and shock	●	●	●	●	●	●
Prednisolone	Corticosteroid for immune suppression, allergies and inflammatory conditions		●	●	●	●	●
Complementary							
Paracetamol (Acetaminophen)	NSAID for mild pain and fever						●
Hydrocortisone	Corticosteroid for skin allergies, inflammation and topical anti-itch therapy		●	●	●	●	●

4.0 SEDATIVES, TRANQUILIZERS, ANTAGONISTS

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Xylazine Hydrochloride	Sedation and premedication		●	●	●	●	
Medetomidine	Premedication, injectable anaesthesia		●	●	●	●	
Dexmedetomidine	Premedication, injectable anaesthesia		●	●	●	●	
Yohimbine	Reversal agent for α-2 agonists		●	●	●	●	
Tolazoline	Reversal agent for α-2 agonists		●	●	●	●	
Atipamezole	Reversal agent for α-2 agonists		●	●	●	●	
Atropine Sulphate	Premedication, treatment of organophosphate poisoning		●	●	●	●	●
Glycopyrrolate	Premedication, reduces salivation		●	●	●	●	●
Midazolam	Anxiolytic, muscle relaxation		●	●	●	●	
Diazepam	Anxiolytic, muscle relaxation		●	●	●	●	
Acepromazine	Tranquilization		●	●	●	●	
Azaperone	Tranquilization, stress reduction						●

5.0 ANAESTHETICS

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants	Large ruminants	Pigs		
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Bupivacaine	Local and regional anaesthesia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lignocaine HCl (Lidocaine)	Local and regional anaesthesia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mepivacaine	Local and regional anaesthesia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ketamine HCl	Induction and maintenance of anaesthesia	●					●
Tiletamine-Zolazepam (Telazol, Zolatel)	Induction and maintenance of anaesthesia	●					●
Oxygen	Inhalation anaesthesia and insufflation	●	●	●	●	●	●
Halothane	Induction and maintenance of anaesthesia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Isoflurane	Induction and maintenance of anaesthesia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sevoflurane	Induction and maintenance of anaesthesia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Thiopentone Sodium	Induction & maintenance of anaesthesia		●	●	●	●	●

6.0 VITAMINS

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Vitamin A		•			•	•	•
Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)		•			•	•	
Vitamin B12		•	•	•	•	•	
Vitamin B12 plus selenium		•			•	•	
Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid)		•			•	•	

Vitamin D			•	•	•	•	•
Vitamin E		•	•	•	•	•	•
Vitamin K			•	•	•	•	•
Complementary							
Vitamin + mineral mixes		•	•	•	•	•	

7.0 MINERALS

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Calcium borogluconate	Milk Fever		•	•	•	•	•
Calcium + phosphorous		•					
Calcium borogluconate + Magnesium Hypophosphate	Milk Fever		•	•	•	•	
Calcium chloride oil emulsion					•	•	
Copper bullets			•		•	•	
Copper EDTA			•		•	•	
Copper Glycinate			•		•	•	
Magnesium oxide					•	•	
Magnesium Sulphate			•		•	•	•
Selenium			•		•	•	
Iron	Mineral deficiencies, maintenance						•
Zinc	Reproductive maintenance		•	•	•	•	
Chromium					•	•	
Iodine			•	•	•	•	•
Mineral mixes		•	•	•	•	•	•

8.0 HORMONE THERAPIES

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants	Pigs	
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Clenbuterol*	A beta 2 mimetic agent for uterine relaxation to postpone parturition and facilitate obstetric manipulations				•	•	•
Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)	Stimulates follicular growth, estrogen production and spermatogenesis; used for superovulation				•	•	
Pregnant mare serum gonadotropin (PMSG)	Induces ovarian follicular growth, estrus and superovulation		•	•	•	•	•
Buserelin Acetate	Control of ovarian follicular dynamics					•	•
Estrogens			•	•	•	•	
GnRH	Induces ovarian follicular growth, estrus and superovulation				•	•	
Gonadorelin	Control of ovarian follicular dynamics					•	•
Oxytocin	Promotes milk letdown, adjunct treatment for mastitis or agalactia, ecbolic		•	•	•	•	•
Progesterone	Assists in the control of follicular dynamics, synchronization protocols		•	•	•	•	
PGF2 α analogues (e.g. Cloprostenol, dinoprost)	Luteolysis, estrus synchronization, pregnancy termination, uterine contractions		•		•	•	•
Complementary							
Melatonin	Regulation of reproduction in species that are seasonal breeders		•				
Human Chorionic gonadotropin					•	•	

**Not strictly a hormone*

9.0 EUTHANASIA

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Pentobarbitone Sodium	IV Overdose for euthanasia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Potassium Chloride (KCl)	IV injection after general anaesthesia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Magnesium Sulphate (MgSO ₄) or Magnesium Chloride (MgCl ₂)	IV injection after general anaesthesia (Ketamine, Thiopental, or Pentobarbitone)	●	●	●	●	●	●
Thiopentone, Sodium	IV euthanasia solution	●	●	●	●	●	●
Complementary							
T-61 (Tetracaine, Embutramide, Mebezonium Iodide)	IV euthanasia solution						●
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	Inhalation euthanasia in controlled chambers	●					●
Pentobarbitone Combinations	IV overdose for rapid euthanasia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ketamine Hydrochloride + Pentobarbitone Sodium	IV after sedation with Xylazine or Medetomidine, followed by Pentobarbitone overdose	●	●	●	●	●	●

10.0 EMERGENCY MEDICINES

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Activated Charcoal	Adsorbent for heavy metal intoxications		•	•	•	•	•
Epinephrine (Adrenaline)	Emergency treatment for anaphylaxis, cardiac arrest	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vitamin K1	Treatment of coagulopathies (e.g., warfarin toxicity)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hydroxyzine	Treatment of allergic reactions, anaphylaxis	•	•	•	•	•	•
Chlorphenamine	Treatment of allergic reactions, anaphylaxis	•	•	•	•	•	•
Diphenhydramine	Treatment of allergic reactions, anaphylaxis	•	•	•	•	•	•
Doxapram	Reversal of respiratory depression due to anaesthetics	•	•	•	•	•	•
Methylene Blue	Intoxication, methemoglobinemia				•	•	•
Pralidoxime chloride	Organophosphorus poisoning	•	•	•	•	•	•
Antivenins	Snake bites		•	•	•	•	•
Sodium thiosulphate	Intoxications e.g. hydrogen cyanide/prussic acid		•	•	•	•	
Complementary							
Fresh blood	Treatment of hypovolemia, anemia	•	•	•	•	•	•
Dimercaprol (BAL)	Chelation of heavy metals		•	•	•	•	•

11.0 FLUID THERAPY

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Core							
Dextrose	Fluid therapy for water replacement; ketosis management	•	•	•	•	•	•
Glucose	Energy supplement		•	•	•	•	•
Sodium bicarbonate	Rumen buffer				•	•	
Sodium Chloride (0.9%)	Fluid therapy for dehydration	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lactated Ringer's Solution	Fluid therapy for shock	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hartmann's Solution	Fluid therapy for shock	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hypertonic Saline	Fluid therapy for severe dehydration	•	•	•	•	•	•
Potassium Chloride	Fluid therapy for hypokalemia	•	•	•	•	•	•
Propylene glycol	Treatment of ketosis		•	•	•	•	
Mannitol	Fluid therapy for severe dehydration, cerebral edema	•	•	•	•	•	•
Heparin	Prevention of clotting disorders	•	•	•	•	•	•
Colloid Solutions (Albumin, Dextran, Gelatin, Hydroxyethyl Starch Solutions)	Hypovolemia, shock Hypoproteinemia	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lipid Emulsions	Management of toxicosis, parenteral nutrition	•	•	•	•	•	•

12.0 VACCINES

Medicine	Indications	Poultry	Small ruminants		Large ruminants		Pigs
			Sheep	Goats	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	
Multi-Species Core Vaccines							
Rabies Vaccine	Rabies Virus		●	●	●	●	
Anthrax Vaccine	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>		●	●	●	●	
Clostridial spp. Vaccine	Clostridial Diseases		●	●	●	●	●
Tetanus Toxoid	<i>Clostridium tetani</i>		●	●	●	●	●
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Vaccine	Foot and Mouth Disease Virus		●	●	●	●	
Clostridium botulinum toxoid	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>		●	●	●	●	
Rift Valley Fever							
Salmonella vaccines		●			●	●	●
Large Ruminant Core Vaccines							
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)	Mycoplasma spp.				●	●	
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) Vaccine	Lumpy Skin Disease Virus				●	●	
Bovine Ephemeral Fever					●	●	
East Coast Fever stabilate					●	●	
Pink eye					●	●	
Rota virus vaccine					●	●	
Coronavirus vaccine					●	●	
Campylobacteriosis vaccine					●	●	

Large Ruminant Complementary Vaccines							
Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD) Vaccine	Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus				●	●	
Brucellosis Vaccine	Brucella abortus				●	●	
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine	Pasteurella multocida				●	●	
Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD)	<i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i>				●	●	
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) Vaccine	Bovine Herpesvirus (BHV-1)				●	●	
Leptospirosis Vaccine	Leptospira spp.				●	●	
Anaplasmosis					●	●	
Babesiosis					●	●	
Mastitis Vaccine	Staphylococcus aureus & E. coli				●	●	
Sheep & Goat Core Vaccines							
Contagious Pustular Dermatitis Vaccine	Orf Virus		●	●			
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	Mycoplasma spp.			●			
Sheep and goat Pox Virus Vaccine	Capripoxvirus		●	●			
Caseous Lymphadenitis vaccine			●	●			
Enzootic abortion	Chlamydia		●	●			
Bluetongue virus vaccine			●				
Poultry Core Vaccines							
Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV) Vaccine	Newcastle Disease Virus	●					
Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro) Vaccine	Infectious Bursal Disease	●					
Infectious Bronchitis (IB) Vaccine	Infectious Bronchitis	●					
Marek's Disease Vaccine	Marek's Disease Virus	●					
Infectious Coryza		●					
Mycoplasma synoviae		●					

Mycoplasma gallisepticum		•					
Avian Encephalomyelitis Vaccine	Avian Encephalomyelitis	•					
Fowl Pox Disease Vaccine	Fowl Pox prevention	•					
Poultry Complementary Vaccines							
Infectious Laryngotracheitis		•					
Egg Drop Syndrome EDS		•					
Turkey Rhinotracheitis		•					
Swine Core Vaccines							
African Swine fever							•
Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae							•
Erysipelas							•
Parvo virus							•
Leptospirosis							•
Colibacillosis							•
Cysticercosis							•
Clostridium perfringens							•

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