NADA Number: 012-350	
Trade Name	CORID® 25% Type A Medicated Article Amprovine 25%
Sponsor	Huvepharma AD
Ingredients	Amprolium
Species	**CHICKENS** (Chicken, broilers) **CHICKENS** (Chicken, replacements) **CHICKENS** (Chicken, layers) **Cattle** (Cattle, calves) **PHEASANTS** (Pheasant, growing) **TURKEYS** (Turkey, no use class stated or implied)
Routes of Administration	Per Os
Dosage Form	Medicated feed
Dispensing Status	OTC
Dosage Amount, Indications & Limitations	558.55 Amprolium. Specifications: Type A medicated articles: 25 percent. Conditions of use: Cattle (calves) Amount: 113.5 to 11,350 gm/ton to provide 5 mg per kilogram of body weight per day. Indications: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria bovis and E. zurnii. Limitations: Top-dress on or mix in the daily ration. Feed for 21 days during periods of exposure or when experience indicates that coccidiosis is likely to be a hazard; as sole source of amprolium. Withdraw 24 hours before slaughter. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Amount: 113.5 to 11,350 gm/ton to provide 10 mg per kilogram of body weight per day. Indications: As an aid in the treatment of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria bovis and E. zurnii. Limitations: Top-dress on or mix in the daily ration. Feed for 5 days; as sole source of amprolium. Withdraw 24 hours before slaughter. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. For a satisfactory diagnosis, a microscopic examination of the feces should be done by a veterinarian or diagnostic laboratory before treatment; when treating outbreaks, the drug should be administered promptly after diagnosis is determined. Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Chickens (replacements up to 5 weeks of age) Amount: 36.3 to 113.5 (0.004 to 0.00125 percent) grams amprolium combined with 4 to 50 grams bacitracin methylene disalicylate per ton Amount: Severe exposure to coccidiosis- 113.5 (0.0125 percent) grams per ton Moderate exposure to coccidiosis- 72.6 to 113.5 (0.008 percent to 0.0125 percent) grams per ton Slight exposure to coccidiosis- 36.3 to 113.5 (0.004 percent to 0.0125 percent) grams per ton Indications: Development of active immunity to coccidiosis. Limitations: Feed according to the amounts listed above. Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Chickens (replacements from 5 to 8 weeks of age) Amount: Severe exposure to coccidiosis- 72.6 to 113.5 (0.008 percent to 0.0125 percent) grams per ton Moderate exposure to coccidiosis- 54.5 to 113.5 (0.006 percent to 0.0125 percent) grams per ton Slight exposure to coccidiosis- 36.3 to 113.5 (0.004 percent to 0.0125 percent) grams per ton Indications: Development of active immunity to coccidiosis. Limitations: Feed according to the amounts listed above. Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Chickens (replacements over 8 weeks of age) Amount: 36.3 to 113.5 (0.004 percent to 0.0125 percent) grams per ton Indications: Used under slight, moderate or severe exposure to coccidiosis- for the development of active immunity to coccidiosis. Limitations: Feed according to the amounts listed above. Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Amount: 113.5 to 227 (0.0125 percent to 0.025 percent) grams Amprolium per ton of feed. Indications: Where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth

	promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation. Limitations: Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Chickens (broilers) Amount: 72.6 to 113.5 (0.008 percent to 0.0125 percent) grams Amprolium per ton of feed. Indications: Prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella only Limitations: As sole source of organic arsenic. Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Amount: 113.5 to 227 (0.0125 percent to 0.025 percent) grams Amprolium per ton of feed. Indications: Where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation. Limitations: Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Chickens (laying) Amount: 113.5 (0.0125 percent) grams Amprolium per ton of feed. Indications: Prevention and treatment of coccidiosis Limitations: For moderate outbreaks of coccidiosis. Administer for 2 weeks. Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Amount: 227 (0.025 percent) grams Amprolium per ton of feed. Indications: Treatment of coccidiosis Limitations: For severe outbreaks of coccidiosis. Administer for 2 weeks. Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Turkeys Amount: 113.5 to 227 (0.0125 percent to 0.025 percent) grams Amprolium per ton of feed. Indications: Prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation. Limitations: Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite. Pheasants (growing) Amount: 0.0175 percent (159 grams per ton of feed). Indications: For the prevention of coccidiosis in growing pheasants caused by Eimeria colchici, E. duodenalis and E. phasiani. Limitations: Feed continuously as sole ration. Use as sole source of amprolium. Fertility, hatchability, and other reproductive data are not available on amprolium in breeding pheasants. Do not use in feeds containing bentonite. Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite.
Tolerances	Amprolium: Tolerances are established as follows for residues of amprolium (1-(4-amino-2-n-propyl-5-pyrimidinylmethyl)-2-picolinium chloride hydrochloride): a. In chickens and turkeys (edible tissues): (1) 1 part per million in uncooked liver and kidney. (2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue. b. In chicken and turkey eggs: (1) 8 parts per million in egg yolks. (2) 4 parts per million in whole eggs. c. In calves (edible tissues): (1) 2.0 parts per million in uncooked fat. (2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue, liver, and kidney. d. In pheasants (edible tissues): (1) 1 part per million in uncooked liver. (2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle.