

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination (mg/lb)	Dose	Species	Animal	Action	Indication	Withdrawal Time	Comments
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Amprolium	72.6-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	7-14 days	Chickens, prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. tenella only, control of infectious synovitis caused by M. synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	Amprolium	72.6-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(ii)	Poultry	Amend	7-14 days	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
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Amprolium	113.5-227.90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)	Poultry	Amend	7-14 days	Chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired, prevention of coccidiosis, control of infectious synovitis caused by M. synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	NS	Replacement chickens, development of active immunity to coccidiosis, growth promotion and feed efficiency, improving pigmentation
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)(1)	Poultry	Amend	5-8 days	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
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)(2)	Poultry	Amend	7-14 days	Replacement chickens, development of active immunity to coccidiosis, growth promotion and feed efficiency, improving pigmentation, as an aid in the prevention of infectious coxyza
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	36.3-113.5, 90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Amend	5-8 days	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
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium	36.3-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Revoke	NS	Replacement chickens, development of active immunity to coccidiosis, growth promotion and feed efficiency
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium	36.3-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Amend	5-14 days	1. Replacement chickens, development of active immunity to coccidiosis, as an aid in the prevention of infectious coxyza. 2. Replacement chickens, development of active immunity to coccidiosis, as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Amprolium	36.3-113.5 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(i)	Poultry	Amend	5-8 days	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
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	113.5-227.90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(iv)	Poultry	Revoke	NS	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired, prevention of coccidiosis, growth promotion and feed efficiency, improved pigmentation
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	113.5-227.90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(v)(1)	Poultry	Amend	5-8 days	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 chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	113.5-227.90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(v)(2)	Poultry	Amend	7-14 days	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 coxyza
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Amprolium, arsanilic acid	113.5-227.90 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(v)	Poultry	Amend	5-8 days	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired, prevention of coccidiosis, growth promotion and feed efficiency, and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium	113.5-227 g/ton	55	(d)(2)(v)	Poultry	Revoke	NS	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired, prevention of coccidiosis, growth promotion and feed efficiency

Drug	Class	Dose	Concentration (mg/l)	Dose	Prevalence	Species	Antagonist	Antidote	Indication	Usage	Withdrawal Time
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 conjunctivitis.	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.	5-14 days
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.	Feed for 5 to 8 d, do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes, withdraw 48 h before slaughter.	5-8 days
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.	As procaine penicillin	NS
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.	As procaine penicillin	NS
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.	As procaine penicillin	NS
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 serovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline.	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Feed for 7 to 14 d.	7-14 days
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.	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.	7-14 days
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate, arsenic 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.	Not for laying hens, withdraw 5 d before slaughter, as sole source of organic arsenic, as erythromycin (thiocyanate)	NS
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.	Not for laying hens, withdraw 24 hours before slaughter, erythromycin thiocyanate	NS
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate, arsenic 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.	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	5-8 days
Erythromycin	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate, arsenic 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 conjunctivitis, improving pigmentation.	Feed for 7 to 14 d, withdraw 5 d before slaughter, as sole source of organic arsenic, not for laying hens	7-14 days
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.	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	5-8 days
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 conjunctivitis.	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	5-14 days

Drug	Class	Dose	Concentration drug(s)	Withdrawal Substitution	Section	Animal	Action	Comments	Usage Time	Limitations
Erythromycin	Macrolide	185 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate	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	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 lincosamycin hydrochloride monohydrate; as sole source of amprolium
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2-4 g/ton	Amprolium, ethopabate, roxarsone	58	(d)(1)(iii)	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 lincosamycin 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	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	58	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens, as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis where severe exposure to <i>Ermenia acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> 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	58	(d)(1)(iii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens, as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis where severe exposure to <i>Ermenia acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> 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	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	4.6-16.5 g/ton	Arsanilic acid	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	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	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	62	(c)(1)(vi)(2)	Poultry	Amend	Chickens, as an aid in the prevention of infectious bronchitis, 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	165 g/ton	Arsanilic acid	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)(f)	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	173	(d)(5)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler and replacement chickens. As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivati</i> , for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency, for control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> 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	173	(d)(6)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler chickens As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. brunetti</i> , control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline	NS	Do not feed to chickens over 16 weeks of age, as lincosamycin hydrochloride monohydrate
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	Decoquinone	195	(e)(1)(vi)	Poultry	Amend	Broiler chickens For prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Ermenia tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. brunetti</i> , control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> 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	Drug	Concentration (g/ton)	Dose	Reference	Withdrawal	Approval	Indication	Time	Remarks
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	27.2 g/ton	195	(e)(1)(vii)	Poultry	Broiler chickens: For prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. meleagridis</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	2 g/ton	27.2 g/ton	195	(e)(1)(viii)	Poultry	Broiler chickens: For prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. meleagridis</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. Licencymycin provided by No. 000009 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5 g/ton	0.91 g/ton	198	(d)(1)(vii)	Poultry	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. meleagridis</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 068104.
	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton	0.91 g/ton	198	(d)(1)(viii)	Poultry	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. meleagridis</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 068104.
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton		248	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Chickens, growth promotion and feed efficiency.	NS	
	Macrolide	92.5 g/ton		248	(d)(1)(v)	Poultry	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	Lincomamide	2-4 g/ton	2.72 g/ton	265	(c)(1)(vii)	Poultry	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. meleagridis</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.
	Streptogramin	5 g/ton	2.72 g/ton	265	(c)(1)(vi)	Poultry	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. meleagridis</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	2.72 g/ton	265	(c)(1)(iv)	Poultry	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. meleagridis</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.
	Tetracycline	100-200 g/ton	8-12 g/ton	274	(c)(1)(i)	Poultry	Chickens: control of infestation of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris galli</i>), cecal worms (<i>Heterakis gallinae</i>), and capillary worms (<i>Capillaria obesa</i>); control of cecal 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.
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	200-400 g/ton	8-12 g/ton	274	(c)(1)(i)	Poultry	Chickens: control of infestation of large roundworms (<i>Ascaris galli</i>), cecal worms (<i>H. Gallus</i>), and capillary worms (<i>Capillaria obesa</i>); control of cecal 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 (mg/kg)	Species	Withdrawal	Section	Animal	Action	Indications	Usage Time
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 (Ascaris galli), cecal worms (Heterakis gallinae), and capillary worms (Capillaria obognata), treatment of chronic respiratory disease (arsac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis) 2. Chickens, control of infestation of large roundworms (Ascaris galli), cecal worms (Heterakis gallinae), and capillary worms (Capillaria obognata), treatment of chronic respiratory disease (arsac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis)	NS
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 (Ascaris galli), cecal worms (Heterakis gallinae), and capillary worms (Capillaria obognata), treatment of chronic respiratory disease (arsac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis)	NS
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 (Ascaris galli), cecal worms (Heterakis gallinae), and capillary worms (Capillaria obognata), growth promotion and feed efficiency	NS
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 Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. brunetti, E. mivati, and E. maxima, as an aid in the reduction of lesions due to E. tenella, and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	C
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton	Lasalocid	68 g/ton	311	(e)(1)(iii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broiler of layer chickens, for the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. brunetti, E. mivati, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. necatrix, for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	C
Virginamycin	Streptogramin	20 g/ton	Lasalocid	68 g/ton	311	(e)(1)(iv)	Poultry	Revoke	For broiler and layer chickens only For prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. acervulina, E. brunetti, E. mivati, and E. maxima, and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	C
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2 g/ton			325	(d)(1)(i)	Poultry	Amend	Broilers For control of necrotic enteritis caused by Clostridium spp. or other susceptible organisms	NS
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	2-4 g/ton			325	(d)(1)(ii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	NS
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 E. necatrix, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. brunetti, E. mivati, and E. maxima	NS
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 E. necatrix, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. brunetti, E. mivati, and E. maxima	C
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 E. necatrix, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. brunetti, E. mivati, and E. maxima	C

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination Dose	Species	Adverse	Warnings	Usage	Other
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	200 g/ton	Monensin	(f)(1)(viii)	Poultry	Amend	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	(f)(1)(xvii)	Poultry	Amend	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. 000988 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter. As mono-silyl (CB-C18) bromoethylammonium oxytetracycline provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Tylosin	Macrolide	4-50 g/ton	Monensin	(f)(1)(xxvii)	Poultry	Revoke	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 Mean phosphate provided by No. 000988 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5 g/ton	Monensin	(f)(1)(xii)	Poultry	Revoke	C	Do not feed to laying chickens. Feed continuously as sole ration, as monensin sodium provided by No. 000988 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	(f)(1)(xx)	Poultry	Revoke	C	Do not feed to laying chickens. Feed continuously as sole ration, withdraw 5 days before slaughter, as sole source of organic arsenic, as monensin sodium provided by No. 000988 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter, as virginiamycin provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter, coarsone provided by Nos. 046753 and 011526 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton	Monensin	(f)(1)(xxi)	Poultry	Revoke	C	Do not feed to laying chickens. Feed continuously as sole ration, as monensin sodium provided by No. 000988 in Sec. 510.600 of this chapter; virginiamycin provided by No. 066104 in Sec. 510.600 of this chapter.
Lincomycin	Lincomamide	2-4 g/ton	Nicarbazin, narasin	(d)	Poultry	Revoke	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	Lincomamide	2 g/ton	Nicarbazin	(d)	Poultry	Revoke	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 markets, do not feed to laying hens, withdraw 4 days before slaughter.
Lincomycin	Lincomamide	2 g/ton	Nicarbazin, roxarsone	(d)	Poultry	Revoke	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 markets, do not use in flushing markets, do not feed to laying hens, withdraw 5 days before slaughter.
Sulfantran	Sulfonamide	272 g/ton	Nitromide	ALL	Poultry	Revoke	NS	Not to be fed to laying chickens, withdraw 5 days before slaughter, from Type A andes containing not more than 25 percent nitromide and 30 percent sulfantran.

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	Withdrawal Period	Species	Animal	Action	Indications	Usage Time	Limitations
Sulfantran	Sulfonamide	272 g/ton	Nilromide, roxarsone	227-454 g/ton	376	ALL	Poultry	Revoke	Prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. necatrix; improved pigmentation	NS	Not to be fed to laying chickens. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter. From Type A feeds containing not more than 25 percent nilromide, 30 percent 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 layer 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 layer 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	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 layer 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 layer 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 layer 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 allisaplicum 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	227-454 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	227-454 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	227-454 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	227-454 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