

(2) *Horses*—(i) *Amount*. 2 mL of the product described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section (160 mg trimethoprim and 800 mg sulfadiazine) per 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of body weight per day by intravenous injection as single, daily dose for 5 to 7 days. The daily dose may also be halved and given morning and evening.

(ii) *Indications for use*. For use where systemic antibacterial action against sensitive organisms is required during treatment of acute strangles, respiratory tract infections, acute urogenital infections, and wound infections and abscesses.

(iii) *Limitations*. Not for use in horses intended for human consumption.

[71 FR 30803, May 31, 2006]

§ 522.2615 Tripeleppamine hydrochloride injection.

(a) *Specifications*. Each milliliter of aqueous solution contains 20 milligrams of tripeleppamine hydrochloride.

(b) *Sponsor*. See Nos. 053501 and 059130 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Related tolerances*. See § 556.741 of this chapter.

(d) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Amount*—(i) *Dogs, cats, and horses*. For intramuscular use only at a dose of 0.5 milligram per pound of body weight.

(ii) *Cattle*. Administer intravenously or intramuscularly at a dose of 0.5 milligram per pound of body weight.

(2) *Indications for use*. For use in treating conditions in which antihistaminic therapy may be expected to lead to alleviation of some signs of disease.

(3) *Limitations*. Do not use in horses intended for food purposes. Treated cattle must not be slaughtered for food during treatment and for 4 days following the last treatment. Milk that has been taken during treatment and for 24 hours (two milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[51 FR 44450, Dec. 10, 1986, as amended at 61 FR 29480, June 11, 1996; 62 FR 4164, Jan. 29, 1997]

§ 522.2630 Tulathromycin.

(a) *Specifications*. Each milliliter of solution contains 100 milligrams (mg) tulathromycin.

(b) *Sponsor*. See No. 000069 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Related tolerances*. See § 556.745 of this chapter.

(d) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Beef and non-lactating dairy cattle*—(i) *Amount*. 2.5 mg per kilogram (kg) body weight as a single subcutaneous injection in the neck.

(ii) *Indications for use*. For the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni*, and *Mycoplasma bovis*. For the control of respiratory disease in cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with *M. haemolytica*, *P. multocida*, *H. somni*, and *M. bovis*. For the treatment of infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis associated with *Moraxella bovis*. For the treatment of bovine foot rot (interdigital necrobacillosis) associated with *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Porphyromonas levii*.

(iii) *Limitations*. Cattle intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 18 days from the last treatment. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Amount*. 2.5 mg/kg body weight as a single intramuscular injection in the neck.

(ii) *Indications for use*. For the treatment of swine respiratory disease (SRD) associated with *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *P. multocida*, *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, *Haemophilus parasuis*, and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*; and for the control of SRD associated with *A. pleuropneumoniae*, *P. multocida*, and *M. hyopneumoniae* in groups of pigs where SRD has been diagnosed.

(iii) *Limitations*. Swine intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 5 days from the last treatment. Federal law restricts this

§ 522.2640

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–10 Edition)

drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[70 FR 39918, July 12, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 57416, Sept. 29, 2006; 72 FR 54540, Sept. 26, 2007; 73 FR 6018, Feb. 1, 2008; 73 FR 58872, Oct. 8, 2008; 74 FR 53165, Oct. 16, 2009]

§ 522.2640 Tylosin.

(a) *Specifications.* Each milliliter of sterile solution of 50 percent propylene glycol with 4 percent benzyl alcohol contains 50 to 200 milligrams of tylosin activity (as tylosin base). Tylosin conforms to the appropriate antibiotic standard. Tylosin contains at least 95 percent tylosin as a combination of tylosin A, tylosin B, tylosin C, and tylosin D of which at least 80 percent is tylosin A as determined by a method entitled “Determination of Factor Content in Tylosin by High Performance Liquid Chromatography,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(b) *Sponsors.* (1) See No. 000986 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter for use in paragraphs (e)(1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(2) See No. 000010 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter for use as in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.740 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use—(1) Beef cattle and nonlactating dairy cattle—(i) Amount.* 8 milligrams per pound of body weight once daily.

(ii) *Indications for use.* Treatment of bovine respiratory complex (shipping fever, pneumonia) usually associated with *Pasteurella multocida* and *Arcanobacterium pyogenes*; foot rot (necrotic pododermatitis) and calf diphtheria caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and metritis caused by *Arcanobacterium pyogenes*.

(iii) *Limitations.* Administer intramuscularly for not more than 5

consecutive days. Continue treatment 24 hours after symptoms disappear. Do not inject more than 10 milliliters per site. Do not use in lactating dairy cattle. Use a 50-milligram-per-milliliter solution for calves weighing less than 200 pounds. Do not administer within 21 days of slaughter. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

(2) *Swine—(i) Amount.* 4 milligrams per pound of body weight twice daily.

(ii) *Indications for use.* Treatment of swine arthritis caused by *Mycoplasma hyosynoviae*; swine pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella* spp.; swine erysipelas caused by *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*; swine dysentery associated with *Treponema hyodysenteriae* when followed by appropriate medication in the drinking water and/or feed.

(iii) *Limitations.* Administer intramuscularly for not more than 3 consecutive days. Continue treatment 24 hours after symptoms disappear. Do not inject more than 5 milliliters per site. Do not administer within 14 days of slaughter. If tylosin medicated drinking water is used as followup treatment for swine dysentery, the animal should thereafter receive feed containing 40 to 100 grams of tylosin per ton for 2 weeks to assure depletion of tissue residues.

(3) *Dogs and cats—(i) Amount.* 3 to 5 milligrams per pound of body weight at 12- to 24-hour intervals.

(ii) *Indications for use—(a) Dogs.* Treatment of upper respiratory infections such as bronchitis, tracheobronchitis, tracheitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis, and pneumonia caused by *Staphylococci* spp., hemolytic *Streptococci* spp., and *Pasteurella multocida*.

(b) *Cats.* Treatment of upper respiratory infections when caused by *Staphylococci* spp. and hemolytic *Streptococci* spp. and for feline pneumonitis when caused by tylosin susceptible organisms.

(iii) *Limitations.* For intramuscular use only. If there is no response to therapy in 5 days, diagnosis and treatment should be reassessed. Use a 50-milligram-per-milliliter solution only. Dogs and cats receiving a dose of less than 50 milligrams (1 milliliter) should