§ 522.1450 Moxidectin solution.

(a) Specifications. Each milliliter of solution contains 10 milligrams (mg) moxidectin.

(b) Sponsor. See No. 000010 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) Related tolerances. See §556.426 of this chapter.

(d) Special considerations. See §500.25 of this chapter.

(e) Conditions of use in beef and nonlactating dairy cattle—(1) Amount. Administer 0.2 mg/kg of body weight (0.2 mg/2.2 pound) as a single, subcutaneous injection.

(2) Indications for use. For treatment and control of gastrointestinal roundworms: Ostertagia ostertagi (adults, fourth-stage larvae, and inhibited larvae), Haemonchus placei (adults, Trichostrongyulus axei (adults and fourth-stage larvae), Trichostrongyulus colubriformis (adults and fourth-stage larvae), Cooperia oncophora (adults), Cooperia pectinata (adults, Cooperia punctata (adults and fourth-stage larvae), Cooperia spatulata (adults), Cooperia surinamensis (adults and fourth-stage larvae), Nematostrongylus helvetianus (adults), Oesophagostomum radiatum (adults and fourth-stage larvae), Trichuris spp. (adults); lungworms: Dictyocaulus viviparus (adults and fourth-stage larvae); grubs: Hypoderma bovis and Hypoderma lineatum; mites: Psoroptes ovis (Psoroptes communis var. ovis); lice: Linognathus vituli and Solenopotes capillatus; for protection of cattle from reinfection with D. viviparus and O. radiatum for 42 days after treatment, with H. placei for 35 days after treatment, and with O. ostertagi and T. axei for 14 days after treatment.

(3) Limitations. Do not use in horses intended for human consumption. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.


§ 522.1452 Nalorphine hydrochloride injection.

(a) Specifications. Each milliliter of aqueous solution contains 5 milligrams of nalorphine hydrochloride.

(b) Sponsor. See No. 050604 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) Conditions of use—(1) Amount. One milligram per 5 pounds; intravenously, intramuscularly, or subcutaneously.

(2) Indications for use. Respiratory and circulatory depression in dogs resulting from overdosage of, or unusual sensitivity to, morphine and certain other narcotics. Not for depression due to any other cause.

(3) Limitations. Successive doses of the drug gradually lose their analeptic effect and eventually induce respiratory depression equal to that of opiates. Therefore, do not exceed therapeutic dosage. Do not mix drug with