Assuring Quality Care for Animals 2021

GPP #2 *Establish and Implement an Efficient and Effective Health Management Plan*

Parent Paragraph:
Animal health is a key to food safety. Healthier animals grow more quickly and efficiently, and generally require less medical care. Developing and implementing an efficient and effective health management plan can have beneficial impacts on animal health through the use of measures such as vaccination plans, biosecurity protocols, and emergency preparedness.

A herd health plan is designed (1) to address potential and current health challenges, and (2) to help prevent diseases from entering into your herd or flock. Parts of a plan include:

1. Have a VCPR (Veterinary Client Patient Relationship)
2. Disease Prevention: Example: vaccinations
3. Parasite control (internal and external parasites) Example; worms, lice, ringworm
4. Biosecurity; implement practices to keep disease out or from spreading
   Internal, External, Sanitation
5. Daily Observation; this is key to recognizing normal versus abnormal behavior for you animal
6. Good Nutrition

1. Why have a Veterinary Client Patient Relationship?
   Regular observations/health checks of animals by your veterinarian are beneficial in maintaining a healthy herd or flock. Your veterinarian can observe your animals in their current environment, and (1) review production records, (2) vaccination records, (3) treatment records, and (4) other veterinary information valuable in evaluating the health status of your animal, herd, or flock. While your veterinarian is observing your animals, you can discuss and address any health problems you have noted since the last visit

2. Disease prevention
   Utilize your VCPR to make a plan for your situation and animals. Consider factors such as (1) the disease profile of the herd, (2) the type of production, and (3) the type of facilities. Your plan may include different vaccinations for each phase of the operation, and the treatment guidelines for common disease challenges observed on the farm.

3. Parasite Control
   Every animal we raise has the potential to be impacted by Internal and External parasites. Make a plan for parasite control based on your animal and your situation.

4. Biosecurity
   External; Keep diseases out
   Internal: Keep diseases from spreading within (from animal to animal)
   Sanitation: Keep things clean!
   Pens, Boots, waterer, feed pans, feed storage

5. Daily Observation
   Know your animal!
   Carefully observe them several times per day
   Know what is normal so you'll observe what's different/not normal

6. Good Nutrition
   Every animal needs good food and water to thrive.
   Consult a knowledgeable helper if you need advice on what and how much to feed.
   Clean water is essential, every single day.

GPP #4: Properly Store and Administer Animal Health Products

Parent Paragraph:
A primary responsibility of animal producers is to produce safe food. Freedom from drug residue violations is a component of food safety. It is imperative to know where information can be found about withdrawal times, how to calculate when the withdrawal is complete and when it is safe to market an animal. Everyone responsible for the care of animals must be instructed on methods used to follow label directions, identify treated animals, and record treated animals. Accurate recordkeeping will allow anyone to quickly determine the correct withdrawal time has elapsed before animals leave a location. All food animal producers are responsible for following label directions or directions provided by a veterinarian medicating their animals under a veterinarian/client/patient relationship (VCPR).

1. What is an animal Health Product?

2. Where do we find the information about how to store and administer animal health products?

3. What information can we find on a product label?

4. How do we know how to use an animal health product?

5. What are different ways to administer (give) an animal health product?

6. How do we know how to store an animal health product?

GPP #5
Follow Proper Feed Processing Protocols

Parent Paragraph:
Protecting the health of an animal and the quality of consumer products starts with selecting and feeding high quality feeds. What an animal eats will affect growth, health, economic return and food safety. Accidental contamination or mistakes made while mixing feeds can cause health problems in animals. These contaminants could also be found in the meat, milk, or egg products, thereby exposing the chemical to consumers. It is important for youth to have an awareness of proper hygiene when handling feed, techniques for mixing and using both medicated and non-medicated feeds, proper labeling, and recordkeeping practices. Only purchase feed with a Guaranteed Analysis listed on the feed tag. For ruminants (beef, dairy, sheep and goats), ruminant-derived protein feeds are NOT allowed to be fed under current federal law. To produce a high quality product and prevent contamination, Manufacturers of feed follow a set of requirement knows as the GMP's; Good Manufacturing Practices. These practices assure you that the feed you purchase is as labeled and free of contamination.

What the Feed Mill does for us:

The Good Manufacturing Practices include standards for:

a. Buildings and grounds
b. Equipment
c. Workspace and storage areas
d. Product quality assurance
e. Labeling
f. Recordkeeping

4. Each standard is set to assure the feed products are suitable for feeding livestock intended for human consumption

As Producers we still have responsibilities for Feed also:

Recordkeeping
Keep a record of what feed you are feeding

Use Feed Additives Carefully and Appropriately
Cautions:

1. Avoid top dressing additives unless specifically labeled.
2. There can be TOO much of a good thing!
3. Do not restrict water access or intake.
4. Follow appropriate label dosage.
5. Only feed to FDA-approved species.

Prevent Cross Contamination
If using a medicated feed; be careful to contaminate non-medicated feed, or, feed to wrong animals

Read Your Feed Label

Answers

1. Anything we use on an animal: ointments, powders, sprays, pastes, injections, etc.
2. On the product label 3. Specie, problem treated, dosage, route of administration (how to give), cautions and warnings, Specie it should not be used for
4. Read the Label 5. Topical (rub, pour, dust, etc), Orally (pills, in water/feed), injection, intranasal, intravenous, intramammary 6. Read the Label