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| **Drug** | **Species** | **Indications** | **Therapeutic Dose** | **Lethal Dose/ Toxicity** | **Contraindications** | **Pharmacology** | **Adverse Effects** |
| Tylosin 200 | Cattle, Swine, Sheep and Goats | Tylosin is also used in clinically in cattle and swine for infections caused by susceptibleorganisms | Cattle:17.6 mg/kg IM once dailySwine:8.8 mg/kg IM twice dailySheep and Goats:10 mg/kg, treatment not to exceed 5 days | Tylosin is relatively safe in most overdose situations. The LD50 in pigs is greater than 5 g/kg orally, and approximately 1 g/kg IM. Shock and death have been reported in baby pigs overdosed with tylosin,however. | Tylosin is contraindicated in patientshypersensitive to it or other macrolide antibiotics (*e.g.,* erythromycin). Most clinicians feel that tylosin is contraindicated in horses, as severe and sometimes fatal diarrheas may result from its use in that species.No information was located with regards to the reproductive safety of tylosin, but it is unlikelyto have serious teratogenic potential. | Tylosin is thought to have the same mechanism of action as erythromycin(binds to 50S ribosome and inhibits protein synthesis) and exhibits a similar spectrum of activity. It is a bacteriostatic antibiotic. Cross resistance with erythromycin occurs. | Most likely adverse effects with tylosin are pain and localreactions at intramuscular injection sites, and mild GI upset (anorexia, and diarrhea). Tylosinmay induce severe diarrheas if administered orally to ruminants or by any route to horses. In swine, adverse effects reported include edema of rectal mucosa and mild anal protrusion with pruritus, erythema, and diarrhea. |

\* Approved for use in nonlactating dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, dogs, and cats. Slaughter withdrawal (at labelled doses) = cattle 21 days; swine 14 days.