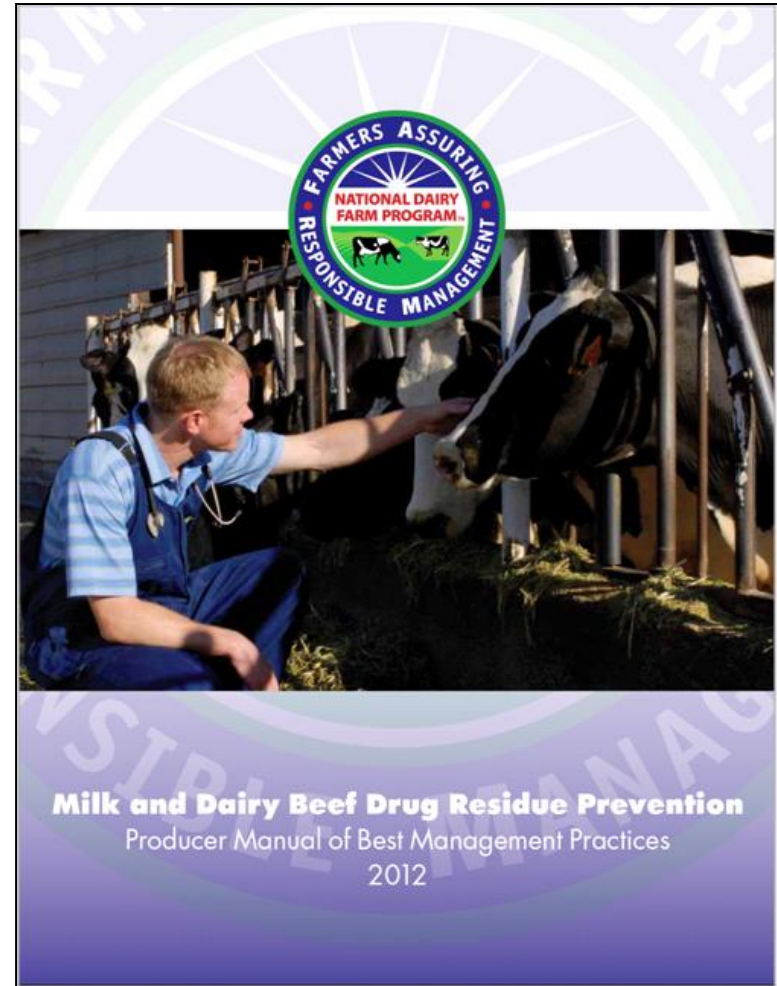


Milk and Dairy Beef Drug Residue Prevention

- ✓ 2012 educational manual available online
- ✓ Developed by NMPF technical writing group
- ✓ Covers best management practices for use of antibiotics
- ✓ Not produced with check-off funds



Milk and Dairy Beef Drug Residue Prevention

- Quick resource for producers
- List of approved drugs for lactating and non-lactating dairy animals
- List of screening tests: milk, urine, serum
- Forms: VCPR, Drug Inventory, example-daily treatment record, etc
- Discussions: high risk vs. low risk animal for meat residue
- ELDU flow chart
- Examples of drug use that may result in residues (sustained release, ELDU prohibited, unapproved IM use – IV only, etc)

Milk and Dairy Beef Drug Residue Prevention

- **Best management check list to avoid antibiotic residues**
- Establish a valid VCPR
- Use drugs with veterinary guidance (RX and OTC)
- Administer properly (route, dose, duration) and ID all treated animals
- Records: maintain and use treatment records on all treated animals
- Implement training: all family /employee trained to avoid marketing milk or meat that is adulterated
- Use drug residue screening tests

Dairy Milk and Meat Monitoring

- Monitoring for milk residues, PMO: all for beta lactams, others as determined by FDA
- Monitoring for milk residues, Industry: sulfas, tetracycline, others as contractually obligated
- Monitoring for meat residues: FSIS HAACP program
- Random sampling program for other drug residues as determined by FDA

PMO

Pasteurized Milk Ordinance

- NCIMS – PMO – voluntary coalition of regulators – move milk across state lines
- 1996 0.104 % +
- 2011 0.021% +
- Each dairy bulk tank truck is sampled and tested for B-lactam residues
- Penalty of positive test: The dairy farm pays for that tanker load of milk (60,000 pounds)
- Disposal: is often back to the farm , incorporated into manure holding pond or sprayed on fields for fertilizer value

FSIS

Food Safety Inspection Service

- Dairy cattle enter the food chain for beef
- HACCP – lameness, injection sites, signs of illness, surgery - are targeted

2008 FSIS Summary:

Dairy cull cows 8% of all cattle harvested.. BUT 90% of residues

Dairy .03% Beef .0001%

THE REAL NUMBERS:

33,805,100 slaughtered

879 positive

791 dairy cows

FSIS

Repeat Residue Violator List

- For use by FSIS Inspection Personnel
- Aid inspectors to discover violations
- For use by Livestock Markets and Establishments
- Aid livestock buyers and marketers to use precaution

NOBODY WANTS TO BE
ON THESE LISTS

FDA-CVM

responsibility-milk supply is safe

- Beta-lactam testing all bulk tanker-truck loads
- Screening of other drug residues is through a random sampling program as determined by the FDA Commissioner
- Customers may require additional testing
- Currently –blind survey
- 900 samples from repeat violator list
- 900 samples from NON violators
- Looking for 30 different antibiotics/residues at 50% or above the legal tolerance

FDA- CVM survey

- No regulatory action with this survey
- No identification back to state or producer
- Survey will tell if there are residues or other drugs in milk
- Findings will inform on-going FDA milk residue risk assessment – additional testing for in the PMO?
- ALL ARE RESPONSIBLE TO CONTINUE TO ENSURE THE MILK SUPPLY IS SAFE –STARTING WITH THE PRODUCER

QUESTIONS?

What happened to the lost cattle?

QUESTIONS

What happened to the lost cattle?

nobody's herd



THANK YOU