

TABLE 2.—DESI FINDINGS OF EFFECTIVENESS FOR USE OF OXYTETRACYCLINE AND NEOMYCIN ADMINISTERED IN CHICKEN FEED IN A 1:1 RATIO

Oxytetracycline and neomycin amount in g/ton of feed	Indications for use	Limitations
10 to 50	Chickens: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption.
100 to 200	Chickens: For control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> ; control of fowl cholera caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days (d); do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; in low calcium feed, withdraw 3 d before slaughter.
400	Chickens: For control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by <i>M. gallisepticum</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; in low calcium feeds, withdraw 3 d before slaughter.
500	Chickens: For reduction of mortality due to air sacculitis (air-sac- infection) caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 5 d; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; withdraw 24 hours before slaughter; in low calcium feeds withdraw 3 d before slaughter.

TABLE 3.—DESI FINDINGS OF EFFECTIVENESS FOR USE OF OXYTETRACYCLINE AND NEOMYCIN ADMINISTERED IN TURKEY FEED IN A 1:1 RATIO

Oxytetracycline and neomycin amount	Indications for use	Limitations
10 to 50 g/ton of feed	Growing turkeys: For increased rate of weight and improved feed efficiency.	Do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.
100 g/ton of feed	Turkeys: For control of hexamitiasis caused by <i>Hexamita meleagridis</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.
200 g/ton of feed	Turkeys: For control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>M. synoviae</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.
25 milligrams per pound (mg/lb) of body weight daily	Turkeys: For control of complicating bacterial organisms associated with bluecomb (transmissible enteritis; coronaviral enteritis) susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.

TABLE 4.—DESI FINDINGS OF EFFECTIVENESS FOR USE OF OXYTETRACYCLINE AND NEOMYCIN ADMINISTERED IN SWINE FEED IN A 1:1 RATIO

Oxytetracycline and neomycin amount	Indications for use	Limitations
10 to 50 g/ton of feed	Swine: For increased rate of weight and improved feed efficiency	
10 mg/lb of body weight daily	Swine: For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>P. multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline; treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to neomycin.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.
10 mg/lb of body weight daily	Breeding swine: For control and treatment of leptospirosis (reducing the incidence of abortion and shedding of leptospirae) caused by <i>Leptospira pomona</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for not more than 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.