

Selection of Medicine according to disease

Medication & Forms	Some brand names	Class of medicines	Med may treat some (but not necessarily all) strains of these health problems	Notes
Chlortetracycline (Soluble powder)	Aureomycin, Lederle, Penn Field Pennchlor-64	Tetracyclines	Chickens: Infectious Synovitis causing Mycoplasma Synoviae Mycoplasma Gallisepticum or E. coli causing Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) or Air Sac Disease, Fowl Cholera Some strains of Ornithobacterium Rhinotracheale (ORT) Coccidiosis, Necrotic Enteritis.	*Minerals & dairy products reduce med absorption allow 2+ hrs before/after give med if possible. Citric 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.
Tetracycline Hydrochloride Soluble powder	Duramycin-10 powder	Tetracyclines	Infectious Synovitis/Mycoplasma Synoviae Mycoplasma Gallisepticum or E. coli causing Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) or Air Sac Disease, possibly Necrotic Enteritis? Turkeys only: Bluecomb	For MG: 1/8 tsp per cup water. Drinking water may turn yellow or brown. Mix fresh twice daily (Loses potency quickly). *Minerals & dairy products reduced med absorption-- allow 2+ hrs before/after give med if possible. *Rare risk possible if combined with Vitamin A or fish oil.
Oxytetracycline Injectable, soluble powder	Terramycin	Tetracyclines	Chickens: Infectious Coryza in certain chickens Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Fowl Cholera Necrotic Enteritis Coccidiosis Turkeys: Hexamitiasis, Infectious Synovitis Young turkeys: Bacteria compli-cating Bluecomb	**This seems one of the better Tetracycline meds for MG . *For serious cases, can be helpful to use both injectible & oral Tetracyclines. CAUTION: Injectible may cause minor permanent muscle damage & 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, &/or inject some intramusc. &/or subcutan. & 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 & dairy products reduced med absorption-- *Conflicts with Penicillin. Don't eat eggs during treatment & allow some withdrawal time. *Rare risk possible if combined with Vitamin A or fish oil.
Sodium Sulfamethazine Soluble powder	Albon Durvet Di-Methox Sulfadimethoxine	Sulfa Drugs Sulfonamides Sulphonamides	In CERTAIN poultry: Infectious Coryza, Fowl Cholera, Coccidiosis, E. coli	*Is 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.
Erythromycin Injectable	Gallimycin PFC Erymycin WSP 500	Macrolides	--Mycoplasma leading to Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) --Fowl Cholera --Infectious Coryza --Necrotic Enteritis --Bluecomb (Non-specific Infectious Enteritis) in growing turkeys	Note: Tylosin is considered more effective for Mycoplasma. Inject 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.
Tylosin Injectable liquid Soluble powder	Tylan soluble powder Tylosin soluble powder	Macrolides	Infectious Coryza, Mycoplasma, Necrotic Enteritis, Ornithobacterium Rhinotracheale	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. * Injectible can cause minor damage to breast muscle. May be best to split dose up & inject into more than one site. Not recommended for meat birds. Caution: Combining multiple Macrolides reduces effectiveness.

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 Powder	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				<i>Dust:</i> Sprinkle in nests, dustbathing spots, bedding, coop corners &/or on perches & birds, 1-3 times per year.
Pyrethrum Liquid spray			Kills mites	Spray birds on skin (not just feathers) 1x / week for 3 weeks.
Ivermectin Liquid, paste	Ivomec liquid		Kills scaly leg mites, and some internal worms	SLM: Drip or rub liquid under leg scales. Give paste orally. Does not dilute well in water.
Enrofloxacin Injection liquids, powder,pills	Baytril *See special notes on Baytril for Birds	Fluoroquinolones	Mycoplasma Galliseptum , Mycoplasma Synoviae, Colibacillosis, Fowl Cholera, Infectious Coryza, Salmonellosis / Salmonella, Paratyphoid, E. Coli, Ornithosis, Pasteurellosis, Bumblefoot.	Injectible 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 Soluble	Karidox 100, Doxin, Bird Biotic	Tetracyclines	Mycoplasma. in combination with bacterial infections (E.coli, etc.), CRD, Rickettsiae, Chlamydia Some Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria: Staphylococci, Haemophilus influenza, E. coli, Corynebacteria, Bacillus anthracis, some Clostridia, Actinomyces spp., Brucella, Enterobacter, Salmonella, Shigella, Yersinia.	Particularly good for lung infections. 3-5 days in drinking water. *Minerals & dairy products reduced absorption-- allow 2-3 hrs before/after give med if possible. *Rare risk possible if combined with Vitamin A or fish oil.
Spiramycin		Macrolides	Mycoplasma Galisepticum/CRD	Caution: Combining multiple Macrolides reduces effectiveness.
Lincomycin Injectible (& oral)	LS-50, SpecLinX-50, Lincomylin-Spectinomycin	Macrolides	Mycoplasma, Necrotic Enteritis, Bumblefoot <i>Combined with Spectinomycin in soluble powder:</i> For young chickens-- Mycoplasma assoc. with Airsacculitis, CRD assoc. with Coliform infections	For Necrotic Enteritis: 64 mg/gal for 7 days. Injectible form can also be given orally. Combination powder: 4-7 days Caution: Combining multiple Macrolides reduces effectiveness.
Kitasamycin		Macrolides	Mycoplasma	Caution: Combining multiple Macrolides reduces effectiveness.
Imequil		Macrolides	Mycoplasma	Caution: Combining multiple Macrolides reduces effectiveness.
Norfloxacin		Macrolides	Mycoplasma	Caution: Combining multiple Macrolides reduces effectiveness.
Danofloxacin		Macrolides	Mycoplasma	Caution: Combining multiple Macrolides reduces effectiveness.
Neomycin Neomycin Sulfate		Aminoglycosides	Necrotic Enteritis, Ulcerative Enteritis, Salmonellosis <i>In growing turkeys:</i> Colibacillosis (Bacterial Enteritis from E. coli) Combined with Oxytetracycline: Chickens: Infectious Synovitis from Mycoplasma Synoviae, Fowl Cholera from some types Pasteurella Multocida, Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) and Air Sac Infection from some types Mycoplasma Gallisepticum & E. Coli some types M. Synoviae, some bacteria tied to Bluecomb	Use til symptoms gone + 1 more day for max. of 5 days. 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. For Salmonellosis: Best if combine with Oxytetracycline. *Rare risk possible if combine Tetracycline meds with Vitamin A or fish oil.
Piperazine Pyrethrins & Piperonyl Butoxide	Wazine		Roundworms	Mix 1 Tb in 8 c drinking water for 1 entire day. *Effectiveness is limited--worms may develop resistance.
Apple cider vinegar (ACV)		Vinegar	Lice on birds, mites in cages Respiratory diseases, general health	Use no more than 2 times in a week. Pour small amount in drinking water. Acts as antiseptic.Helps clear mucus. Raw, unfiltered ACV "with the mother" is most effective.
Amprolium	Amprol 128, Corid		Coccidiosis in growing chickens, turkeys, & layers	
Metronidazole	Flagyl		Blackhead /Histomoniasis, Canker / Trichomoniasis / Roup	
Streptomycin Soluble, injectible		Aminoglycosides	Fowl Cholera, Bacterial Enteritis	For Fowl Cholera: May require long-term or periodic treatments
Trimethoprim	Combined with a	Dihydrofolate --	E. Coli, Klebsiella Pneumonia	Combined with Sulfonamides to enhance effectiveness.

Reductase Inhibitors

Bacitracin			Wounds, skin infections, eye treatment, Ulcerative Enteritis, prevention of Necrotic Enteriti, E. Coli in intestines, many gram-positive (inc.some Streptococci & Staphylococci) & some gram-negative organisms	<i>Note: Use is banned in many countries.</i> *Don't use if also giving Sulfameds. For Necrotic Enteritis: 200-400 mg/gal. for 5-7 days. May combine with Neomycin for N.E. <i>No withdrawal time needed.</i>
Cephalexin Soluble Powder		Cephalosporins	Infectious Coryza, Bronchitis, CRD, Staphylococcus	Give in drinking water no more than 7 days.
Nystatin Oral suspension			Sour crop, help prevent spread of some fungal infections (Candidiasis/ Thrush, etc)	Dose: 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.
Avilamycin			Prevention of Necrotic Enteritis	
Tiamulin Soluble Liquid, Soluble Powder Premix for feed	Denagard 12.5%		Various conditions including some CRD strains that are caused by below: Brachyspira: <i>Brachyspira hyodysenteriae, B. pilosicoli.</i> Mycoplasmas: <i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae, M. hyorhinis, M. hyosynoviae, Ureaplasma spp, M. gallisepticum, M. synoviae, M. meleagridis.</i> Gram-positive: <i>Staphylococcus spp., Streptococcus spp., Arcanobacterium pyogenes.</i> Gram-negative: <i>Pasteurella spp., Klebsiella pneumoniae, Actinobacillus spp., Haemophilus spp., Fusobacterium necrophorum, Bacteroides spp., Campylobacter coli, Lawsonia intracellularis.</i>	One of the more powerful meds for Mycoplasmas. *Eggs are safe to eat. Meat withdrawal: 2-5 days. *Recommended to give a Tetracycline class med at same time because synergizes & increases effectiveness of both meds, & also helping prevent E. Coli (which is possible problem after broad antibiotics). *Don't combine with high doses of the anticoccidials monensin narasin, or salinomycin. *Tastes bad. If giving in drinking water,
Benzylpenicillin (most potent Penicillin) Injectable liquid	Penicillin G	Penicillins Benzylpenicillins	Bumblefoot , Wounds, Fowl Cholera, Necrotic Enteritis, Ulcerative Enteritis, some strains of Ornithobacterium Rhinotracheale (ORT)	Comparison to other Penicillins: Most immediate & potent effect. shortest-acting (must give more frequently); needs to be given by injection--NOT BY MOUTH--if treating infection *Avoid giving acidic foods or supplements if dosing orally. For wounds & Bumblefoot: 1/4 to 1/2 cc daily for 5-7 days subcutaneous or in breast muscle. *See special notes on "Treating with Penicillin" Comparison to other Penicillins: Can give orally. Need withdrawal period for egg-laying & meat chickens
Penicillin V Potassium Phenoxymethylpenicillin Soluble powder		Penicillins	Clostridium Enteritis, Necrotic Enteritis	Comparison to other Penicillins: Can give orally. Need withdrawal period for egg-laying & meat chickens
Sarafloxacin		Fluoroquinolones		Ineffective if combines with calcium or some other minerals. Avoid dairy, hard water, calcite, mineral supplements.
Fluconazole		Candidiasis		5mg/kg SID for 7 days. Impedes fungus growth & spread. Can combine with Nystatin. Safer than some other meds.
Difloxacin		Fluoroquinolones	Mycoplasma Gallisepticum	Ineffective if combines with calcium or some other minerals. Aavoid dairy, hard water, mineral supplements, formulated feeds
Amoxicillin Capsules			Necrotic Enteritis, Bumblefoot, some strains of Ornithobacterium Rhinotracheale (ORT), Ear Canker	100-300 mg/day. You may use human-prescribed med.
Ketoconazole			Candidiasis	May treat Nystatin resistant fungi Caution: Is very hard on bird's system--Don't use on weak bird Dose: 300 mg/day, divided into 2 or more dosings.
Acetylsalicylic Acid Oral tablet/pill, powder	Asprin		Injury, Inflammation, Pain, Arthritis, Fever Combined with extra Vitamin E: Helps fight some E. coli	
Fenbendazole Oral paste, granules, pelleted feed, powder, oral liquid		Benzimidazoles	Nematodes of the GI & respiratory tracts; Capillaria (Capillary Worms), Heterakis (Cecal Worms), Ascaridia (Roundworms), and Syngamus spp. (Gapeworms); most worms other than some tapeworms.	Dose amount has wide margin of safety for most poultry. For best effect, give at same time as feeding. May cause stunted feathers if used during molt. Dose of Safeguard 10% liquid:

Giardiasis.

Nematodes--0.7 cc (mL) orally, or 1 1/2 TB per gal. *drinking water. Repeat once after 10 days.*

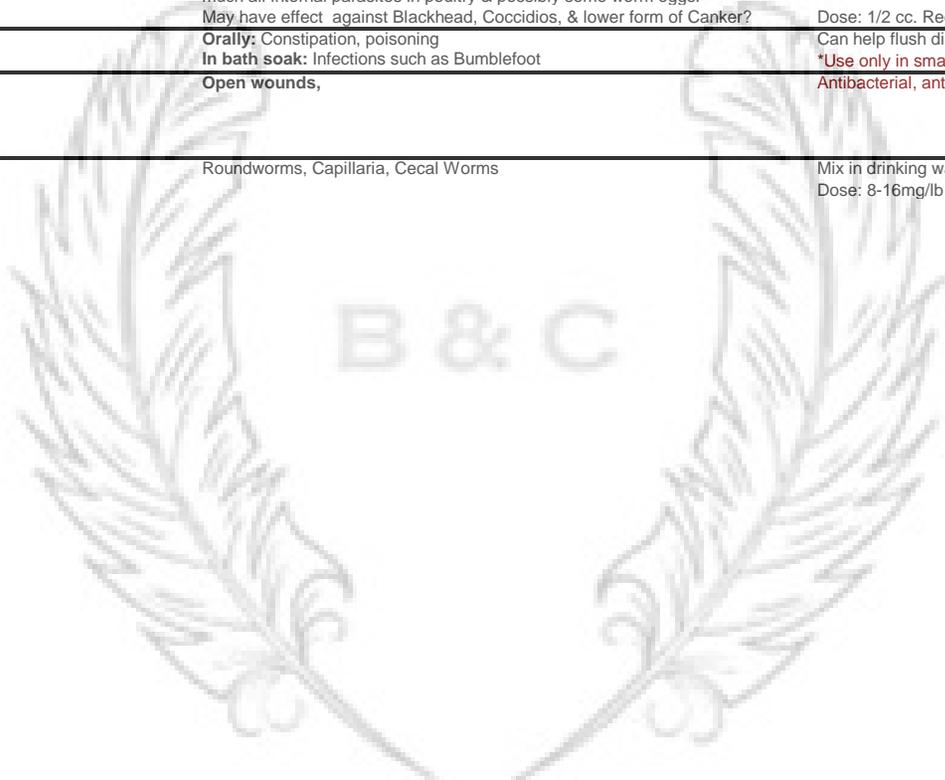
Giardiasis--1.2 cc (mL) orally, or 2 1/3 TB per gal. *drinking water. Repeat 3 days.*

**If mix in drinking water, tends to settle at bottom of bowl. Stir frequently.*

Absorbs best if given with food.

Correct amount of Selenium & Vitamin E in diet boosts effectiveness & reduces toxicity risk.

Nitrofurantoin Capsules		E.Coli in digestive system	
Ceftiofur Oral paste, powder granules, pelleted feed	Cephalosporins	E. Coli, Salmonella Gram-negative bacteria: Pseudomonas , Proteusvulgaris Enterobacter,Citrobacter	
Albendazole		Roundworms, Capillaria, Cecal Worms, Tapeworms. Pretty much all internal parasites in poultry & possibly some worm eggs. May have effect against Blackhead, Coccidios, & lower form of Canker?	Probably the most effective poultry dewormer.
Magnesium Sulfate	Epsom salt	Orally: Constipation, poisoning In bath soak: Infections such as Bumblefoot	Dose: 1/2 cc. Redose after 10 days.Egg withdrawal needed. Can help flush digestive sytem of toxins.
Neomycin Sulfate, Nystatin,Thiostrepton Triamcinolone Acetonide combination	Ointment	Open wounds,	*Use only in small amounts--too much is toxic. Antibacterial, anti-inflammatory & anti-fungal
Levamisole Hydrochloride		Roundworms, Capillaria, Cecal Worms	Mix in drinking water. Dose: 8-16mg/lb body weight.



B & C