

Is it extra-label drug use to

1. Use 25cc Pencillin IM twice / day to treat your dairy cow for a LDA Surgery?
2. Give your cow Flunix IM?
3. Give a cow with mastitis Spectramast™ twice a day?
4. Give Nuflor™ to a lactating cow?
5. Give Excede™ to a cow for diarrhea?
6. Treat your dry cow with Quartermaster™ and you send it to slaughter after 45 days?
7. Give 20cc IM of Oxytetracycline in one injection site?

If you answered yes to all these questions you are right. The following are ELDU:

1. Changing the **dose**, such as giving more penicillin than is listed on the manufacturer's label or using it for a use it is not approved for.
2. Changing the **route** of administration, such as giving Flunix intramuscularly (IM) or subcutaneously (SQ) instead of intravenously (IV).
3. Changing the **frequency** of use, such as giving Spectramast™LC twice a day instead of once a day.
4. Giving a drug to a **different production class** of animal, such as using Nuflor® in a lactating dairy cow.
5. Giving a drug for an **indication (disease)** not listed on the manufacturer's label, such as using Excede® for diarrhea.
6. Changing the **withholding times**, such as not following meat withholding times for Quartermaster™, it should be 60 days.
7. Changing the **amount of drug** per injection site.
8. Changing the **duration** of therapy.

The use of a drug not specifically listed on the label is called "extra-label drug use." and is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) under the Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act (AMDUCA) of 1994. This means using a prescription or over-the counter drug in an extra-label manner is illegal unless it is specifically recommended under the guidance of a veterinarian working in the context of a Veterinary-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR).

Meat Drug Residue Testing

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Safety Inspection Services (FSIS) conducts tests for chemicals—including antibiotics and various other drugs, pesticides and environmental chemicals—in meat, poultry, and egg products destined for human consumption. When dairy animals get sick and treatment is necessary. Antibiotics and other drugs should be used appropriately to prevent residues from occurring in milk or dairy beef sent to market.

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Note: The office will
be closed at 3:00.
Friday, March 2.

You Can Prevent Antibiotic Residues—We can help!

You realize the importance of eliminating the possibilities of having antibiotic residues in milk and dairy beef. With the help of Dairyland Veterinary Service (DVS) you can develop management procedures to avoid antibiotic residues.

1. Establish a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR)

In order to establish a valid VCPR veterinarians must make routine and timely visits to the dairy to gain sufficient knowledge of the animals to initiate general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of your animals. They must be readily available to follow-up in case of adverse reaction or failure of treatment. Together you and the veterinarian can establish an approved drug list with proper labeling and establish treatment protocols .

2. Use only prescription Drugs or FDA– approved Over-the-counter (OTC) drugs with Veterinarian’s guidance.

A veterinarian is the only person who can prescribe drugs in an “extra-label” manner. Together we can prepare a list of current over-the-counter and prescription drugs that can be used with dairy cows.

3. Administer all drugs properly and identify all treated animals.

Two or more methods should be used to identify treated animals. The label and the package insert information should be read and followed. The drugs the veterinarian and you have put on the approved drug list need to be reviewed. A proper facility to segregate treated animals from untreated animals should be available.

4. Maintain and use proper treatment records on all treated animals.

We will help you develop a record system for your treated animals and review it frequently. These records can be reviewed with all persons working with the animals.

5. Implement employee training of proper drug use to avoid residues.

We will help make recommendations and help with training your employees in regards to treatment protocols and instructions for drug use; at your request. Trainings should be done on regular basis for new employees or as a review (make sure to properly document all training sessions, place and attendance for your employment records). Review treatment records before marketing animals. Everyone should understand the cost of marketing adulterated meat or milk.

6. Use drug residue screening tests.

Withholding times are never decreased for meat or milk from treated animals. Always test dry-cow treated cows that freshen early for milk residues. Newly purchased animals should always be tested before adding milk to the bulk tank. If the veterinarian has recommended extra-label drug use the withdrawal times are usually extended and the milk should be tested. DVS is able to test for certain drugs that cause meat residues using the *premi-tests (which is a urine test)*. Make sure the test is able to work on the drug given.