

(c) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Dosage*. (i) 5 grams (335 milligrams of trimethoprim and 1,665 milligrams of sulfadiazine) per 150 pounds (68 kilograms) of body weight per day. (ii) 3.75 grams (250 milligrams of trimethoprim and 1,250 milligrams of sulfadiazine) per 110 pounds (50 kilograms) of body weight per day.

(2) *Indications for use*. For horses where systemic anti-bacterial action against sensitive organisms is required during treatment of acute strangles, respiratory infections, acute urogenital infections, and wound infections and abscesses.

(3) *Limitations*. Administer orally, once a day, as a single dose for 5 to 7 days; daily dose may also be halved and given morning and evening; for acute infection therapy continue treatment 2 to 3 days after clinical signs have subsided; if no improvement of acute infections is seen in 3 to 5 days, reevaluate diagnosis; a complete blood count should be done periodically for prolonged use; not for use in horses intended for food; Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[48 FR 34469, July 29, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 26714, June 29, 1984; 53 FR 11063, Apr. 5, 1988; 61 FR 5506, Feb. 13, 1996; 61 FR 8873, Mar. 6, 1996; 62 FR 61625, Nov. 19, 1997]

#### § 520.2612 Trimethoprim and sulfadiazine oral suspension.

(a) *Specifications*. Each milliliter of oral suspension contains 60 milligrams of drug (10 milligrams of trimethoprim and 50 milligrams of sulfadiazine).

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

(c) *Conditions of use. Dogs*—(1) *Dosage*. 1 milliliter (10 milligrams of trimethoprim and 50 milligrams of sulfadiazine) per 5 pounds of body weight.

(2) *Indications for use*. The drug is used in dogs where systemic anti-bacterial action against sensitive organisms is required, either alone or as an adjunct to surgery or debridement with associated infection. The drug is indicated where control of bacterial infection is required during the treatment of acute urinary tract infections, acute bacterial complications of distemper, acute respiratory tract infections, acute alimentary tract infections, wound infections, and abscesses.

(3) *Limitations*. For oral use only. Administer the recommended dose once daily or one-half the recommended daily dose every 12 hours. Administer for 2 to 3 days after symptoms have subsided. If no improvement is seen in 3 days, discontinue therapy and re-evaluate diagnosis. Do not treat for more than 14 consecutive days. During long-term treatment, a complete blood count is recommended. The drug should not be used in patients showing marked liver parenchymal damage or blood dyscrasia, nor in those with a history of sulfonamide sensitivity. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[50 FR 19168, May 7, 1985, as amended at 61 FR 8873, Mar. 6, 1996; 62 FR 61625, Nov. 19, 1997]

#### § 520.2613 Trimethoprim and sulfadiazine powder.

(a) *Specifications*. Each gram of powder contains 67 milligrams of trimethoprim and 333 milligrams of sulfadiazine.

(b) *Sponsor*. See No. 000009 and 058711 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use: Horses*—(1) *Dosage*. 3.75 grams of powder per 110 pounds (50 kilograms) of body weight per day.

(2) *Indications for use*. For control of bacterial infections of horses during treatment of acute strangles, respiratory tract infections, acute urogenital infections, wound infections, and abscesses.

(3) *Limitations*. Administer orally in a small amount of feed, as a single daily dose, for 5 to 7 days. Continue therapy for 2 to 3 days after clinical signs have subsided. If no improvement is seen in 3 to 5 days, reevaluate diagnosis. A complete blood count should be done periodically with prolonged use. Not for use in horses intended for food. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[58 FR 36135, July 6, 1993, as amended by 64 FR 68289, Dec. 7, 1999]

#### § 520.2640 Tylosin.

(a) *Specifications*. Tylosin is the antibiotic substance produced by growth of *Streptomyces fradiae* or the same antibiotic substance produced by any other means. Tylosin, present as the tartrate