

TABLE 5.—DESI FINDINGS OF EFFECTIVENESS FOR USE OF OXYTETRACYCLINE AND NEOMYCIN ADMINISTERED IN CATTLE AND SHEEP FEED IN A 1:1 RATIO

Oxytetracycline and neomycin amount	Indications for use	Limitations
10 to 20 g/ton of feed	Sheep: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	
0.05 to 0.1 mg/lb of body weight daily	Calves (up to 250 lb): For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	Feed continuously; in milk replacers or starter feed.
10 mg/lb of body weight daily	Calves and beef and nonlactating dairy cattle: For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> and bacterial pneumonia (shipping fever complex) 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 in feed or milk replacers. If symptoms persist after using for 2 or 3 d, consult a veterinarian. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms. A withdrawal period has not been established for use in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. A milk discard time has not been established for use in lactating dairy cattle. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Withdraw 5 d before slaughter.
10 mg/lb of body weight daily	Calves (up to 250 lb): For the treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</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 in milk replacers or starter feed. If symptoms persist after using for 2 or 3 d, consult a veterinarian. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms. A withdrawal period has not been established for use in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. A milk discard time has not been established for use in lactating dairy cattle. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Withdraw 5 d before slaughter.
10 mg/lb of body weight daily	Sheep: For the treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</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. If symptoms persist after using for 2 or 3 d, consult a veterinarian. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms. Withdraw 5 d before slaughter.
25 mg/head/d	Calves (250 to 400 lb): For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	
75 mg/head/d	Growing cattle (over 400 lb): For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and reduction of liver condemnation due to liver abscesses.	
0.5 to 2.0 g/head/d	Cattle: For prevention and treatment of the early stages of shipping fever complex.	Feed 3 to 5 d before and after arrival in feedlots. A withdrawal period has not been established for use in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. A milk discard time has not been established for use in lactating dairy cattle. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older.

*C. Combination Drug Type B and Type C Medicated Feeds for Poultry Containing Nicarbazine*

The agency is making findings of effectiveness for combination drug Type B and Type C medicated feeds containing nicarbazine. These findings cover the following drugs:

- NADA 98-371, for the combination use of NICARBAZIN (nicarbazine), PENICILLIN G PROCAINE (procaine penicillin), and 3-NITRO (roxarsone). Phibro Animal Health.

- NADA 98-374, for the combination use of NICARBAZIN (nicarbazine) and PENICILLIN G PROCAINE (procaine penicillin). Phibro Animal Health.

- NADA 100-853, for the combination use of NICARBAZIN (nicarbazine), BACIFERM (BMD), and 3-NITRO (roxarsone). Phibro Animal Health.

These three combination drugs are for uses listed in § 558.15(g)(2). The drug sponsor information in the listing is outdated, designating The Upjohn Co. instead of Phibro Animal Health. In addition, rather than itemizing the indications for use, the listing gives references to the indications itemized in §§ 558.325, 558.355, and 558.530. These references are not accurate since they are for lincomycin, monensin, and roxarsone.

While NAS/NRC did not evaluate the efficacy data relating to these

combinations, FDA has conducted such a review. This review was based on the agency's findings of effectiveness for bacitracin zinc, nicarbazine, procaine penicillin, and roxarsone single-ingredient feed use products, which in turn were based on NAS/NRC's evaluation (see 35 FR 12490, August 5, 1970 (bacitracin zinc); 34 FR 6495, April 15, 1969 (nicarbazine); 35 FR 11534, July 17, 1970 (procaine penicillin); and 35 FR 14273, September 10, 1970 (roxarsone)). FDA has determined that its previous findings of effectiveness are applicable to the combinations in the absence of information indicating interference in effectiveness between individual ingredients. Table 6 of this