

of body weight to establish the effective dose. This dose should be administered once or twice daily on an intermittent schedule. Diuretic therapy should be discontinued after reduction of edema, or when necessary, maintained after determining a programmed dosage schedule to prevent recurrence. The drug, if given in excessive amounts or over extended periods of time may result in dehydration and/or electrolyte imbalance. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

(2) *Cattle*—(i) *Amount*. 1 to 2 milligrams per pound of body weight, or one 2-gram bolus per animal, per day.

(ii) *Indications for use*. The drug is used for the treatment of physiological parturient edema of the mammary gland and associated structures.

(iii) *Limitations*. Treatment not to exceed 48 hours post-parturition. For oral use only. When treatment is initiated with an injectable, it is followed by a 12-hour interval, and maintained by oral administration. Milk taken during treatment and for 48 hours (four milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. Cattle must not be slaughtered for food within 48 hours following last treatment. The drug, if given in excessive amounts or over extended periods of time, may result in dehydration and/or electrolyte imbalance. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

(3) *Dogs*—(i) *Amount*. 1 to 2 milligrams per pound of body weight, once or twice daily, with a 6- to 8-hour interval between successive daily doses.

(ii) *Indications for use*. It is used for the treatment of edema (pulmonary congestion, ascites) associated with cardiac insufficiency.

(iii) *Limitations*. The dosage should be adjusted to the animal's response. In severe cases, the dosage may be doubled or increased by increments of 1 milligram per pound of body weight to establish the effective dose. This dose should be administered once or twice daily on an intermittent schedule. Diuretic therapy should be discontinued after reduction of edema, or when necessary, maintained after determining a programmed dosage schedule to prevent recurrence. The drug, if given in

excessive amounts or over extended periods of time, may result in dehydration and/or electrolyte imbalance. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[41 FR 52446, Nov. 30, 1976. Redesignated at 43 FR 14647, Apr. 7, 1978, and amended at 48 FR 40517, Sept. 8, 1983; 48 FR 49841, Oct. 28, 1983; 53 FR 40727, Oct. 18, 1988; 56 FR 37473, Aug. 7, 1991; 62 FR 6724, Feb. 13, 1997; 62 FR 35076, June 30, 1997]

§ 520.1010b Furosemide powder.

(a) *Specifications*. Furosemide powder is packaged in packets containing 2 grams of furosemide plus other inert ingredients.

(b) *Sponsor*. See No. 012799 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use*. It is administered to dairy cattle alone, as a "top dressing" upon a small amount of feed or as a drench.

(1) *Amount*. 1 to 2 milligrams per pound of body weight but not to exceed one packet per animal, per day.

(2) *Indications for use*. The drug is used for the treatment of physiological parturient edema of the mammary gland and associated structures.

(3) *Limitations*. Treatment not to exceed 48 hours post-parturition. For oral use only. The individual dose is one packet administered once daily; when treatment is initiated with an injectable, at least a 12-hour interval must follow before oral administration. Milk taken during treatment and for 48 hours (four milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. Cattle must not be slaughtered for food within 48 hours following last treatment. The drug, if given in excessive amounts or over extended periods of time, may result in dehydration and electrolyte imbalance. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[43 FR 14647, Apr. 7, 1978, as amended at 47 FR 15327, Apr. 9, 1982]

§ 520.1010c Furosemide syrup.

(a) *Specifications*. Each milliliter of syrup contains 10 milligrams of furosemide.

(b) *Sponsor*. See No. 012799 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Amount*. 1 to 2 milliliters orally (10 to 20 milligrams)

per 10 pounds of body weight (approximately 2.5 to 5 milligrams per kilogram), once or twice daily, with a 6- to 8-hour interval between successive daily doses.

(2) *Indications for use.* It is used in dogs for the treatment of edema (pulmonary congestion, ascites) associated with cardiac insufficiency and acute noninflammatory tissue edema.

(3) *Limitations.* The dosage should be adjusted to the animal's response. In severe edematous or refractory cases, the dosage may be doubled or increased by increments of 1 milligram per pound of body weight to establish the effective dose. This dose should be administered once or twice daily on an intermittent schedule. Diuretic therapy should be discontinued after reduction of edema or, when necessary, maintained after determining a programmed dosage schedule to prevent recurrence. If given in excessive amounts or over extended periods of time, the drug may result in dehydration and/or electrolyte imbalance. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[43 FR 11177, Mar. 17, 1978, as amended at 47 FR 15327, Apr. 9, 1982]

§ 520.1044 Gentamicin sulfate oral dosage forms.

§ 520.1044a Gentamicin sulfate oral solution.

(a) *Specifications.* Each milliliter of aqueous solution contains gentamicin sulfate equivalent to 50 milligrams of gentamicin.

(b) *Sponsor.* See Nos. 000061 and 051259 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.300 of this chapter.

(d) *Conditions of use—(1) Amount.* Colibacillosis: 1 milliliter per 2 gallons of drinking water for 3 consecutive days, to provide 0.5 milligram/pound/day; swine dysentery: 1 milliliter per 1 gallon of drinking water for 3 consecutive days, to provide 1.0 milligram/pound/day.

(2) *Indications for use.* In weanling swine for control and treatment of colibacillosis caused by strains of *E. coli* sensitive to gentamicin, and in swine for control and treatment of

swine dysentery associated with *Treponema hyodysenteriae*.

(3) *Limitations.* For use in swine drinking water only. Do not store or offer medicated drinking water in rusty containers since the drug is quickly destroyed in such containers. Medicated drinking water should be prepared daily and be the sole source of drinking water for 3 consecutive days. Treatment may be repeated if dysentery recurs. Do not slaughter treated swine for food for at least 3 days following treatment.

[48 FR 10302, Mar. 11, 1983. Redesignated at 49 FR 572, Jan. 5, 1984, and amended at 49 FR 14332, Apr. 11, 1984; 52 FR 7832, Mar. 13, 1987; 62 FR 34169, June 25, 1997]

§ 520.1044b Gentamicin sulfate pig pump oral solution.

(a) *Specifications.* Each milliliter of pig pump oral solution contains gentamicin sulfate equivalent to 4.35 milligrams of gentamicin.

(b) *Sponsor.* See Nos. 000061 and 059130 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.300 of this chapter.

(d) *Conditions of use—(1) Amount.* Administer 1.15 milliliters of pig pump oral solution (5 milligrams of gentamicin) orally per pig one time.

(2) *Indications for use.* In neonatal swine 1 to 3 days of age for control and treatment of colibacillosis caused by strains of *E. coli* sensitive to gentamicin.

(3) *Limitations.* For use in neonatal swine only. Do not slaughter treated swine for food for at least 14 days following treatment.

[49 FR 572, Jan. 5, 1984, as amended at 52 FR 7832, Mar. 13, 1987; 62 FR 29011, May 29, 1997]

§ 520.1044c Gentamicin sulfate soluble powder.

(a) *Specifications.* Each gram of gentamicin sulfate soluble powder contains gentamicin sulfate equivalent to 16.7, 66.7, or 333.3 milligrams of gentamicin.

(b) *Sponsor.* See Nos. 000061 and 057561 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.300 of this chapter.

(d) *Conditions of use—(1) Amount.* Colibacillosis: gentamicin sulfate equivalent to 25 milligrams of