E. necatrix), acute fowl cholera (Pasteurella multocida), and pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum).

(iii) Limitations. Add the required dose to that amount of water that will be consumed in 1 day. Consumption should be carefully checked. Have only medicated water available during treatment. Withdraw medication 10 days prior to slaughter for food. Do not medicate chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Treatment of all diseases should be instituted early. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond the remission of disease symptoms. Medicated chickens must actually consume enough medicated water which provides the recommended dosages.

(2) Turkeys—(i) Amount. Administer in drinking water to provide 50 to 124 mg/lb of body weight per day

(ii) Indications for use. For control of coccidiosis (E. meleagrimitis, E. adenoeides).

(iii) Limitations. Add the required dose to that amount of water that will be consumed in 1 day. Consumption should be carefully checked. Have only medicated water available during treatment. Withdraw medication 10 days prior to slaughter for food. Do not medicate turkeys producing eggs for human consumption. Treatment of all diseases should be instituted early. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond the remission of disease symptoms. Medicated turkeys must actually consume enough medicated water which provides the recommended dosages.

(3) Swine—(i) Amount. Administer in drinking water, or as a drench, to provide 108 mg/lb of body weight on the first day and 54 mg/lb of body weight per day on the second, third, and fourth days of administration.

(ii) Indications for use. For treatment of porcine colibacillosis (bacterial scours) (E. coli), necrotic pododermatitis (foot rot) (Fusobacterium necrophorum), calf diphtheria (F. necrophorum), acute mastitis (Streptococcus spp.), and acute metritis (Streptococcus spp.).

(iii) Limitations. Add the required dose to that amount of water that will be consumed in 1 day. Consumption should be carefully checked. Have only medicated water available during treatment. Withdraw medication 15 days prior to slaughter for food. Treatment of all diseases should be instituted early. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond the remission of disease symptoms, but not to exceed a total of 5 consecutive days. Medicated swine must actually consume enough medicated water which provides the recommended dosages.

(4) Cattle—(i) Amount. Administer in drinking water, or as a drench, to provide 108 mg/lb of body weight on the first day and 54 mg/lb of body weight per day on the second, third, and fourth days of administration.

(ii) Indications for use in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle. Treatment of bacterial pneumonia and bovine respiratory disease complex (shipping fever complex) (Pasteurella spp.), colibacillosis (bacterial scours) (E. coli), necrotic pododermatitis (foot rot) (Fusobacterium necrophorum), calf diphtheria (F. necrophorum), acute mastitis (Streptococcus spp.), and acute metritis (Streptococcus spp.).

(iii) Limitations. Add the required dose to that amount of water that will be consumed in 1 day. Consumption should be carefully checked. Have only medicated water available during treatment. Treatment of all diseases should be instituted early. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond the remission of disease symptoms, but not to exceed a total of 5 consecutive days. Medicated cattle must actually consume enough medicated water which provides the recommended dosages.


§520.2280 Sulfamethizole and methenamine mandelate tablets.

(a) Specifications. Each tablet contains 250 milligrams of sulfamethizole and 250 milligrams of methenamine mandelate.

(b) Sponsor. See No. 000856 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) Conditions of use. (1) The drug is indicated for the treatment of urinary tract infections in dogs and cats such as cystitis, nephritis, prostatitis, urethritis, and pyelonephritis. It is also used as an aid in the management of complications resulting from surgical manipulations of the urinary tract such as removal of calculi from the
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§ 520.2325 Sulfasalazine oral dosage forms.

§ 520.2325a Sulfasalazine drinking water.

(a) Sponsor. See §510.600(c) of this chapter for identification of the sponsors.

(1) To No. 000859 for use of a 25-percent sulfasalazine soluble powder and a 20-percent sulfasalazine sodium solution as provided for in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) To No. 061623 for use of 3.44- and 12.85-percent sulfasalazine sodium solutions as provided for in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), (c)(4)(i), and (c)(4)(ii) of this section.

(3) To No. 046573 for use of a 31.92-percent sulfasalazine solution (sodium and potassium salts) as provided for in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), (c)(4)(i), and (c)(4)(ii) of this section.

(4) To No. 053501 for use of a 28.62-percent sulfasalazine sodium solution as provided in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of this section.

(b) Related tolerances. See §556.685 of this chapter.

(c) Conditions of use. It is used in drinking water as follows:

(1) Chickens. (i) As an aid in the control of outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *E. necatrix*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti*.

(ii) Administer at the 0.04 percent level for 2 or 3 days, skip 3 days, then administer at the 0.025 percent level for 2 more days. If bloody droppings appear, repeat treatment at the 0.025 percent level for 2 more days. Do not change litter unless absolutely necessary. Do not give flushing mash.

(2) Turkeys. (i) As an aid in the control of outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria melanagrimitis* and *E. adenoeides*.

(ii) Administer at the 0.025 percent level for 2 days, skip 3 days, give for 2 days, skip 3 days and give for 2 more days. Repeat if necessary. Do not change litter unless absolutely necessary. Do not give flushing mash.

(3) Chickens and turkeys. (i) As an aid in the control of acute fowl cholera caused by *Pasteurella multocida* susceptible to sulfadiazine and fowl typhoid caused by *Salmonella gallinarum* susceptible to sulfadiazine.

(ii) Administer at the 0.04 percent level for 2 or 3 days. Move birds to clean ground. If disease recurs, repeat treatment. If choler has become established as the respiratory or chronic form, use feed medicated with sulfadiazine. Poultry which have survived typhoid outbreaks should not be kept for laying house replacements or breeders unless tests show they are not carriers.

(4) Cattle and calves. (i) For the control and treatment of outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* or *E. zurnii*.

(ii) Administer at the 0.015-percent level for 3 to 5 days in drinking water medicated with sulfadiazine solution.

(iii) In lieu of treatment as provided in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section, administer 1 teaspoon of 25-percent sulfadiazine soluble powder per day for each 125 pounds of body weight for 3 to 5 days in drinking water.

(d) Limitations. Consult a veterinarian or poultry pathologist for diagnosis. May cause toxic reactions unless the drug is evenly mixed in water at dosages indicated and used according to directions. For control of outbreaks of disease, medication should be initiated as soon as the diagnosis is determined. Medicated chickens, turkeys, cattle, and calves must actually consume enough medicated water which provides a recommended dosage of approximately 10 to 45 milligrams per pound per day in chickens, 3.5 to 55 milligrams per pound per day in turkeys, and approximately 6 milligrams.