Livestock Quality Assurance Education for Youth Producers 2017

As a Livestock Producer:
- You have an important and responsible role in food production and food safety.
- You are visible; you are the “face” of livestock production for many people.
- You represent not only yourself, your family; but also your club, community and the livestock industry.

The 10 Good Production Practices (GPP’s)
- * 1: Use an Appropriate Veterinarian/Client/Patient Relationship (VCPR) as the Basis for Medication Decision-Making
- 2: Establish and Implement an Efficient and Effective Health Management Plan
- * 3: Use Antibiotics Responsibly
- 4: Properly Store and Administer Animal Health Products
- 5: Follow Proper Feed Processing Protocols
- * 6: Establish Effective Animal Identification, Medication Records and Withdrawal Times
- 7: Practice Good Environmental Stewardship
- 8: Maintain Proper Workplace Safety
- 9: Provide Proper Animal Handling and Care
- 10: Utilize Tools for Continuous Improvement

*= 3 GPP’s we will focus on in 2017

GGP#1 Use an appropriate VCPR as the basis for medication decision making.
This appropriate _____VCPR_____ exists when:

1. The vet has assumed responsibility for making medical decisions about your animal, and _YOU_ have agreed to follow the instructions of the vet, and when;
2. There is sufficient knowledge of the animal by the vet to initiate diagnosis. This means the vet has recently SEEN or is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal, and when,
3. The vet is readily available for FOLLOW-UP care.

Basic Classes of Drugs:

Over-the-Counter Drugs (OTC): Drugs which can be purchased lawfully without a prescription
- OTC drugs can be purchased at vet clinics, feed stores and animal health suppliers.
- These drugs will have exact dosage, administration, withdrawal, and handling information.
- By law a producer _MUST_ follow label instructions, or the veterinarian’s instructions, exactly.

Prescription Drugs (Rx): Drugs that REQUIRE a veterinarian’s written permission for use
- When a vet prescribes, they will provide a form describing use, dose, route, and withdrawal time
- The label always says “CAUTION” “Federal law restricts use by or on order of a licensed _VET_.

Types of Drug Use
1. _Label Use_: Using a drug _EXACTLY_ as stated on the label.
2. _Off Label_: Use of a drug by a producer in a manner other than exactly what the label says
   - It is _ILLEGAL_ to use a drug for anything other than intended unless directed by a veterinarian
3. **Extra-Label**: Extra Label Use: means using a drug in a manner not in accordance with the approved labeling.
   - Only a vet with a valid VCPR with you can direct extra label use.
   - Examples of extra label use include:
     - Changing the dosage
     - Changing the duration of treatment
     - Changing the frequency or route of administration
     - Treating for a disease not listed on the label
     - Changing the animal species to be treated
   - The veterinarian and **PRODUCER** accept added responsibilities when using drugs extra-label: Making a medical diagnosis, verifying directions for use, following revised withdrawal times, etc.
   - Extra-label use occurs in livestock production, under the direction of a veterinarian, when other alternatives are not available. This is **COMMON** in species where there are not as many FDA approved drugs.

**Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD)**
The VFD is a category specifically for antimicrobial drugs used in feed to treat disease.
- A producer may only buy and use VFD products if he/she has a valid VFD issued by a veterinarian
- Extra-label use is not permitted (even by a veterinarian)

**Note**: We are learning about use of medications so we can avoid drug residue problems in our animals.

**So; what is Residue**
Residue is the presence of a drug, or any prohibited substance, in an animal product or byproduct.
- What could cause a residue?
  - Poor identification, Treatment not recorded, Not following label directions, Extra label use,
  - Feeding of medicated feeds

**A Residue Test**
Can be conducted by a vet and sent to ODA for analysis
Can be done before an animal is marketed to ensure a safe food product
Are routine on fair and exhibition animals
If residue is found: meat, milk, or eggs will be condemned
Serious penalties can result for the producer if residue is found
Some ways that a medication (drug) might enter an animal's body?
  - Feed or Water additive, Injection, lotions, powders, pour-on treatments, etc.

**How can we make sure our animals don’t have residues from medication or other products?**
- Carefully observe the **WITHDRAWAL TIME** stated on products.
- Do not use products that are not labeled for livestock use

**GPP# 3 Use Antibiotics Wisely**

**Food animal producers use antibiotics:**
- To treat animals for clinical illness, administered through:
  - Injections (IM, SubQ or IV)
  - Orally in feed or in water
Principles for Responsible Antibiotic Use

1. Take appropriate steps to decrease the need for the application of antibiotics, considering all alternatives
   - Good animal husbandry
     - Bedding
     - Nutrition
   - Vaccination and deworming programs
   - Sanitation & Biosecurity
   - Health monitoring
   - Buying healthy animals
   - Isolating new animals & animals that have been to shows

2. Assess the advantages and disadvantages of all uses of antibiotics
   - Is it a bacterial infection?
   - Will the animals own immune system fight the infection off without antibiotics?
   - Are there other reasons that the animals are sick?
     - Ventilation
     - Nutrition
     - Mixing several ages together

3. If an antibiotic is necessary:
   Use the correct:
   - Antibiotic
   - Dose
     - Under dosing actually increases resistance
   - Route
     - Changing route can significantly change the withdrawal time
   - Duration
     - Use the drug long enough, but not too long
   - Withdrawal time
     - May be different than the bottle label if used in an extra label way
   - Call your vet if the animal does not improve.

GPP # 6
Establish Effective Animal Identification, Medication Records, and Withdrawal Times

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION
- Variety of possible methods: Some identification methods are permanent, some are a temporary
- The most efficient identification systems allow an animal to be tracked from birth through harvest
  - Mandatory identification of livestock is not required in all species of food animals at this time except sheep and goats
  - ID Reminders
    - Hogs: For UC: Exhibitor must pick up tags and self tag; For Richwood: Turn in Form
    - Lambs and Goats: UC Exhibitors will register by using their scrapie tag number; Richwood Exhibitors will tag in June 3
    - Meat Rabbits: must be tattooed (June 24 UC, Aug 5 RF)
    - Breed Rabbits must have permanent identification
    - Dairy Feeders: UC will tag in on May 6, Richwood will tag in on June 3
RECORD KEEPING: WHY, HOW AND WHAT

Why?
All food animal producers are required to keep medication and treatment records according to FDA Compliance Policy Guide, “Proper Drug Use and Residue Avoidance by Non-veterinarians” (CPG 7125.37).

How?
How should you keep records?
Find a system that works for you. The key is to use it!
Examples: A clipboard or notebook in the barn
Notes on your phone…..remember you have to keep for a long time.
Your Union County Livestock Record Book

What?
What records are you required to keep? Medication and Treatment records

What should be included in a treatment record?
- Individual animal identification or identification of groups/pens of animals if all treated
- Date treated
- Name of product administered
- Amount of drug administered (dosage)
- Route and location of administration
- Withdrawal period
- Earliest date the animal(s) will have cleared the withdrawal period
- Identity of the person who administered the product

How long must a producer keep records on his/her animals?
Youth exhibitors are required by Ohio Law to keep records for 1 year. Sheep/Goat exhibitors are required by federal law to keep records for 5 years.

Recommendations for the different species are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swine, Poultry, Rabbits</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beef, &amp; Dairy Beef</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep &amp; Goats</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dairy Cows &amp; Heifers</td>
<td>5</td>
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Let’s practice filling out a Treatment record:

- On July 5, 2017, at about 7:00 am, you go to the barn to do chores. You put feed out for your 3 goats as always, but only one of them comes to eat. The other two look tired and droopy. You provide water and watch them for a while.
- Two of them (#101 and #102) are still not eating. You notice that they are breathing hard; almost panting.
- You call your vet.
- Later that day, at 2:00 pm., your vet examines your goats and suspects they may have pneumonia. The vet administers an injection of 2cc of Vetrapin to each of your goats, because they weigh 50 lbs. each.
- The vet leaves additional medication for you to continue treating both goats for the next two days.
- The vet's directions are for you to give 2cc each day for two more days, to each goat.
- The medicine has a 10 day withdrawal time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment date and time</th>
<th>Animal ID</th>
<th>*Name</th>
<th>*Gender (sex)</th>
<th>*ID number</th>
<th>*Description</th>
<th>Condition being treated</th>
<th>Estimated weight</th>
<th>Medication given (amount and route of administration). Include product lot and serial number, if available.</th>
<th>Print name of person who gave treatment</th>
<th>Instructed withdrawal time (number of days)</th>
<th>Results or comments (recovered, sold, or died)</th>
<th>Date and time withdrawal complete</th>
<th>If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the licensed veterinarian’s name, address, and phone number who prescribed or directed the treatment</th>
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