<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication &amp; Forms</th>
<th>Some brand names</th>
<th>Class of medicines</th>
<th>Med may treat some (but not necessarily all) strains of these health problems</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlortetracycline</td>
<td>Auromycin, Lederle, Penn Field Pennchlor-64</td>
<td>Tetracyclines</td>
<td>Chickens: Infectious Synovitis causing Mycoplasma Synoviae Mycoplasma Gallisepticum or E. coli causing Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) or Air Sac Disease, Fowl Choler</td>
<td>*Minerals &amp; dairy products reduce med absorption allow 2+ hrs before/after give med if possible. *Citic or other organic acids may help increase absorption. *Dosing help: Pennchlor-64 has 500 mg med per teaspoon. *Label says don’t use in laying chickens. *Rare risk possible if combined with Vitamin A or fish oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetracycline Hydrochloride</td>
<td>Duramycin-10 powder</td>
<td>Tetracyclines</td>
<td>Infectious Synovitis/Mycoplasma Synoviae Mycoplasma Gallisepticum or E. coli causing Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) or Air Sac Disease, possibly Neotric Enteritis?</td>
<td>For MG: 1/8 tsp per cup water. Drinking water may turn yellow or brown. Mix fresh twice daily (loses potency quickly). *Minerals &amp; dairy products reduced absorption-- allow 2+ hrs before/after give med if possible. *Rare risk possible if combined with Vitamin A or fish oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline</td>
<td>Terramycin</td>
<td>Tetracyclines</td>
<td>Chickens: Infectious Coryza in certain chickens Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Fowl Choler Necrotic Enteritis Coccidiosis Turkeys: Hexamitiasis, Infectious Synovitis Young turkeys: Bacteria complicating Bluecomb</td>
<td>*This seems one of the better Tetracycline meds for MG. *For serious cases, can be helpful to use both injectible &amp; oral Tetracyclines. CAUTION: Injectable may cause minor permanent muscle damage &amp; temporary swollen knot close to injection sites. Very painful when injected. *LA-200: 1-2 cc (This is a lot of fluid--May wish to split up some orally, &amp;/or inject some intramus. &amp;/or subcutan. &amp; not more than ~0.5 cc per injection site.) Can repeat once 3 days later For chronic cases, repeat more often up to 2 weeks. *Minerals &amp; dairy products reduced absorption-- *Conflicts with Penicillin. Don’t eat eggs during treatment &amp; allow some withdrawal time. *Rare risk possible if combined with Vitamin A or fish oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Sulfamethazine</td>
<td>Albon Durvet Di-Methox Sulfadimethoxine</td>
<td>Sulfonamides Sulfa Drugs</td>
<td>In CERTAIN poultry:Infectious Coryza, Fowl Choler, Coccidiosis, E. coli.</td>
<td>*5’s safest Sulfa drug for poultry. (Note: Don’t use Sulfaquinoxaline.) Use max of 5 days. Powder: 1/8 tsp per 1 1/4 gals drinking water. Mix fresh daily. *Be sure to not let bird get dehydrated while taking this med. *May temporarily increase Coccidiosis bleeding. *MIGHT cause extreme pain in damaged guts-- use caution with birds with diarrhea from Enteritis. *5 days withdrawal for meat. *May cause organ damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin</td>
<td>Gallimycin PFC Erymycin WSP 500</td>
<td>Macrolides</td>
<td>--Mycoplasma leading to Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) --Fowl Choler --Infectious Coryza --Necrotic Enteritis --Bluecomb (Non-specific Infectious Enteritis) in growing turkeys</td>
<td>Note: Tylosin is considered more effective for Mycoplasma. Inj ect in alternating sides of breast muscle for 3-5 days. May be given concurrently with water-soluble Oxytetracycline --For Fowl Cholera. May require long-term or periodic treatments Caution: Can cause minor damage to breast muscle so not recommended for meat birds. Caution: Combining multiple Macrolides reduces effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tylosin</td>
<td>Tylan soluble powder Tylosin soluble powder</td>
<td>Macrolides Rhinotracheale</td>
<td>Infectious Coryza, Mycoplasma, Necrotic Enteritis, Ornithobacterium</td>
<td>For soluble: Mix fresh water at least every 3 days. Don’t mix with vinegar. Soluble form less effective on adults than young birds. Inject into different spots in breast muscle or subcut for 5-7 days. Active for 8 hours. Can split dose into 2-3 times/day. * Injectable can cause minor damage to breast muscle. May be best to split dose up &amp; inject into more than one site. Not recommended for meat birds. Caution: Combining multiple Macrolides reduces effectiveness.</td>
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### Copper Sulfate
- **Water-soluble powder**
- **Crystals**
- **Mycotoxicosis, Thrush, Aspergillosis & other internal fungal conditions**
  - Mix fresh daily 1g/l only in glass or plastic container for 3-5 days.
  - Vinegar can be safely combined with Copper Sulfate.
  - Careful with dosing—can be toxic.
  - May cause mouth lesions.

### Carbaryl
- **Sevin dust 5%**
- **Carbamates**
- **Mites & lice**
  - Don't use Sevin 10% for birds.
  - Sprinkle in nests, bedding, coop corners & birds.
  - To apply pour dust in med-size bag, put chicken inside & shake.
  - Dust is somewhat hazardous—Face mask & gloves recommended.

### Permethrin
- **Liquid spray**
- **Kills mites**
  - Spray birds on skin (not just feathers) 1x / week for 3 weeks.

### Ivermectin
- **Liquid, paste**
- **Kills scaley leg mites, and some internal worms**
  - SLM: Drip or rub liquid under leg scales.
  - Give paste orally.
  - Does not dilute well in water.

### Enrofloxacin
- **Baytril**
- **Fluoroquinolones**
- **Mycoplasma Galliseptum**, **Mycoplasma Synoviae**, **Colibacillosis**, **Fowl Cholera**, **Infectious Coryza**, **Salmonellosis / Salmonella, Paratyphoid**
  - Injectable form can also be given orally.
  - Dose for avg chicken of Baytril 10% is .25 mL for 3-10 days.
  - May cause enteritis-related illness, follow up with probiotics.
  - Ineffective if combines with calcium or some other minerals.
  - Avoid dairy, hard water, mineral supplements, formulated feeds.

### Doxycycline
- **Kitasamycin**
  - **Macroliides**
  - **Mycoplasma**
    - Cautio: Combining multiple Macrolides reduces effectiveness.
    - Norfloxacin
    - **Macroliides**
      - Risk of overdose is low as long as don't use more than 5 days.
      - Causes thirst. May cause kidney trouble.
      - May combine with Tetracycline Hydrochloride.
      - For U.E.: May combine with Bacitracin.
    - Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) and Air Sac Infection
      - From some types Mycoplasma Gallisepticum & E. Coli
      - Rare risk possible if combine Tetracycline meds with some types M. Synoviae, some bacteria tied to Bluecomb

### Piperazine
- **Roundworms**
- **Mix 1 Tb in 8 c drinking water for 1 entire day.**
  - *Effectiveness is limited—worms may develop resistance.*
  - Use no more than 2 times in a week.

### Apple cider vinegar (ACV)
- **Vinegar**
- **Respiratory diseases, general health**
  - Poor small amount in drinking water.
  - Acts as antiseptic. Helps clear mucus.
  - Raw, unfiltered ACV "with the mother" is most effective.

### Piperonyl Butoxide
- **Lice on birds, mites in cages**
  - SLM: Drip or rub liquid under leg scales.
  - Give paste orally.
  - Does not dilute well in water.

### Pyrethrum
- **Liquid spray**
- **Kills mites**
  - SLM: Drip or rub liquid under leg scales.
  - Give paste orally.
  - Does not dilute well in water.

### Neomycin Sulfate
- **Colibacillosis**
  - From some types Mycoplasma Gallisepticum & E. Coli
  - Rare risk possible if combine Tetracycline meds with some types M. Synoviae, some bacteria tied to Bluecomb

### Trimethoprim
- **Combined with a**
  - **Dihydrofolate**
  - **E. Coli, Klebsiella Pneumonia**
  - Combined with Sulphonamides to enhance effectiveness.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Reductase Inhibitors</strong></th>
<th><strong>Bacitracin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Wounds, skin infections, eye treatment, Ulcerative Enteritis, prevention of Necrotic Enteritis, E. Coli in intestines, many gram-positive (inc.some Streptococci &amp; Staphylococci) &amp; some gram-negative organisms</strong></th>
<th><strong>Note:</strong> Use is banned in many countries. <em>Don't use if also giving Sulfameths.</em> For Necrotic Enteritis: 200-400 mg/gal. for 5-7 days. May combine with Neomycin for N.E. No withdrawal time needed.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cephalaxin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Soluble Powder</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cephalosporins</strong></td>
<td><strong>Infectious Coryza, Bronchiitis, CRD, Staphylococcus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nystatin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Oral suspension</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sour crop, help prevent spread of some fungal infections (Candidiasis/ Thrush, etc)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dose:</strong> 1 ml twice daily. Must contact fungus to work--usually used for oral or gastrointestinal candidiasis. Some Candida are resistant, so may combine with Fluconazole. Can help baby birds that are on antibiotics not get secondary Candidiasis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzylpenicillin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Injectible liquid</strong></td>
<td><strong>Penicillin G</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bumblefoot, Wounds, Fowl Cholera, Necrotic Enteritis, Ulcerative Enteritis, some strains of Ornithobacterium Rhinotracheale (GRT)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Penicillin V Potassium</strong></td>
<td><strong>Injectible liquid</strong></td>
<td><strong>Penicillin G</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bumblefoot, Wounds, Fowl Cholera, Necrotic Enteritis, Ulcerative Enteritis, some strains of Ornithobacterium Rhinotracheale (GRT)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sarafloxacin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fluoroquinolones</strong></td>
<td><strong>Candidiasis</strong></td>
<td><strong>Impedes fungus growth &amp; spread. Can combine with Nystatin. Safer than some other meds.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Difloxacin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fluoroquinolones</strong></td>
<td><strong>Candidiasis</strong></td>
<td><strong>Impedes fungus growth &amp; spread. Can combine with Nystatin. Safer than some other meds.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Amoxicillin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Capsules</strong></td>
<td><strong>Candidiasis</strong></td>
<td><strong>Impedes fungus growth &amp; spread. Can combine with Nystatin. Safer than some other meds.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ketoconazole</strong></td>
<td><strong>Candidiasis</strong></td>
<td><strong>Candidiasis</strong></td>
<td><strong>Impedes fungus growth &amp; spread. Can combine with Nystatin. Safer than some other meds.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Acetylsalicylic Acid</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aspirin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Injury, Inflammation, Pain, Arthritis, Fever</strong></td>
<td><strong>May treat Nystatin resistant fungi.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fenbenzadole</strong></td>
<td><strong>Benzimidazoles</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nematodes of the GI &amp; respiratory tract:</strong> Capillaria (Capillary Worms), Heterakis (Cecal Worms), Ascaridia (Roundworms), and Syngamus spp. (Gapeworms); most worms other than some tapeworms.</td>
<td><strong>Dose:</strong> 300 mg/day, divided into 2 or more dosings. May cause stunted feathers if used during molt. <strong>Dose of Safeguard 10% liquid:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>Dosage</td>
<td>Side Effects</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nitrofurantoin</td>
<td>E.Coli in digestive system</td>
<td>Absorbs best if given with food. Correct amount of Selenium &amp; Vitamin E in diet boosts effectiveness &amp; reduces toxicity risk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cefliofur</td>
<td>Cephalosporins</td>
<td>Gram-negative bacteria: Pseudomonas, Proteus vulgaris, Enterobacter, Citrobacter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Magnesium Sulfate</td>
<td>Epsom salt</td>
<td>Orally: Constipation, poisoning. In bath soak: Infections such as Bumblefoot</td>
<td>Can help flush digestive system of toxins. Use only in small amounts—too much is toxic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neomycin Sulfate, Nystatin, Thiostrepton</td>
<td>Ointment</td>
<td>Open wounds, Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory &amp; anti-fungal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triamcinolone Acetonide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Levamisole Hydrochloride</td>
<td>Roundworms, Capillaria, Cecal Worms</td>
<td>Mix in drinking water. Dose: 8-16mg/lb body weight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>