



Tylosin 100



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INGREDIENT(S):

tylosin phosphate

USE:

Liver abscesses, reduction of incidence

SPECIES:

Beef Cattle

ROA:

In the feed

DOSE:

50 g/tonne complete diet (11 g tylosin). Feed continuously as sole ration. NOTE: Not for use in thixotropic liquid supplements.

WITHDRAWAL TIME:

Meat: 0d

WT NOTES:

Do not use in lactating cattle.

USE:

Necrotic enteritis (*Clostridium perfringens*), treatment

SPECIES:

Chickens

ROA:

In the feed

DOSE:

Broiler chickens: 910 g (200 g tylosin)/1,000 kg complete feed. Feed as sole ration for 7d. Re-determine diagnosis if lack of response after 3-5d treatment.

WITHDRAWAL TIME:

Meat: 0d

WT NOTES:

Do not use in laying hens.

USE:

Porcine proliferative enteritis (PPE, ileitis – *Lawsonia intracellularis*), treatment

SPECIES:

Swine

ROA:

In the feed

DOSE:

Aid in treatment of PPE following treatment with tylosin drinking water treatment: Treat by way of drinking water for 7d at 1 g/12 L (83 mg/L) followed by premix in feed at a rate of 500 g (110 g tylosin)/1,000 kg complete feed for 7d.

Treatment: 500 g (110 g tylosin)/1,000 kg complete feed for 3 weeks.

Treatment in the presence of persistent or recurring infection: 500 g (110 g tylosin)/1,000 kg complete feed for 3 weeks. Follow with 200 g (44 g tylosin)/1,000 kg complete feed for 3 weeks.

WITHDRAWAL TIME:

Meat: 0d

WT NOTES:

No preslaughter withdrawal period is required when swine are treated with this drug at a level of 110 g tylosin per 1,000 kg of complete feed, except when used concurrently with tylosin in the drinking water.

Swine treated concurrently with this drug in complete feed and with tylosin tartrate in drinking water must not be slaughtered for use in food for at least 48 hours after the last treatment with tylosin in drinking water.

USE:

Porcine proliferative enteritis (PPE, ileitis – *Lawsonia intracellularis*), control/prevention

SPECIES:

Swine

ROA:

In the feed

DOSE:

500 g/tonne complete feed (110 g tylosin activity). Feed as sole ration for 21d, starting before an expected outbreak of disease.

WITHDRAWAL TIME:

Meat: 0d

WT NOTES:

No preslaughter withdrawal period is required when swine are treated with this drug at a level of 110 g tylosin per 1,000 kg of complete feed, except when used concurrently with tylosin in the drinking water.

Swine treated concurrently with this drug in complete feed and with tylosin tartrate in drinking water must not be slaughtered for use in food for at least 48 hours after the last treatment with tylosin in drinking water.

USE:

Swine dysentery, control/prevention

SPECIES:

Swine

ROA:

In the feed

DOSE:

Prevention of recurrence after treatment: 200 g/tonne complete feed (44 g tylosin activity) until market weight.
Feed as sole ration.

WITHDRAWAL TIME:

Meat: 0d

WT NOTES:

No preslaughter withdrawal period is required when swine are treated with this drug at a level of 110 g tylosin per 1,000 kg of complete feed, except when used concurrently with tylosin in the drinking water.

Swine treated concurrently with this drug in complete feed and with tylosin tartrate in drinking water must not be slaughtered for use in food for at least 48 hours after the last treatment with tylosin in drinking water.

USE:

Swine dysentery, treatment

SPECIES:

Swine

ROA:

In the feed

DOSE:

Use concurrently with tylosin drinking water treatment.

500 g (110 g tylosin)/1,000 kg complete feed for 21d. Medicated drinking water, containing 1 g tylosin tartrate/U.S. gal (3.785 L) should be provided for first 3d of treatment, or until symptoms disappear.

WITHDRAWAL TIME:

Meat: 48h

WT NOTES:

No preslaughter withdrawal period is required when swine are treated with this drug at a level of 110 g tylosin per 1,000 kg of complete feed, except when used concurrently with tylosin in the drinking water.

Swine treated concurrently with this drug in complete feed and with tylosin tartrate in drinking water must not be slaughtered for use in food for at least 48 hours after the last treatment with tylosin in drinking water.