

Drug	Class	Dose	Combination drug(s)	Dose	Section	Animal	Action	Indications	Usage Time	Labeling
Tylosin	Macrolide	100 g/ton			(f)(1)(vi)(e)	Swine	Amend	Prevention and/or control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (pneumonia) associated with Lawsonia intracellularis	21 days	As tylosin phosphate, administer for 21 days
Tylosin	Macrolide	100 g/ton	Sulfamethazine	100 g/ton	(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 (vibriosis), control of swine pneumonias caused by bacterial pathogens (Pasteurella multocida and/or Corynebacterium pyogenes) and/or C. perfringens, for lowering the incidence of cervical lymphadenitis (post abscesses) caused by Group E Streptococci. Only the sulfamethazine portion of this combination is active in controlling post abscesses	NS	As tylosin phosphate, withdraw 15 days before slaughter
Tylosin	Macrolide	100 g/ton	Sulfamethazine	100 g/ton	(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 (vibriosis), 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			(d)(1)(iii)	Swine	Revoke	As an aid in control of dysentery in swine up to 120 pounds. For use in animals on or on premises with a history of swine dysentery but where symptoms have not yet occurred	NS	
Virginiamycin	Streptogramin	5, 10 g/ton			(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			(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	Section	Animal	Action	Indications	Usage Time	Labeling
Chlortetracycline	Tetracycline	250 mg/gallon	Sulfamethazine	250 mg/gallon	445a	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	Poultry	Amend	As an aid in the prevention or control of losses due to CRD associated with M. gallisepticum (PPLD)	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	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=feed continuously, NS=not specified  
 \*\*\* Indications added since the latest Green Book update (April 2004)