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trypsin, 72.5 milligrams of Peru balsam, and 800 milligrams of castor oil.

- (2) *Sponsor*. See No. 017135 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.
- (c) Conditions of use. The drug is used as an aid in the treatment of external wounds and assists healing by facilitating the removal of necrotic tissue, exudate and organic debris.

[40 FR 13873, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 56307, Dec. 28, 1976; 50 FR 9800, Mar. 12, 1985; 54 FR 25565, June 16, 1989; 56 FR 37474, Aug. 7, 1991; 66 FR 46369, Sept. 5, 2001; 72 FR 36595, July 5, 2007]

PART 526—INTRAMAMMARY DOSAGE FORMS

Sec. 526.88 Amoxicillin trihydrate intramammary infusion. 526.313 Ceftiofur. 526.363 Cephapirin benzathine. 526.365 Cephapirin sodium. 526.464 Cloxacillin intramammary dosage forms 526.464a Cloxacillin benzathine. 526 464b Cloxacillin benzathine for intramammary infusion, sterile. 526.464c Cloxacillin sodium for intramammary infusion, sterile. 526.464d Cloxacillin sodium intramammary infusion. 526.820 Erythromycin. 526.1130 Hetacillin potassium for

intramammary infusion. 526.1590 Novobiocin oil suspension.

 $\begin{array}{lll} 526.1696 & Penicillin & intramammary & dosage \\ & forms. \end{array}$

526.1696a Penicillin G procaine.

526.1696b Penicillin G procaine-dihydrostreptomycin in soybean oil for intramammary infusion (dry cows).

526.1696c Penicillin G procaine-dihydrostreptomycin sulfate for intramammary infusion (dry cows).

526.1696d Penicillin G procaine-novobiocin for intramammary infusion.

526.1810 Pirlimycin.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 360b.

§526.88 Amoxicillin trihydrate for intramammary infusion.

- (a) Specifications. Each single dose syringe contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 62.5 milligrams of amoxicillin.
- (b) Sponsor. See No. 000061 in \$510.600(c) of this chapter.
- (c) Related tolerances. See §556.38 of this chapter.

- (d) Conditions of use—Lactating cows—(1) Amount. One syringe (equivalent to 62.5 milligrams amoxicillin) per quarter.
- (2) Indications for use. For the treatment of subclinical infectious bovine mastitis due to Streptococcus agalactiae and Straphylococcus aureus (penicillin sensitive).
- (3) Limitations. Administer after milking. Clean and disinfect the teat. Use one syringe per infected quarter every 12 hours for a maximum of 3 doses. Do not use milk taken from treated animals for food purposes within 60 hours (5 milkings) after last treatment. Do not slaughter treated animals for food purposes within 12 days after the last treatment. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[57 FR 37334, Aug. 18, 1992, as amended at 60 FR 55660, Nov. 2, 1995; 68 FR 44878, July 31, 2003]

§526.313 Ceftiofur.

- (a) Specifications. Each single-use, 10-milliliter syringe of ceftiofur hydrochloride suspension contains 125 milligrams (mg) or 500 mg ceftiofur equivalents.
- (b) *Sponsor*. See No. 000009 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.
- (c) Related tolerances. See §556.113 of this chapter.
- (d) Special considerations. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.
- (e) Conditions of use in cattle—(1) Lactating cows—(i) Amount. Infuse 125 mg per affected quarter. Repeat treatment in 24 hours. Once daily treatment may be repeated for up to 8 consecutive days.
- (ii) Indications for use. For the treatment of clinical mastitis in lactating dairy cattle associated with coagulasenegative staphylococi, Streptococcus dysgalactiae, and Escherichia coli.
- (iii) Limitations. Milk taken from cows during treatment (a maximum of eight daily infusions) and for 72 hours after the last treatment must not be used for human consumption. Following label use for up to 8 consecutive days, a 2-day pre-slaughter withdrawal period is required.