

Citizen Petition Seeking Withdrawal of Approvals of Certain Herdwide/Flockwide Uses of Critically and Highly Important Antibiotics Pursuant to Guidance #152

Addendum: List of Approvals For Which Withdrawal is Sought

* See below for footnotes

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21 CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	0.1 mg/lb bw/day			128	(e)(4)(i)	Cattle	Revoke	Calves (up to 250 lb): increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	In milk replacers or starter feed; include on labeling the warning: "A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-nursing calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal."
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	25-70 mg/head/day			128	(e)(4)(vi)	Cattle	Revoke	Calves (250 to 400 lb): For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	In milk replacers or starter feed; include on labeling the warning: "A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-nursing calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal."
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	70 mg/head/day			128	(e)(4)(vii)	Cattle	Revoke	Growing cattle (over 400 lb): For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and reduction of liver condemnation due to liver abscesses.	NS	In milk replacers or starter feed; include on labeling the warning: "A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-nursing calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal."
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	350 mg/head/day			128	(e)(4)(viii)(1)	Cattle	Revoke	1. Beef cattle: For control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by <i>Pasteurella</i> spp. susceptible to chlortetracycline.	NS	Withdraw 48 h prior to slaughter. For sponsor 046573: zero withdrawal time. For sponsor 053389: 1 d withdrawal time.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	350 mg/head/day	Sulfamethazine	350 mg/head/day	140	ALL	Cattle	Revoke	Aid in the maintenance of weight gains in the presence of respiratory disease such as shipping fever.	28 days	Feed for 28 days; withdraw 7 days prior to slaughter.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	500-1000 g/ton	Decoquinatate	13.6-27.2 g/ton	195	(e)(2)(?)***	Cattle	Amend	Calves, beef and nonlactating dairy cattle: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria bovis</i> and <i>E. zuernii</i> ; for treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>Escherichia coli</i> ; for bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> organisms susceptible to chlortetracycline.	???	???
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	400 g/ton	Decoquinatate	13.6-27.2 g/ton	195	(e)(2)(iii)	Cattle	Amend	Calves, beef and nonlactating dairy cattle: For prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria bovis</i> and <i>E. zuernii</i> ; for treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> ; and for treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> organisms susceptible to chlortetracycline.	5-28 days	Feed Type C feed to provide 22.7 mg decoquinatate and 1 gram (g) chlortetracycline per 100 lb body weight (0.5 mg/kg) per day for not more than 5 days. Type C feed may be prepared from Type B feed containing 535.8 to 5,440 g/ton decoquinatate and 6,700 to 80,000 g/ton chlortetracycline. When consumed, feed 22.7 mg decoquinatate per 100 lb body weight/day for a total of 28 days to prevent coccidiosis. Withdraw 24 hours prior to slaughter when manufactured from CTC (chlortetracycline) Type A medicated articles under NADA 141-147. Zero withdrawal time when manufactured from AUREOMYCIN (chlortetracycline) Type A medicated articles under NADA 141-185. Do not feed to calves to be processed for veal. Do not feed to animals producing milk for food.
Tylosin	Macrolide	8-10 g/ton	Decoquinatate, monensin	13.6-27.2, 5-30 g/ton	195	(e)(2)(v)	Cattle	Revoke	Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter: For prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria bovis</i> and <i>E. zuernii</i> ; for improved feed efficiency; and for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> and <i>Actinomyces</i> (<i>Corynebacterium</i>) <i>pyogenes</i> .	C	Feed only to cattle fed in confinement for slaughter. Feed continuously as the sole ration to provide 22.7 mg of decoquinatate per 100 lb body weight per day, 50 to 360 mg of monensin per head per day, and 60 to 90 mg of tylosin per head per day. Feed at least 28 days during period of exposure to coccidiosis or when it is likely to be a hazard. Do not feed to animals producing milk for food. Also see paragraph (d)(1) of this section and Sec. 558.355(d)(8). Monensin and tylosin as provided by No. 000986 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	37 mg/head/day			248	(d)(2)	Cattle	Revoke	In feed for feedlot beef cattle at 37 milligrams per head per day as an aid in stimulating growth and improving feed efficiency.	NS	
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	10 mg/lb bw	Laidlomycin	5 g/ton	305	(e)(2)	Cattle	Amend	For improved feed efficiency and increased rate of weight gain; treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>Escherichia coli</i> and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> organisms susceptible to chlortetracycline.	5 days	Feed continuously at a rate of 30 to 75 mg laidlomycin propionate potassium per head per day for not more than 5 days. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	350 mg/head/day	Laidlomycin	5 g/ton	305	(e)(3)	Cattle	Revoke	For improved feed efficiency and increased rate of weight gain; control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by <i>Pasteurella</i> spp. susceptible to chlortetracycline.	C	Feed continuously at a rate of 30 to 75 mg laidlomycin propionate potassium per head per day. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	10 mg/lb bw	Laidlomycin	5-10 g/ton	305	(e)(5)	Cattle	Amend	For improved feed efficiency; and for treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>P. multocida</i> organisms susceptible to chlortetracycline.	5 days	Feed continuously at a rate of 30 to 150 mg laidlomycin propionate potassium per head per day for not more than 5 days. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	350 mg/head/day	Laidlomycin	5-10 g/ton	305	(e)(6)	Cattle	Revoke	For improved feed efficiency; and for control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by <i>Pasteurella</i> spp. susceptible to chlortetracycline.	C	Feed continuously at a rate of 30 to 150 mg laidlomycin propionate potassium per head per day. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	7.5 g/ton	Lasalocid	10-30 g/ton	311	(e)(1)(vi)	Cattle	Revoke	Cattle: for improved feed efficiency and reduction of incidence and severity of liver abscesses.	C	In Type C feeds, for beef cattle fed in confinement for slaughter; feed continuously at 250 to 360 mg/head/day lasalocid and 75 mg/head/day oxytetracycline. As monoalkyl (C8-C18) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline.
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	7.5 g/ton	Lasalocid	25-30 g/ton	311	(e)(1)(vii)	Cattle	Revoke	Cattle: for improved feed efficiency, increased rate of weight gain, and reduction of incidence and severity of liver abscesses.	C	In Type C feeds, for beef cattle fed in confinement for slaughter; feed continuously at 250 to 360 mg/head/day lasalocid and 75 mg/head/day oxytetracycline. As monoalkyl (C8-C18) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline.
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	75 g/ton	Melengestrol	0.25-0.5 g/ton	342	(e)(1)(viii)	Cattle	Revoke	Heifers fed in confinement for slaughter: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and suppression of estrus (heat). For reduction of liver condemnation due to liver abscesses.	NS	Add at the rate of 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day a medicated feed (liquid or dry) containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate/lb per pound to a feed containing 6 to 10 g oxytetracycline per ton; or add at the rate of 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day a dry medicated feed containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate plus 37.5 to 150 mg oxytetracycline/lb to provide 0.25 to 0.5 mg melengestrol acetate and 75 mg oxytetracycline/head/day. Oxytetracycline as provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Tylosin	Macrolide	90 g/ton	Melengestrol, lasalocid	0.25-0.5, 100-360 g/ton	342	(e)(1)(iv)	Cattle	Revoke	Heifers fed in confinement for slaughter: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and suppression of estrus (heat). For reduced incidence of liver abscesses.	NS	To administer 0.25 to 0.5 mg melengestrol acetate plus 100 to 360 mg lasalocid plus 90 mg tylosin/head/day: 1. Add 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day of a liquid or dry medicated feed containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate/lb to a medicated feed containing 10 to 30 g lasalocid and 8 to 10 g tylosin per ton; or 2. Add 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day of a liquid or dry medicated feed containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate plus 50 to 720 mg lasalocid/lb to 4.5 to 18 lb of a dry medicated feed containing 10 to 40 g tylosin per ton; or 3. Add 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day of a dry pelleted medicated feed containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate (from a dry Type A article), 50 to 720 mg lasalocid, and 45 to 180 mg tylosin/lb to a ration of nonmedicated feed. Lasalocid provided by No. Alpha and tylosin as tylosin phosphate by No. 000986 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Tylosin	Macrolide	60-90 g/ton	Melengestrol, monensin	0.25-0.5, 50-360 g/ton	342	(e)(1)(vii)	Cattle	Revoke	Heifers fed in confinement for slaughter: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and suppression of estrus (heat). For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to <i>E. bovis</i> and <i>E. zuernii</i> ; and for reduced incidence of liver abscesses caused by <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> and <i>Actinomyces (Corynebacterium) pyogenes</i> .	NS	To administer 0.25 to 0.5 mg melengestrol acetate plus 50 to 360 mg lasalocid plus 60 to 90 mg tylosin/head/day: 1. Add 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day of a liquid or dry medicated feed containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate/lb to a medicated feed containing 5 to 30 g monensin and 8 to 10 g tylosin per ton; or 2. Add 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day of a liquid or dry medicated feed containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate plus 25 to 720 mg monensin/lb to 4.5 to 18 lb of a dry medicated feed containing 10 to 40 g tylosin per ton; or 3. Add 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day of a dry pelleted medicated feed containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate (from a dry Type A article), 25 to 600 mg monensin, and 45 to 180 mg tylosin/lb to a ration of nonmedicated feed. Monensin and tylosin as tylosin phosphate by No. 000986 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Tylosin	Macrolide	60-90 g/ton	Melengestrol	0.25-0.5 g/ton	342	(e)(1)(ix)	Cattle	Revoke	Heifers fed in confinement for slaughter: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and suppression of estrus (heat). For reduced incidence of liver abscesses caused by <i>F. necrophorum</i> and <i>Actinomyces (Corynebacterium) pyogenes</i> .	NS	To administer 0.25 to 0.5 mg melengestrol acetate with 60 to 90 mg tylosin/head/day: 1. Add 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day of a liquid or dry medicated feed containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate/lb to a medicated feed containing 8 to 10 g tylosin per ton; or 2. Add 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day of a liquid or dry medicated feed containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate/lb to 4.5 to 18 lb of a dry medicated feed containing 10 to 40 g tylosin per ton; or 3. Add 0.5 to 2.0 lb/head/day of a dry pelleted medicated feed containing 0.125 to 1.0 mg melengestrol acetate (from a dry Type A article) plus 45 to 180 mg tylosin/lb to a ration of nonmedicated feed. Tylosin as tylosin phosphate by No. 000986 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Tylosin	Macrolide	8-10 g/ton	Monensin	5-30 g/ton	355	(f)(3)(ii)	Cattle	Revoke	Improved feed efficiency; for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> and <i>Actinomyces (Corynebacterium) pyogenes</i> .	C	Feed only to cattle being fed in confinement for slaughter. Feed continuously as sole ration at the rate of 50 to 360 milligrams of monensin and 60 to 90 milligrams of tylosin per head per day; as monensin sodium; as tylosin phosphate. Combination drug liquid Type B medicated feeds may be used to manufacture dry Type C medicated feeds and shall conform to mixing instructions as in Sec. 558.625 (c).
Tylosin	Macrolide	150 g/ton	Monensin	400 g/ton	355	(f)(3)(ix)	Cattle	Revoke	Improved feed efficiency; for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> and <i>Actinomyces (Corynebacterium) pyogenes</i> .	C	Feed only to cattle being fed in confinement for slaughter. Feed continuously at the rate of 8.2 to 10.2 kilograms (18 to 22.5 pounds) of Type C medicated feed per head per day to supply 240 milligrams of monensin and 90 milligrams of tylosin per head per day; as monensin sodium; as tylosin phosphate. Do not allow horses or other equines access to feeds containing monensin. Ingestion of monensin by equines has been fatal. Safe use in unapproved species and breeding cattle has not been established. The liquid Type B medicated feed must bear an expiration date of 14 days after date of manufacture. The mixing directions for this liquid Type B medicated feed stored in recirculation or agitation tank systems are: Recirculate or agitate immediately prior to use for not less than 10 minutes, moving at least 1 percent of the tanks contents per minute from the bottom of the tank to the top. Recirculate or agitate as directed daily, even when the Type B medicated feed is not used. Inadequate mixing (recirculation or agitation) of liquid Type B medicated feeds may result in increased moner

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Tylosin	Macrolide	8-10 g/ton	Monensin	10-30 g/ton	355	(f)(3)(xii)	Cattle	Revoke	For improved feed efficiency, prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and E. zuernii, and reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by Fusobacterium necrophorum and Actinomyces (Corynebacterium) pyogenes.	C	Feed only to cattle being fed in confinement for slaughter. Feed continuously to provide 50 to 360 milligrams monensin per head per day. For prevention and control of coccidiosis, feed at a rate of 0.14 to 0.42 milligram monensin per pound of body weight per day, depending upon the severity of challenge, up to maximum of 360 milligrams per head per day; and 60 to 90 milligram of tylosin per head per day.
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	0.05 to 0.1 mg/lb bw/day			450	(d)(1)(viii)	Cattle	Revoke	Calves (up to 250 lb); for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously; in milk replacers or starter feed.
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	25 mg/head/day			450	(d)(1)(xi)	Cattle	Revoke	Calves (250 to 400 lb); increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	75 mg/head/day			450	(d)(1)(xii)	Cattle	Revoke	Growing cattle (over 400 lb); increased rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency, and reduction of liver condemnation due to liver abscesses.	NS	
Tylosin	Macrolide	8-10 g/ton	Ractopamine, monensin	8.2-24.6, 10-30 g/ton	500	(e)(2)(iv)	Cattle	Revoke	Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency during the last 28 to 42 days on feed; for prevention and control of coccidiosis due to E. bovis and E. zuernii; and for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by Fusobacterium necrophorum and Actinomyces (Corynebacterium) pyogenes.	28-42 days	Feed continuously as sole ration during the last 28 to 42 days on feed. Not for animals intended for breeding.
Tylosin	Macrolide	8-10 g/ton	Ractopamine, monensin, melengesterol acetate	9.8-24.6, 10-30 g/ton, 0.25-0.5 mg/head/day	500	(e)(2)(?)***	Cattle	Revoke	For prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and E. zuernii; for reduction of liver abscesses caused by Fusobacterium necrophorum and Actinomyces (Corynebacterium) pyogenes, improved feed efficiency, increased rate of weight gain, for increased carcass leanness, and for suppression of estrus (heat).	28-42 days	Feed continuously as sole ration during the last 28 to 42 days on feed. Not for animals intended for breeding.
Tylosin	Macrolide	8-10 g/ton	Ractopamine, monensin	9.8-24.6, 10-30 g/ton	500	(e)(2)(ix)	Cattle	Revoke	Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency during the last 28 to 42 days on feed; for prevention and control of coccidiosis due to E. bovis and E. zuernii; and for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by Fusobacterium necrophorum and Actinomyces (Corynebacterium) pyogenes.	28-42 days	Feed continuously as sole ration during the last 28 to 42 days on feed. Not for animals intended for breeding.
Tylosin	Macrolide	8-10 g/ton			625	(f)(1)(i)	Cattle	Revoke	For reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by Fusobacterium necrophorum and Actinomyces (Corynebacterium) pyogenes.	C	As tylosin phosphate; each animal must receive not more than 90 milligrams per day and not less than 60 milligrams per day; feed continuously as sole ration.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	16-22.5 g/ton			635	(d)(3)(i)	Cattle	Revoke	For increased rate of weight gain.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration to cattle fed in confinement for slaughter. Not for use in animals intended for breeding.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	13.5-16 g/ton			635	(d)(3)(ii)	Cattle	Revoke	For reduction of incidence of liver abscesses.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration to cattle fed in confinement for slaughter. Not for use in animals intended for breeding.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	11-16 g/ton			635	(d)(3)(iii)	Cattle	Revoke	For improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration to cattle fed in confinement for slaughter. Not for use in animals intended for breeding.
Sulfanitran	Sulfonamide	181.6 g/ton	Aklomide	227 g/ton	35	(c)(2)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. tenella, E. necatrix, and E. acervulina.	NS	Not to be fed to laying chickens; withdraw 5 days before slaughter.
Sulfanitran	Sulfonamide	181.6 g/ton	Aklomide, roxarsone	227, 22.7-45.4 g/ton	35	(c)(3)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. tenella, E. necatrix, and E. acervulina; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	NS	Not to be fed to laying chickens; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; chickens should have access to drinking water at all times.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Amprolium	36.3-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens: development of active immunity to coccidiosis; control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Feed for 7 to 14 d.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	Amprolium	36.3-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens: development of active immunity to coccidiosis; control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by M. gallisepticum and E. coli susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Feed for 7 to 14 d.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Amprolium	72.6-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. tenella only; control of infectious synovitis caused by M. synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Feed for 7 to 14 d.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	Amprolium	72.6-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. tenella only; control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by M. gallisepticum and E. coli susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Feed for 7 to 14 d.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Amprolium	113.5-227, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; control of infectious synovitis caused by M. synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Feed for 7 to 14 d.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	NS	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)(1)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	5-8 days	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)(2)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	7-14 days	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	5-8 days	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium	36.3-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	NS	As erythromycin thiocyanate.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium	36.3-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Amend	1. Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza. 2. Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	5-14 days	1. Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter. Feed according to subtable in item (i). 2. Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter. Feed according to subtable in item (i).
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Amprolium	36.3-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	5-8 days	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter. Feed according to subtable in item (i).
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	113.5-227, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improved pigmentation.	NS	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	113.5-227, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)(1)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	5-8 days	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	113.5-227, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)(2)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	7-14 days	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	113.5-227, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	5-8 days	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium	113.5-227 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	NS	As erythromycin thiocyanate.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium	113.5-227 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress. 2. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	5-14 days	1. Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter. 2. Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Amprolium	113.5-227 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	5-8 days	Feed for 5 to 8 d, do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter.
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton	Amprolium	36.3-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency	NS	As procaine penicillin.
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton	Amprolium	72.6-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. tenella only; growth promotion and feed efficiency	NS	As procaine penicillin.
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton	Amprolium	113.5-227 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)	Poultry	Revoke	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	NS	As procaine penicillin.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	113.5-227, 3.6 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	For chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Feed for 7 to 14 d.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	113.5-227, 3.6 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	For chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by M. gallisepticum and E. coli susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	In low calcium feed containing 0.8% dietary calcium and 1.5% sodium sulfate; feed continuously as sole ration for 7 to 14 d; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate, arsenilic acid	113.5, 36.3 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improve pigmentation.	NS	Not for laying hens; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as erythromycin thiocyanate.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	113.5, 36.3 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	NS	Not for laying hens; withdraw 24 hours before slaughter; erythromycin thiocyanate.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate, arsenilic acid	113.5-227, 3.6 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iv)(1)	Poultry	Amend	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	5-8 days	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; not for laying hens.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate, arsenilic acid	113.5-227, 3.6 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iv)(2)	Poultry	Amend	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	7-14 days	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; not for laying hens.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	113.5-227, 3.6 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	5-8 days	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	113.5-227, 3.6 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	1. For broiler chickens and for replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress. 2. For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	5-14 days	1. Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; not for laying hens. 2. Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; not for laying hens.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	113.5-227, 3.6 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	5-8 days	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2-4 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	113.5, 3.6 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; for increase in rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis.	NS	Not for laying chickens; as lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate; as sole source of amprolium.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2-4 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate, roxarsone	113.5, 3.6, 45.4 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; for increase in rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency and pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis.	NS	Not for laying chickens; as lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of amprolium and organic arsenic.
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	113.5-227, 3.6 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iv)	Poultry	Revoke	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	NS	Not for laying hens; as procaine penicillin.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	15 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	113.5, 36.3 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens, as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis where severe exposure to Eimeria acervulina, E. brunetti, and E. maxima is likely to occur, for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration, do not feed to laying hens, not for chickens over 16 weeks of age, as sole source of amprolium, amprolium and ethopabate as provided by Merial in Sec. 510.600(c), virginiamycin as provided by 066104.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	113.5, 36.3 g/ton	58	(d)(1)(iii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens, as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis where severe exposure to Eimeria acervulina, E. brunetti, and E. maxima is likely to occur, for increased rate of weight gain.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration, do not feed to laying hens, not for chickens over 16 weeks of age, as sole source of amprolium, amprolium and ethopabate as provided by Merial in Sec. 510.600(c), virginiamycin as provided by 066104.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6 g/ton	Arsanilic acid	90 g/ton	62	(c)(1)(iii)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	NS	As erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Arsanilic acid	90 g/ton	62	(c)(1)(iv)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	NS	As erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	9.25 g/ton	Arsanilic acid	90 g/ton	62	(c)(1)(v)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	NS	As erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Arsanilic acid	90 g/ton	62	(c)(1)(vi)(1)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	5-8 days	As erythromycin thiocyanate; feed for 2 days before stress and 3 to 6 days after stress; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Arsanilic acid	90 g/ton	62	(c)(1)(vi)(2)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	7-14 days	As erythromycin thiocyanate; feed for 7 to 14 days; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Arsanilic acid	90 g/ton	62	(c)(1)(vii)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	5-8 days	As erythromycin thiocyanate; feed for 5 to 8 days; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	10-50 g/ton			128	(e)(1)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Clopidol	113.5 g/ton	175	(d)(5)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler and replacement chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency; for control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Feed continuously as sole ration from the time chicks are placed in floor pens for 7 to 14 days.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2-4 g/ton	Clopidol	113.5 g/ton	175	(d)(6)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	Do not feed to chickens over 16 weeks of age; as lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Decoquinatate	27.2 g/ton	195	(e)(1)(vi)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens: For prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. mivati, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. brunetti; control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	Decoquinat	27.2 g/ton	195	(e)(1)(vii)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens: For prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. brunetti</i> ; and for control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by <i>M. gallisepticum</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Decoquinat	27.2 g/ton	195	(e)(1)(viii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. brunetti</i> ; and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	Feed as sole ration; do not feed to laying chickens; lincomycin provided by No. 000009 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5 g/ton	Diclazuril	0.91 g/ton	198	(d)(1)(vii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mitis</i> (<i>mivati</i>), and <i>E. maxima</i> . Because diclazuril is effective against <i>E. maxima</i> later in its life cycle, subclinical intestinal lesions may be present or a short time after infection. Diclazuril was shown in studies to reduce lesion scores and improve performance and health of birds challenged with <i>E. maxima</i> ; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously. Not for use in hens producing eggs for human food; Virginiamycin provided by 066104.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton	Diclazuril	0.91 g/ton	198	(d)(1)(viii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mitis</i> (<i>mivati</i>), and <i>E. maxima</i> . Because diclazuril is effective against <i>E. maxima</i> later in its life cycle, subclinical intestinal lesions may be present or a short time after infection. Diclazuril was shown in studies to reduce lesion scores and improve performance and health of birds challenged with <i>E. maxima</i> ; for increased rate of weight gain.	C	Feed continuously. Not for use in hens producing eggs for human food; Virginiamycin provided by 066104.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton			248	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	NS	
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton			248	(d)(1)(v)	Poultry	Amend	1. Chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress. 2. Chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	5-14 days	1. Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter. 2. Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2-4 g/ton	Halofuginone	2.72 g/ton	265	(c)(1)(vii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> and for improved feed efficiency	C	Feed continuously as sole ration; withdraw 4 days before slaughter; do not feed to layers; avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing; keep out of lakes, ponds, or streams.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5 g/ton	Halofuginone	2.72 g/ton	265	(c)(1)(iii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> ; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration; withdraw 6 days before slaughter; do not feed to layers.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton	Halofuginone	2.72 g/ton	265	(c)(1)(iv)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> ; for increased rate of weight gain.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration; withdraw 6 days before slaughter; do not feed to layers.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Hygromycin B	8-12 g/ton	274	(c)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris galli</i>), cecal worms (<i>Heterakis gallinae</i>), and capillary worms (<i>Capillaria obsignata</i>); control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; feed for 7 to 14 days; withdraw 3 days before slaughter.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	Hygromycin B	8-12 g/ton	274	(c)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris galli</i>), cecal worms (<i>H. Gallinae</i>), and capillary worms (<i>Capillaria obsignata</i>); control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; feed for 7 to 14 days; withdraw 3 days before slaughter.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	100-200 g/ton	Hygromycin B, bacitracin	8-12 g/ton, combo	274	(c)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	1. Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris galli</i>), cecal worms (<i>Heterakis gallinae</i>), and capillary worms (<i>Capillaria obsignata</i>); treatment of chronic respiratory disease (airsac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis). 2. Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris galli</i>), cecal worms (<i>Heterakis gallinae</i>), and capillary worms (<i>Capillaria obsignata</i>); treatment of chronic respiratory disease (airsac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	NS	1. Feed containing not less than 25% of penicillin plus not less than 50% of bacitracin; as procaine penicillin plus bacitracin methylene disalicylate; withdraw 3 days before slaughter. 2. Combination containing not less than 50% nor more than 75% of bacitracin, except that it contains not more than 125 g of penicillin; as procaine penicillin plus zinc bacitracin; withdraw 3 days before slaughter.
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	100 g/ton	Hygromycin B	8-12 g/ton	274	(c)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris galli</i>), cecal worms (<i>Heterakis gallinae</i>), and capillary worms (<i>Capillaria obsignata</i>); treatment of chronic respiratory disease (airsac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	NS	As procaine penicillin. Withdraw 3 days before slaughter.
Tylosin	Macrolide	4-50 g/ton	Hygromycin B	8-12 g/ton	274	(c)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens; Control of infestations of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris galli</i>), cecal worms (<i>Heterakis gallinae</i>), and capillary worms (<i>Capillaria obsignata</i>); growth promotion and feed efficiency.	NS	As tylosin phosphate; withdraw 3 days before slaughter.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Lasalocid, roxarsone	68-113, 45.4 g/ton	311	(e)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> ; as an aid in the reduction of lesions due to <i>E. tenella</i> ; and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	For broiler chickens only; feed continuously as sole ration; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; roxarsone provided by Nos. Alpha and 011526 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter, lincomycin provided by No. 000009.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Lasalocid	68 g/ton	311	(e)(1)(iii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler or fryer chickens; for the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria mivati</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. necatrix</i> ; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	For broiler and fryer chickens only; feed continuously as sole ration; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; Type C feed must be used within 4 weeks of manufacture; as lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	20 g/ton	Lasalocid	68 g/ton	311	(e)(1)(v)	Poultry	Revoke	For broiler and fryer chickens only: For prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> , and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	For broiler and fryer chickens only; feed continuously as sole ration; do not feed to laying chickens; lasalocid sodium provided by No. Alpha in 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton			325	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Broilers: For control of necrotic enteritis caused by <i>Clostridium</i> spp. or other susceptible organisms.	NS	As lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2-4 g/ton			325	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	As lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Monensin	90-110 g/ton	355	(f)(1)(ix)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For increase in rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> .	NS	Do not feed to laying chickens; to be fed as a sole ration; in the absence of coccidiosis, the use of monensin with no withdrawal period may limit feed intake resulting in reduced weight gain; as monensin sodium.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Monensin, roxarsone	90-110, 15-45 g/ton	355	(f)(1)(x)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For increase in rate of weight gain; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> .	C	Do not feed to laying chickens; feed continuously as the sole ration; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as roxarsone provided by No. Alpha, Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter; as monensin sodium provided by No. 000986, Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter; as lincomycin provided by No. 000009, Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter; as a combination provided by No. 000009, Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Monensin, roxarsone	90-110, 15-30 g/ton	355	(f)(1)(xi)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For increase in rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, improved pigmentation, and as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> and <i>E. maxima</i> .	C	Do not feed to laying chickens; feed continuously as the sole ration; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as roxarsone provided by No. Alpha in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter; as monensin sodium provided by No. 000986 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter; as lincomycin provided by No. 000009 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter; as a combination provided by No. 000009 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	200 g/ton	Monensin	90-110 g/ton	355	(f)(1)(viii)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria necatrix, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. brunetti, E. mivati, and E. maxima; and for the control of complicated chronic respiratory disease (CRD or air-sac infection) caused by Mycoplasma gallisepticum and Escherichia coli.	C	In the absence of coccidiosis, the use of monensin with no withdrawal period may limit feed intake resulting in reduced weight gain; do not feed to laying chickens; feed continuously as sole ration; as monensin sodium.
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	500 g/ton	Monensin	90-110 g/ton	355	(f)(1)(xxii)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria necatrix, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. brunetti, E. mivati, and E. maxima; as an aid in the reduction of mortality due to air-sacculitides (air-sac infection) caused by Escherichia coli sensitive to oxytetracycline.	5 days	Feed for 5 days as sole ration. Do not feed to laying chickens. Withdraw 24 hours before slaughter. As monensin sodium provided by No. 000986 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter. As mono-alkyl (C8-C18) trimethylammonium oxytetracycline provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Tylosin	Macrolide	4-50 g/ton	Monensin	90-110 g/ton	355	(f)(1)(xxviii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria necatrix, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. brunetti, E. mivati, and E. maxima, for increased rate of weight gain, and improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration. In the absence of coccidiosis, the use of monensin with no withdrawal period may limit feed intake resulting in reduced weight gain. Do not feed to laying chickens. As monensin sodium and tylosin phosphate provided by No. 000986 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5 g/ton	Monensin	90-110 g/ton	355	(f)(1)(xiii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. necatrix, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. brunetti, E. maxima, and E. mivati; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	Do not feed to laying chickens; feed continuously as sole ration; as monensin sodium provided by No. 000986 in Sec. 510.600 of this chapter; virginiamycin provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600 of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton	Monensin, roxarsone	90-110, 22.7 g/ton	355	(f)(1)(xx)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For increase in rate of weight gain; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria necatrix, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati.	C	Do not feed to laying chickens; feed continuously as the sole ration; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as monensin sodium provided by No. 000986 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter; as virginiamycin provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter; roxarsone provided by Nos. 046753 and 011526 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton	Monensin	90-110 g/ton	355	(f)(1)(xxi)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For increase in rate of weight gain; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria necatrix, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati.	C	Do not feed to laying chickens; feed continuously as sole ration; as monensin sodium provided by No. 000986 in Sec. 510.600 of this chapter; virginiamycin provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600 of this chapter.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2-4 g/ton	Nicarbazin, narasin	27-45, 27-45 g/ton	366	(d)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, E. mivati; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter. Do not allow turkeys, horses, or other equines access to formulations containing narasin. Ingestion of narasin by these species has been fatal. Do not feed to laying hens. Do not allow rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, horses, or ruminants access to feeds containing lincomycin. Ingestion by these species may result in severe gastrointestinal effects. Narasin and nicarbazin as provided by 000986, lincomycin by 000009.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Nicarbazin	113.5 g/ton	366	(d)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; aid in preventing outbreaks of secal (Eimeria tenella) and intestinal (E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. necatrix, and E. brunetti) coccidiosis; for increased rate of weight gain.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration from time chicks are placed on litter until past the time when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard; do not use as a treatment for coccidiosis; do not use in flushing mashers; do not feed to laying hens; withdraw 4 days before slaughter.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Nicarbazin, roxarsone	113.5, 22.7 g/ton	366	(d)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; aid in preventing outbreaks of secal (Eimeria tenella) and intestinal (E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. necatrix, and E. brunetti) coccidiosis; for increased rate of weight gain.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration from time chicks are placed on litter until past the time when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard; as sole source of organic arsenic; do not use as a treatment or coccidiosis; do not use in flushing mashers; do not feed to laying hens; withdraw 5 days before slaughter.
Sulfantran	Sulfonamide	272 g/ton	Nitromide	227 g/ton	376	ALL	Poultry	Revoke	As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, and E. acervulina.	NS	Not to be fed to laying chickens; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; from Type A articles containing not more than 25 percent nitromide and 30 percent sulfantran.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Sulfantran	Sulfonamide	272 g/ton	Nitromide, roxarsone	227, 45.4 g/ton	376	ALL	Poultry	Revoke	Prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, and E. acervulina; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	NS	Not to be fed to laying chickens; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; from Type A articles containing not more than 25 percent nitromide, 30 per cent sulfantran, and 5 percent roxarsone; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Oleandomycin	Macrolide	1-2 g/ton			435	ALL	Poultry	Revoke	For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency for broiler chickens and growing turkeys.	NS	
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	10-50 g/ton			450	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	1. Chickens; increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption.
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton			460	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens, turkeys, and pheasants; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	Do not feed to poultry producing eggs for human consumption.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Robenidine	30 g/ton	515	(d)	Poultry	Amend	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. necatrix. For control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	14 days	Feed continuously as sole ration up to 14 days. Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	Robenidine	30 g/ton	515	(d)	Poultry	Amend	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. necatrix. For control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by M. gallisepticum and E. coli susceptible to chlortetracycline.	14 days	Feed continuously as sole ration up to 14 days. Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	500 g/ton	Robenidine	30 g/ton	515	(d)	Poultry	Amend	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. necatrix. As an aid in the reduction of mortality due to E. coli susceptible to chlortetracycline.	5 days	Feed continuously as sole ration up to 5 days. Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Robenidine	30 g/ton	515	(d)	Poultry	Revoke	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. necatrix. For increase in rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously as the sole ration. Do not feed to laying hens. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter.
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	400 g/ton	Robenidine	30 g/ton	515	(d)	Poultry	Amend	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. necatrix. For control of CRD and air sac infection caused by Mycoplasma allisepticum and E. coli susceptible to oxytetracycline.	14 days	Feed continuously as sole ration up to 14 days. Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	10-50 g/ton	Roxarsone	22.7-45.4 g/ton	530	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation.	NS	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; drug overdose or lack of water may result in leg weakness; feed continuously throughout growing period.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Roxarsone	22.7-45.4 g/ton	530	(d)(2)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation; control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; drug overdose or lack of water may result in leg weakness; feed continuously for 7 to 14 days.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	Roxarsone	22.7-45.4 g/ton	530	(d)(2)(iii)	Poultry	Amend	For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation; control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by M. gallisepticum and Escherichia coli susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; drug overdose or lack of water may result in leg weakness; feed continuously for 7 to 14 days.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	500 g/ton	Roxarsone	22.7-45.4 g/ton	530	(d)(2)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation; reduction of mortality due to E. coli infections susceptible to chlortetracycline.	5 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; drug overdose or lack of water may result in leg weakness; feed continuously for 5 days.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	500 g/ton	Salinomycin, roxarsone	40-60, 45.4 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xv)	Poultry	Amend	For prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati, including some field strains of E. tenella which are more susceptible to roxarsone combined with salinomycin than to salinomycin alone, and as an aid in the reduction of mortality due to E. coli infections susceptible to such treatment.	5 days	Do not feed to layers. In feeds containing 0.8 percent dietary calcium, not to be fed for more than 5 days. Not approved for use with pellet binders. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter. May be fatal if accidentally fed to adult turkeys or to horses.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	500 g/ton	Salinomycin	40-60 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xvi)	Poultry	Amend	For prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati, and as an aid in the reduction of mortality due to E. coli infections susceptible to such treatment.	5 days	Do not feed to layers. In feeds containing 0.8 percent dietary calcium. Not to be fed for more than 5 days. Not approved for use with pellet binders. Withdraw 24 hours before slaughter. May be fatal if accidentally fed to adult turkeys or horses.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2-4 g/ton	Salinomycin	40-60 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xiii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati and for improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration. Not approved for use with pellet binders. Do not feed to layers. Do not allow horses, adult turkeys, guinea pigs, rabbits, hamsters, or ruminants access to this feed. Ingestion by these species may result in severe gastrointestinal effects or may be fatal. Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate as provided by No. 000009 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Salinomycin, roxarsone	40-60, 45.4 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xiv)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati, including some field strains of E. tenella that are more susceptible to roxarsone combined with salinomycin than to salinomycin alone, and for improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration. Not approved for use with pellet binders. Drug overdose or lack of water may result in leg weakness. Do not feed to layers. Do not allow horses, adult turkeys, guinea pigs, rabbits, hamsters, or ruminants access to this feed. Ingestion by these species may result in severe gastrointestinal effects or may be fatal. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter. Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate as provided by No. 000009 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter. Roxarsone as provided by No. Alpha in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Tylosin	Macrolide	4-50 g/ton	Salinomycin	40-60 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xxii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati, and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	For broiler chickens only. Feed continuously as sole ration. Do not feed to laying hens. Not approved for use with pellet binders. May be fatal if accidentally fed to adult turkeys or horses. Salinomycin as provided by Alpha; tylosin phosphate as provided by 000986 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5 g/ton	Salinomycin	40-60 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(x)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati, and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration. Not approved for use with pellet binders. Do not feed to layers or to chickens over 16 weeks of age. May be fatal if accidentally fed to adult turkeys or horses. Virginiamycin as provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton	Salinomycin	40-60 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xi)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati, and for increased rate of weight gain.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration. Not approved for use with pellet binders. Do not feed to layers or to chickens over 16 weeks of age. May be fatal if accidentally fed to adult turkeys or horses. Virginiamycin as provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5 g/ton	Salinomycin, roxarsone	40-60, 45.4 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers: For prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, and E. mivati, including some field strains of E. tenella which are more susceptible to roxarsone combined with salinomycin than to salinomycin alone, and for improved feed efficiency.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter. Use as sole source of organic arsenic. Not approved for use with pellet binders. Do not feed to layers. May be fatal if accidentally fed to adult turkeys or horses. Virginiamycin as provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter. Roxarsone as provided by No. Alpha in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	20 g/ton	Semduramicin	22.7 g/ton	555	(d)(5)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, E. necatrix, and E. mivati/mitis, and for prevention of necrotic enteritis caused by Clostridium perfringens susceptible to virginiamycin.	C	For broiler chickens only. Feed continuously as sole ration. Do not feed to laying hens.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton	Semduramicin	22.7 g/ton	555	(d)(6)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. brunetti, E. necatrix, and E. mivati/mitis, and for increased rate of weight gain.	C	For broiler chickens only. Feed continuously as sole ration. Do not feed to laying hens.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5 g/ton	Semduramicin	22.7 g/ton	555	(d)(7)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , and <i>E. mivati/mitis</i> , and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	For broiler chickens only. Feed continuously as sole ration. Do not feed to laying hens.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	20 g/ton	Semduramicin, roxarsone	22.7, 22.7-45.4 g/ton	555	(d)(8)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens: For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , and <i>E. mivati/mitis</i> ; for prevention of necrotic enteritis caused by <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> susceptible to virginiamycin; and for increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation.	C	Feed continuously as sole ration throughout growing period. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter. For broiler chickens only. Do not feed to laying hens. Use as sole source of organic arsenic. Poultry should have access to drinking water at all times. Drug overdose or lack of water may result in leg weakness.
Sulfadimethoxine	Sulfonamide	113.5 g/ton	Ormetoprim	68.1 g/ton	575	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by all <i>Eimeria</i> species known to be pathogenic to chickens, namely <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> , and bacterial infections due to <i>H. gallinarum</i> (infectious coryza), <i>E. coli</i> (colibacillosis) and <i>P. multocida</i> (fowl cholera).	NS	Feed as sole ration; withdraw 5 days before slaughter.
Sulfadimethoxine	Sulfonamide	113.5 g/ton	Ormetoprim, roxarsone	68.1, 22.7 g/ton	575	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by all <i>Eimeria</i> species known to be pathogenic to chickens, namely <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> , and bacterial infections due to <i>H. gallinarum</i> (infectious coryza), <i>E. coli</i> , (colibacillosis); and <i>P. multocida</i> (fowl cholera); growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	NS	Withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Sulfadimethoxine	Sulfonamide	113.5 g/ton	Ormetoprim	68.1 g/ton	575	(d)(2)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by all <i>Eimeria</i> species known to be pathogenic to chickens, namely <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> , and bacterial infections due to <i>H. gallinarum</i> (infectious coryza), <i>E. coli</i> (colibacillosis) and <i>P. multocida</i> (fowl cholera).	NS	Feed as a sole ration; do not feed to chickens over 16 weeks (112 days) of age; withdraw 5 days before slaughter.
Sulfaquinoxaline	Sulfonamide	0.015%			586	(f)(1)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens: As an aid in preventing outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. brunetti</i> under average conditions of exposure.	C	Feed continuously from the time birds are placed on litter and continue past the age when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard. If death losses exceed 0.5 percent in a 2-day period, obtain a laboratory diagnosis. If coccidiosis is the cause, use the sulfaquinoxaline levels recommended for control of outbreaks, returning to the original dosage schedule after the outbreak has subsided. Losses may result from intercurrent disease, other conditions affecting drug intake, or variant strains of coccidia species which can contribute to the virulence of coccidiosis under field conditions. Do not treat chickens within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate chickens producing eggs for human consumption.
Sulfaquinoxaline	Sulfonamide	0.0175%			586	(f)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens: As an aid in preventing outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. brunetti</i> where excessive exposure to coccidia is increased due to overcrowding or other management factors.	C	Feed continuously from the time birds are placed on litter and continue past the age when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard. If death losses exceed 0.5 percent in a 2-day period, obtain a laboratory diagnosis. If coccidiosis is the cause, use the sulfaquinoxaline levels recommended for control of outbreaks, returning to the original dosage schedule after the outbreak has subsided. Losses may result from intercurrent disease, other conditions affecting drug intake, or variant strains of coccidia species which can contribute to the virulence of coccidiosis under field conditions. Do not treat chickens within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate chickens producing eggs for human consumption.
Tylosin	Macrolide	4-50 g/ton			625	(f)(1)(iii)	Poultry	Revoke	Chickens: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	As tylosin phosphate.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton			635	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	For increased rate of weight gain, for use in broiler chickens, not for use in layers.	NS	Not for use in layers.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5 g/ton			635	(d)(2)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in broiler chickens, not for use in layers.	NS	Not for use in layers.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	20 g/ton			635	(d)(2)(iii)	Poultry	Amend	For prevention of necrotic enteritis caused by Clostridium perfringens susceptible to virginiamycin in broiler chickens; not for use in layers.	NS	Not for use in layers.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Zoalene	36.3-113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	NS	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	Zoalene	36.3-113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by M. gallisepticum and Escherichia coli susceptible to chlortetracycline.	NS	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Zoalene	113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; control of infectious synovitis caused by M. synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; feed continuously for 7 to 14 d.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	Zoalene	113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by M. gallisepticum and E. coli susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; feed continuously for 7 to 14 d.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Zoalene, arseniilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	NS	As erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable item (i).
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Zoalene, arseniilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)(1)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	5-8 days	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; as erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i).
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Zoalene, arseniilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)(2)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	7-14 days	Feed for 7 to 14 d; as erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i).
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Zoalene, arseniilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation and development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	5-8 days	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i).
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Zoalene	36.3-113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity coccidiosis.	NS	As erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Zoalene	36.3-113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	1. Replacement chickens, as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; development of active immunity to coccidiosis. 2. Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	5-14 days	1. Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 after stress; withdraw 24 hours (h) before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i). 2. Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Zoalene	36.3-113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	5-8 days	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Zoalene, arseniilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; growth prevention and control of coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	NS	As erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Zoalene, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	1. Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during stress; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; control of coccidiosis. 2. Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	NS	As erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Zoalene, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	5-8 days	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; as erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Zoalene	113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	NS	As erythromycin thiocyanate.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Zoalene	113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	1. Broiler chickens, as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; prevention and control of coccidiosis. 2. Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	5-14 days	1. Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate. 2. Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Zoalene	113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	5-8 days	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Zoalene	113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; increase in rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency; as an aid in the prevention and control of coccidiosis.	NS	Do not feed to laying chickens; to be fed as the sole ration; as lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate.
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton	Zoalene, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	NS	As procaine penicillin; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (j).
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton	Zoalene	36.3-113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	NS	As procaine penicillin; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (j).
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton	Zoalene, roxarsone	36.3-113.5, 22.7-45.4 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	NS	As procaine penicillin; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (j).
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton	Zoalene, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	NS	As procaine penicillin; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton	Zoalene	113.5 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	NS	As procaine penicillin.
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	2.4-50 g/ton	Zoalene, roxarsone	113.5, 22.7-45.4 g/ton	680	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	NS	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as procaine penicillin.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	400 g/ton	Bacitracin methylene disalicylate	10-30 g/ton	76	(d)(1)(iv)	Swine	Amend	Swine; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency; for treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by Escherichia coli and Salmonella choleraesuis and bacterial pneumonia caused by Pasteurella multocida susceptible to chlortetracycline.	14 days	Feed for not more than 14 days to provide 10 milligrams of chlortetracycline per pound of body weight per day; as chlortetracycline provided by No. Alpha in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter. Type C feed may be prepared from Type B feed containing 1 to 3 grams per pound BMD with 400 grams per pound CTC, to Alpha in Sec. 510.600(c).
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	400 g/ton	Bacitracin methylene disalicylate	10-30 g/ton	76	(d)(1)(iv)	Swine	Amend	Swine; for control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (ileitis) caused by Lawsonia intracellularis susceptible to chlortetracycline.	14 days	Feed for not more than 14 days; chlortetracycline and BMD[reg] as provided by 046573 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	10 mg/lb bw	Carbadox	10-25 g/ton	115	None***	Swine	Amend	For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by Escherichia coli and S. choleraesuis susceptible to oxytetracycline, for treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by Pasteurella multocida susceptible to oxytetracycline; and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	7-14 days	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. Not for use in pregnant swine or swine intended for breeding purposes. Do not feed to swine within 42 days of slaughter.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	10-50 g/ton			128	(e)(3)(i)	Swine	Revoke	Growing swine: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	NS	
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	50-100 g/ton			128	(e)(3)(ii)	Swine	Revoke	Swine: For reducing the incidence of cervical lymphadenitis (jowl abscesses) caused by Group E. Streptococci susceptible to chlortetracycline.	NS	

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	400 g/ton			128	(e)(3)(iii)	Swine	Amend	Breeding swine: For the control of leptospirosis (reducing the incidence of abortion and shedding of leptospirae) caused by <i>Leptospira pomona</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	7-14 days	Feed continuously for no more than 14 d.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100 g/ton	Procaine penicillin, sulfamethazine	50, 100 g/ton	145	ALL	Swine	Amend	It is administered to swine in a Type C feed for reduction of the incidence of cervical abscesses; treatment of bacterial swine enteritis (salmonellosis or necrotic enteritis caused by <i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> and vibriotic dysentery); prevention of these diseases during times of stress; maintenance of weight gains in the presence of atrophic rhinitis; growth promotion and increased feed efficiency in swine weighing up to 75 pounds.	NS	Withdraw 15 days prior to slaughter.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100 g/ton	Sulfathiazole, penicillin	100, 50 g/ton	155	ALL	Swine	Amend	For reduction of incidence of cervical abscesses. Treatment of bacterial enteritis (salmonellosis or necrotic enteritis caused by <i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> and vibriotic dysentery). Maintenance of weight gains in the presence of atrophic rhinitis. Swine 10 pounds of body weight to 6 weeks post-weaning: Increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency. Swine 6 to 16 weeks post-weaning: Increased rate of weight gain.	NS	For swine raised in confinement (dry-lot) or on limited pasture. Feed as sole ration. Withdraw 7 days prior to slaughter.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	9.25-64.75 g/ton			248	(d)(1)(iii)	Swine	Revoke	Swine; increase in weight gain, improved feed efficiency in starter pigs (9.25 to 64.75) and grower-finishing pigs (9.25).	NS	Starter ration for animals up to 35 lb body weight.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	400 g/ton	Hygromycin B	12 g/ton	274	(c)(1)(ii)	Swine	Amend	Swine; control of infestation of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris suis</i>), nodular worms (<i>Oesophagostomum dentatum</i>) and whipworms (<i>Trichuris suis</i>); treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>P. multocida</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	NS	Withdraw 15 d before slaughter.
Tylosin	Macrolide	10-100 g/ton	Hygromycin B	12 g/ton	274	(c)(1)(ii)	Swine	Amend	Swine: Control of infestations of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris suis</i>), nodular worms (<i>Oesophagostomum dentatum</i>), and whipworms (<i>Trichuris suis</i>); growth promotion and feed efficiency.	C	As tylosin phosphate; withdraw 15 days prior to slaughter; feed continuously as follows: Animal wt.(lbs.): Up to 40.....20 to 100\1. 41 to 100.....20 to 40\1. 101 to market wt.....10 to 20\1.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	20 g/ton	Ivermectin	2.72 g/ton	300	(d)(2)	Swine	Amend	For treatment and control of gastrointestinal roundworms (<i>Ascaris suum</i> , adults and fourth-stage larvae; <i>Ascarops strongylina</i> , adults; <i>Hyostrongylus rubidus</i> , adults and fourth-stage larvae; <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp., adults and fourth-stage larvae), kidneyworms (<i>Stephanurus dentatus</i> , adults and fourth-stage larvae), lungworms (<i>Metastrongylus</i> spp., adults), lice (<i>Haematopinus suis</i>), and mange mites (<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> var. <i>suis</i>). For increased rate of weight gain.	7 days	For weaned, growing-finishing swine. Feed as only feed for 7 consecutive days. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter. A separate feed containing 20 grams per ton lincomycin may be continued. Not to be fed to swine that weigh more than 250 pounds. Do not allow rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, horses, or ruminants access to feeds containing lincomycin. Ingestion by these species may result in severe gastrointestinal effects. Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	20 g/ton			325	(d)(2)(i)	Swine	Revoke	Growing-finishing swine: For increased rate of weight gain.	NS	Feed as sole ration. Not to be fed to swine that weigh more than 250 pounds (lb).
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	40 g/ton			325	(d)(2)(ii)	Swine	Amend	1. For control of swine dysentery. 2. For control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (ileitis) caused by <i>Lawsonia intracellularis</i> .	NS	1. Feed as sole ration; for use in swine on premises with a history of swine dysentery but where symptoms have not yet occurred, or following use of lincomycin at 100 grams (g)/ton for treatment of swine dysentery. Not to be fed to swine that weigh more than 250 lb. 2. Feed as sole ration, or following use of lincomycin at 100 g/ton for control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (ileitis). Not to be fed to swine that weigh more than 250 lb.
Oleandomycin	Macrolide	5-11.25 g/ton			435	ALL	Swine	Revoke	For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in growing-finishing swine.	NS	
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	10-50 g/ton			450	(d)(1)(ii)	Swine	Revoke	Swine; increased rate of weight and improved feed efficiency.	NS	
Penicillin procaine	Penicillin	10-50 g/ton			460	(d)(1)(iii)	Swine	Revoke	Swine; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	NS	

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	40 g/ton	Pyrantel tartrate	96 g/ton	485	(e)(1)(vii)	Swine	Amend	For control of swine dysentery; aid in the prevention of migration and establishment of large roundworm (<i>Ascaris suum</i>) infections; aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (<i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.) infections.	NS	Feed as sole ration; for use in swine on premises with a history of swine dysentery but where symptoms have not yet occurred; not to be fed to swine that weigh more than 250 pounds; withdraw 6 days before slaughter. Consult your veterinarian before feeding to severely debilitated animals and for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	100, 40 g/ton	Pyrantel tartrate	96 g/ton	485	(e)(1)(viii)	Swine	Amend	For treatment and control of swine dysentery; aid in the prevention of migration and establishment of large roundworm (<i>Ascaris suum</i>) infections; aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (<i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.) infections.	21+ days	Feed 100 grams per ton for 3 weeks or until signs of disease disappear, followed by 40 grams per ton; feed as sole ration; not to be fed to swine that weigh more than 250 pounds; withdraw 6 days before slaughter. Consult your veterinarian before feeding to severely debilitated animals and for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	100 g/ton	Pyrantel tartrate	96 g/ton	485	(e)(1)(ix)	Swine	Amend	For treatment of swine dysentery; aid in the prevention of migration and establishment of large roundworm (<i>Ascaris suum</i>) infections; aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (<i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.) infections.	21+ days	Feed 100 grams per ton 3 weeks or until signs of disease disappear, followed by 40 grams per ton; feed as sole ration; not to be fed to swine that weigh more than 250 pounds; withdraw 6 days before slaughter. Consult your veterinarian before feeding to severely debilitated animals and for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	100 or 40 g/ton	Pyrantel tartrate	800 g/ton	485	(e)(1)(xi)	Swine	Amend	For treatment and/or control of swine dysentery; for removal and control of large roundworm (<i>Ascaris suum</i>) and nodular worm (<i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.) infections.	NS	As sole ration for a single therapeutic treatment in Type C feed; feed at the rate of 1 lb of feed per 40 lb of body weight for animals up to 200 lb, and 5 lb of feed per head for animals 200 lb or over; withdraw 24 hours prior to slaughter; for use in swine on premises with a history of swine dysentery but where symptoms have not yet occurred, or following use of lincomycin at 100 grams (g)/ton for treatment of swine dysentery. Not to be fed to swine that weigh more than 250 lb.
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	200 g/ton	Pyrantel tartrate	96 g/ton	485	(e)(1)(xii)	Swine	Amend	For the reduction in severity of swine mycoplasma pneumonia caused by <i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i> ; aid in the prevention of migration and establishment of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris suum</i>) infections; aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (<i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.) infections.	21 days	Feed as sole ration for 21 days; not to be fed to swine that weigh more than 250 pounds; withdraw 6 days before slaughter; consult your veterinarian before feeding to severely debilitated animals and for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.
Tylosin	Macrolide	40-100 g/ton	Pyrantel tartrate	96 g/ton	485	(e)(1)(v)	Swine	Amend	For prevention of swine dysentery (vibriotic); aid in the prevention of migration and establishment of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris suum</i>) infections; aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (<i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.) infections.	21+ days	Use 100 grams tylosin per ton for at least 3 weeks followed by 40 grams tylosin per ton until market weight; withdraw 24 hours before slaughter. Consult your veterinarian before feeding to severely debilitated animals and for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.
Tylosin	Macrolide	40-100 g/ton	Pyrantel tartrate	96 g/ton	485	(e)(1)(vi)	Swine	Amend	Treatment and control of swine dysentery (vibriotic); aid in the prevention of migration and establishment of large roundworm (<i>Ascaris suum</i>) infections; aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (<i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.) infections.	14-42 days	Administer tylosin in feed as tylosin phosphate after treatment with tylosin in drinking water as tylosin base; 0.25 grams per gallon in drinking water for 3 to 10 days, 40 to 100 grams tylosin per ton in feed for 2 to 6 weeks; withdraw 24 hours before slaughter. Consult your veterinarian before feeding to severely debilitated animals and for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.
Tylosin	Macrolide	40 g/ton	Ractopamine	4.5 g/ton	500	(e)(1)(ii)	Swine	Revoke	Finishing swine: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and increased carcass leanness in finishing swine fed a complete ration containing at least 16 percent crude protein from 150 lb (68 kg) to 240 lb (109 kg) body weight; and for prevention of swine dysentery (vibriotic).	21+ days	Feed continuously as sole ration until market weight following the use of tylosin at 100 grams per ton (g/t) for at least 3 weeks.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Tylosin	Macrolide	100 g/ton	Ractopamine	4.5 g/ton	500	(e)(1)(iii)	Swine	Revoke	1. Finishing swine: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and increased carcass leanness in finishing swine fed a complete ration containing at least 16 percent crude protein from 150 lb (68 kg) to 240 lb (109 kg) body weight; and for prevention and/or control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (ileitis) associated with Lawsonia intracellularis. 2. Finishing swine: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and increased carcass leanness in finishing swine fed a complete ration containing at least 16 percent crude protein from 150 lb (68 kg) to 240 lb (109 kg) body weight; and or prevention of swine dysentery (vibriotic).	21+ days	Feed continuously as sole ration for 21 days. Feed continuously as sole ration for at least 3 weeks followed by tylosin at 40 g/t until market weight.
Tylosin	Macrolide	40 g/ton	Ractopamine	4.5-18 g/ton	500	(e)(1)(v)	Swine	Revoke	Finishing swine: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and increased carcass leanness in finishing swine fed a complete ration containing at least 16 percent crude protein from 150 lb (68 kg) to 240 lb (109 kg) body weight; and for prevention of swine dysentery (vibriotic).	21+ days	Feed continuously as sole ration until market weight following the use of tylosin at 100 grams per ton (g/t) for at least 3 weeks.
Tylosin	Macrolide	100 g/ton	Ractopamine	4.5-18 g/ton	500	(e)(1)(vi)	Swine	Revoke	1. Finishing swine: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and increased carcass leanness in finishing swine fed a complete ration containing at least 16 percent crude protein from 150 lb (68 kg) to 240 lb (109 kg) body weight; and for prevention and/or control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (ileitis) associated with Lawsonia intracellularis. 2. Finishing swine: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and increased carcass leanness in finishing swine fed a complete ration containing at least 16 percent crude protein from 150 lb (68 kg) to 240 lb (109 kg) body weight; and or prevention of swine dysentery (vibriotic).	21+ days	Feed continuously as sole ration for 21 days. Feed continuously as sole ration for at least 3 weeks followed by tylosin at 40 g/t until market weight.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	400 g/ton	Roxarsone	22.7-45.4 g/ton	530	(d)(4)(ii)	Swine	Amend	For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency; treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by E. coli and S. choleraesuis and bacterial pneumonia caused by P. multocida susceptible to chlortetracycline.	14 days	Withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed for not more than 14 days.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	10-50 g/ton	Roxarsone	181.5 g/ton	530	(d)(4)(iv)	Swine	Amend	For the treatment of swine dysentery; increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	6 days	Feed for not more than 6 consecutive days; if improvement is not observed, consult a veterinarian; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as a sole source of organic arsenic; animals must consume enough medicated feed to provide a therapeutic dose.
Tilmicosin	Macrolide	181-363 g/ton			618	ALL	Swine	Amend	For the control of swine respiratory disease associated with Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae and Pasteurella multocida.	21 days	Feed continuously as the sole ration for 21-day period, beginning approximately 7 days before an expected disease outbreak. Feed containing tilmicosin shall not be fed to pigs for more than 21 days during each phase of production without ceasing administration for reevaluation of antimicrobial use by a licensed veterinarian before reinitiating a further course of therapy with an appropriate antimicrobial. The safety of tilmicosin has not been established in pregnant swine or swine intended for breeding purposes. Do not allow horses or other equines access to feeds containing tilmicosin. Withdraw 7 days before slaughter.
Tylosin	Macrolide	10-100 g/ton			625	(f)(1)(vi)(a)	Swine	Revoke	For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	As tylosin phosphate; continuous use as follows: Grams per ton: 20-100, prestarter or starter; 20-40, grower; 10-20, finisher.
Tylosin	Macrolide	40-100 g/ton			625	(f)(1)(vi)(b)	Swine	Revoke	Prevention of swine dysentery (vibriotic).	21+ days	Use 100 grams per ton for at least 3 weeks followed by 40 grams per ton until market weight; as tylosin phosphate.
Tylosin	Macrolide	100 g/ton			625	(f)(1)(vi)(d)	Swine	Revoke	Maintaining weight gains and feed efficiency in presence of atrophic rhinitis.	NS	As tylosin phosphate.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR558 subsection	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Tylosin	Macrolide	100 g/ton			625	(f)(1)(vi)(e)	Swine	Amend	Prevention and/or control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (ileitis) associated with Lawsonia intracellularis.	21 days	As tylosin phosphate, administer for 21 days.
Tylosin	Macrolide	100 g/ton	Sulfamethazine	100 g/ton	630	(f)(2)(i)	Swine	Amend	Maintaining weight gains and feed efficiency in the presence of atrophic rhinitis; lowering the incidence and severity of Bordetella bronchiseptica rhinitis; prevention of swine dysentery (vibriotic); control of swine pneumonias caused by bacterial pathogens (P. multocida and/or C. pyogenes); for reducing the incidence of cervical lymphadenitis (jowl abscesses) caused by Group E Streptococci. Only the sulfamethazine portion of this combination is active in controlling jowl abscesses.	NS	As tylosin phosphate; withdraw 15 days before slaughter.
Tylosin	Macrolide	100 g/ton	Sulfamethazine	100 g/ton	630	(f)(2)(ii)	Swine	Amend	Maintaining weight gains and feed efficiency in the presence of atrophic rhinitis; lowering the incidence and severity of Bordetella bronchiseptica rhinitis; prevention of swine dysentery (vibriotic); control of swine pneumonias caused by bacterial pathogens (Pasteurella multocida and/or Corynebacterium pyogenes).	NS	As tylosin phosphate; withdraw 15 days before slaughter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	25 g/ton			635	(d)(1)(iii)	Swine	Revoke	As an aid in control of dysentery in swine up to 120 pounds. For use in animals or on premises with a history of swine dysentery but where symptoms have not yet occurred.	NS	
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5, 10 g/ton			635	(d)(1)(iv)	Swine	Revoke	10 grams per ton from weaning up to 120 pounds for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency, followed by 5 grams per ton to market weight for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	C	For continuous use from weaning to market weight.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	10, 5-10 g/ton			635	(d)(1)(v)	Swine	Revoke	10 grams per ton from weaning up to 120 pounds for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency, followed by 5 to 10 grams per ton to market weight for increased rate of weight gain.	C	For continuous use from weaning to market weight.

Non-therapeutic antimicrobial use in livestock drinking water (21 CFR 520)

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	21CFR520	Section	Animal	Action*	Indications	Usage Time**	Limitations
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	250 mg/gallon	Sulfamethazine	250 mg/gallon	445a	ALL	Swine	Amend	Prevention and treatment of bacterial enteritis; aid in the reduction of the incidence of cervical abscesses; aid in the maintenance of weight gains in the presence of bacterial enteritis and atrophic rhinitis.	28 days	Not to be used for more than 28 consecutive days; withdraw 15 days before slaughter; as sole source of chlortetracycline and sulfonamide.
Spectinomycin	Aminoglycoside	2 g/gallon			2123b	(e)(1)	Poultry	Amend	As an aid in the prevention or control of losses due to CRD associated with M. gallisepticum (PPLO).	3+ days	It is administered in the drinking water of growing chickens at 2 grams of spectinomycin per gallon of water as the only source of drinking water for the first 3 days of life and for 1 day following each vaccination. Do not administer within 5 days of slaughter. Do not administer to laying chickens.
Spectinomycin	Aminoglycoside	0.5 g/gallon			2123b	(e)(2)	Poultry	Revoke	For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	3+ days	Administered for the first 3 days of life and for 1 day following each vaccination. Do not administer to laying chickens. Do not administer within 5 days of slaughter.

* "Amend" means (i) revoking use for weight gain, feed efficiency, or growth promotion, and (ii) restricting use for disease control or prevention to situations where there has been a diagnosed outbreak of bacterial disease in the building, house or feedlot, for a period not to exceed 14 days.

** C=fed continuously, NS=not specified

*** Indications added since the latest Green Book update (April 2004)