

Drug	Concentration	Form	Section	Amend	Section	Section	Section	Section	Section	Section	Section
Chlortetracycline	500 g/ton	Tetracycline	Salinomycin	40-60 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xvi)	Poultry	Amend	For prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivalti</i> , and as an aid in the reduction of mortality due to <i>E. coli</i> 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	2-4 g/ton	Lincomamide	Salinomycin	40-60 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xvii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers. For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivalti</i> , 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. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter. Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate as provided by No. 000009 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Lincomycin	2 g/ton	Lincomamide	Salinomycin, roxarsone	40-60, 45.4 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xiv)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers. For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivalti</i> , including some field strains of <i>E. tenella</i> 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	4-50 g/ton	Macrolide	Salinomycin	40-60 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xvii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers. As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivalti</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. 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	5 g/ton	Streptogramin	Salinomycin	40-60 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xv)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers. For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivalti</i> , 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 18 weeks of age. May be fatal if accidentally fed to adult turkeys or horses. Virginiamycin as provided by No. 068104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	5-15 g/ton	Streptogramin	Salinomycin	40-60 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xvi)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers. For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivalti</i> , 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 18 weeks of age. May be fatal if accidentally fed to adult turkeys or horses. Virginiamycin as provided by No. 068104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	5 g/ton	Streptogramin	Salinomycin, roxarsone	40-60, 45.4 g/ton	550	(d)(1)(xvii)	Poultry	Revoke	Broilers. For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivalti</i> , including some field strains of <i>E. tenella</i> 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. 068104 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter.
Virginiamycin	20 g/ton	Streptogramin	Semduramicin	22.7 g/ton	555	(d)(5)	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> , and <i>E. mivalti</i> , and for prevention of necrotic enteritis caused by <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> susceptible to virginiamycin.	C	For broiler chickens only. Feed continuously as sole ration. Do not feed to laying hens.
Virginiamycin	5-15 g/ton	Streptogramin	Semduramicin	22.7 g/ton	555	(d)(6)	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> , and <i>E. mivalti</i> , 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	Chemical composition (strength)	Dose	Withdrawal Substitution	Species	Animals	Action	Residue	Usage	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. mivattii</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. mivattii</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> , <i>E. mivattii</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> , and bacterial infections due to <i>H. gallinarum</i> (infectious colicynza), <i>E. coli</i> (colibacillosis), and <i>P. multocida</i> (low 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)(i)	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. mivattii</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> , and bacterial infections due to <i>H. gallinarum</i> (infectious colicynza), <i>E. coli</i> (colibacillosis), and <i>P. multocida</i> (low 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. mivattii</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> , and bacterial infections due to <i>H. gallinarum</i> (infectious colicynza), <i>E. coli</i> (colibacillosis), and <i>P. multocida</i> (low 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	0.0175%			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)(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> 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	Concentration	Form	Code	Species	Revoked	Reason	Comments	Withdrawal	NS
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5-15 g/ton			635	Poultry	Revoked	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	Poultry	Revoked	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	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		680	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		680	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		680	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		680	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, arsanilic acid		680	Poultry	Revoked	Replacement chickens, growth promotion and feed efficiency, development of active immunity coccidiosis, improving pigmentation		NS	As erythromycin thioyanate, 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, arsanilic acid		680	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 thioyanate, 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, arsanilic acid		680	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 thioyanate, 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, arsanilic acid		680	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 thioyanate, as sole source of organic arsenic, feed as in subtable in item (i).
Erythromycin	Macrolide	4.6-18.5 g/ton	Zoalene		680	Poultry	Revoked	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency, development of active immunity coccidiosis		NS	As erythromycin thioyanate, 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		680	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 d after stress; withdraw 24 hours (i) before slaughter, as erythromycin thioyanate, 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 thioyanate, 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		680	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, arsanilic acid		680	Poultry	Revoked	Broiler chickens, growth promotion and control of coccidiosis, improving pigmentation		NS	As erythromycin thioyanate; withdraw 5 d before slaughter, as sole source of organic arsenic

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	Reference	Section	Animal	Action	Indications	Usage Limit	Warnings
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 thioyanate; 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 thioyanate, 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 thioyanate
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 thioyanate 2. Feed for 7 to 14 d, withdraw 24 h before slaughter, as erythromycin thioyanate
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 thioyanate
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 inorganic 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 (i)
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 (i)
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 (i)
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)(i)	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, growth promotion and feed efficiency, 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	Bactracin methylene disalicylate	10-30 g/ton	Z6	(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. 1 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	Bactracin methylene disalicylate	10-30 g/ton	Z6	(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 M4573 in Sec. 510.600(c) of this chapter
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	10 mg/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 (low udderiness) caused by Group E Streptococcus susceptible to chlortetracycline	NS	

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Concentration	Section	Animal	Action	Indications	Usage	Notes	
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 (Ascaris suum) infections; aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (Oesophagostomum 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 (Ascaris suum) infections, aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (Oesophagostomum 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 (Ascaris suum) infections, aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (Oesophagostomum 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 or 40 g/ton	Pyrantel tartrate	800 g/ton	485	(e)(1)(x)	Swine	Amend	For treatment and/or control of swine dysentery, for removal and control of large roundworm (Ascaris suum) and nodular worm (Oesophagostomum 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)(xi)	Swine	Amend	For the reduction in severity of swine mycoplasma pneumoniae caused by Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae, aid in the prevention of migration and establishment of large roundworms (Ascaris suum) infections, aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (Oesophagostomum 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 (vibronic), aid in the prevention of migration and establishment of large roundworms (Ascaris suum) infections, aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (Oesophagostomum 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 (vibronic), aid in the prevention of migration and establishment of large roundworms (Ascaris suum) infections; aid in the prevention of establishment of nodular worm (Oesophagostomum 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 (vibronic)	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	Concentration	Formulation	Species	Label	Withdrawal Period	Residue				
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 (PLEs) 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 for prevention of swine dysentery (vibronic)	21+ days	Feed continuously as sole ration for 21 days followed by tylosin at 40 g/ton 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 (vibronic)	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 (PLEs) 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 for prevention of swine dysentery (vibronic)	21+ days	Feed continuously as sole ration for 21 days followed by tylosin at 40 g/ton until market weight
Chlorotetracycline	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
Chlorotetracycline	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	181-360 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 reinstating 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)(v)(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)(v)(b)	Swine	Revoke	Prevention of swine dysentery (vibronic)	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)(v)(d)	Swine	Revoke	Maintaining weight gains and feed efficiency in presence of streptococcal rhinitis	NS	As tylosin phosphate