§ 526.88 Amoxicillin trihydrate for intramammary infusion.

(a) Specifications. Each single dose syringe contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 62.5 milligrams of amoxicillin.

(b) Sponsor. See No. 000061 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) Related tolerances. See § 556.38 of this chapter.

(d) Conditions of use—Lactating cows—(1) Amount. One syringe (equivalent to 62.5 milligrams amoxicillin) per quarter.

(2) Indications for use. For the treatment of subclinical infectious bovine mastitis due to Streptococcus agalactiae and Staphylococcus aureus (penicillin sensitive).

(3) Limitations. Administer after milking. Clean and disinfect the teat. Use one syringe per infected quarter every 12 hours for a maximum of 3 doses. Do not use milk taken from treated animals for food purposes within 72 hours after the last treatment. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.


§ 526.313 Ceftiofur.

(a) Specifications. Each single-use, 10-milliliter syringe of ceftiofur hydrochloride suspension contains 125 milligrams (mg) or 500 mg ceftiofur equivalents.

(b) Sponsor. See No. 000009 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) Related tolerances. See § 556.113 of this chapter.

(d) Special considerations. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

(e) Conditions of use—Lactating cows—(1) Amount. Infuse 125 mg per affected quarter. Repeat treatment in 24 hours. Once daily treatment may be repeated for up to 8 consecutive days.

(2) Indications for use. For the treatment of clinical mastitis in lactating dairy cattle associated with coagulase-negative staphylococci, Streptococcus dysgalactiae, and Escherichia coli.

(iii) Limitations. Milk taken from cows during treatment (a maximum of eight daily infusions) and for 72 hours after the last treatment must not be used for human consumption. Following label use for up to 8 consecutive days, a 2-day pre-slaughter withdrawal period is required.

(2) Dry cows—(i) Amount. Infuse 500 mg per affected quarter at the time of dry off.

(ii) Indications for use. For the treatment of subclinical mastitis in dairy cattle at the time of dry off associated with Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus dysgalactiae, and Streptococcus uberis.

(iii) Limitations. Milk taken from cows completing a 30-day dry off period may be used for food with no milk discard due to ceftiofur residues. Following intramammary infusion, a 16-day pre-slaughter withdrawal period is required for treated cows. Following label use, no pre-slaughter withdrawal period is required for neonatal calves from treated cows regardless of colostrum consumption.


§ 526.363 Cephapirin benzathine.

(a) Specifications. Each 10 milliliter disposable syringe contains 300 milligrams of cephapirin activity (as cephapirin benzathine) in a peanut-oil gel.

(b) Sponsor. See No. 000010 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) Related tolerances. See § 556.115 of this chapter.

(d) Conditions of use—Amount. Infuse the contents of one syringe into each quarter.

(2) Indications for use. Use in dry cows for treatment of mastitis caused by susceptible strains of Streptococcus agalactiae and Staphylococcus aureus, including penicillin-resistant strains.

(3) Limitations. Infuse each quarter following last milking, but no later than 30 days before calving. Milk from treated cows must not be used for food during the first 72 hours after calving. Animals infused with this product must not be slaughtered for food until