

Animal Resources Program (ARP)
Drug Formulary for Laboratory Animals

SWINE

Anticholinergics

	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Frequency
Atropine	0.05	IM	once

Tranquilizers

	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Frequency
Acepromazine	0.2-1.1	IM	
Chlorpromazine (Thorazine [®])	1.0-3.0	IM	
Diazepam (Valium [®])	0.5-1.0	IM	
Promazine (Sparine [®])	0.44-1.1	IM	

Analgesics

	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Frequency
Aspirin	10-20	PO	q4h
Buprenorphine	0.1	IM	q12h
Butorphanol	0.1-0.3	IM	
Carprofen	0.5-4	SC, IM, IV	daily
Fentanyl	0.02-0.05	IM	q2h
Ketoprofen	1-3	SC, IM, IV, PO	
Pentazocine (Talwin-V [®])	2.0	IM	q4h
Phenylbutazone	4-8 2-5	PO IV	

Neuromuscular Blockers¹

	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Frequency
D-tubocurarine	0.25	IV	
Pancuronium bromide (Pavulon [®])	0.02-0.15	IV	
Succinylcholine - standard swine	0.18-0.2	IV	

¹ Must be used with an appropriate anesthetic.

Anesthetics - INJECTABLE

	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Frequency
Etomidate	4-8	IV	
Ketamine HCl - restraint	11-33	IM	
Ketamine HCl/Acepromazine	22.0/1.1	IM	
Ketamine/Diazepam	15/2	IM	
Ketamine HCl/Xylazine	20/2	IM	
Ketamine/Medetomidine	1/0.1	IM	
Propofol	0.8-2	IV	
Tiletamine-zolazepam (Telazol)	4-6	IM	
Telazol/Xylazine	4.4/4.4	IM	
Thiopental sodium (Pentothal®)	6.6-8.83	IV	q30-60 min

Anesthetics – INHALANT²

	Induction %	Maintenance %
Halothane	4-5	0.5-2.0
Isoflurane (Forane®)	3-4	1.5-2.0

² These agents should be used only in ways that prevent exposure to personnel. Induce anesthesia in a closed container and maintain with a nose cone in an appropriately ventilated hood. Malignant hyperthermia (porcine stress syndrome) may occur in susceptible animals (mainly those of the Poland China, Landrace or Pietrain breeds) with the use of halothane and certain other anesthetics. The syndrome is characterized by a rapid increase in rectal temperature, muscular rigidity and shock. It may be minimized by avoiding or prescreening animals of susceptible breeds or by using dantrolene (5 mg/kg) as prophylaxis if susceptible breeds must be used.