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

NOBODY WANTS TO BE ON THESE LISTS

• For use by Livestock Markets and Establishments
• Aid livestock buyers and marketers to use precaution
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