Theme 9: Animal Health

USE AND STORAGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINES ON DAIRY FARMS (Level 1)

Торіс	Training & information Content
9.1	Introduction to Animal health (Prevention vs curative health care)
9.2	Health signals
9.3	Biosecurity of dairy farms
9.4	Tick born diseases (Prevention and treatment)
9.5	Worm infections (Prevention and treatment)
9.6	Vaccination schedule and planning
9.7	Mastitis prevention and treatment
9.8	California Mastitis Test
9.9	Usage and storage of veterinary medicines on dairy farms
9.10	Administering of medicines to dairy cows
9.11	Instruction use of injectors into teat canal
9.12	Key performance indicators (KPIs) for monitoring health status of dairy herd



1. You will learn about (learning objectives):

- How to handle and store veterinary medicines properly on the farm.
- □ How to record drug use.
- Expiry of the products.
- □ To deal with withdrawal periods.



2. Introduction

- Veterinary medicines helps you to keep your cattle healthy (can cure cattle).
- But they are also poisonous.
- There are rules to observe when handling them.





3. Rule 1: Cupboard

Store medicines in a place that can be locked.

- A cupboard will do.
- Lock with a key so that children have no access.
- Do store medicines separately, not with other goods, especially not with food or feed.









Records

4. Rule 2: Light

Keep medicines away from (sun)light.









5. Rule 3: Light

Keep medicines on room temperature, on a place which stays relatively cool.

• When refrigeration is needed, it will be mentioned on the label.

Noromycin	DOSAGE: Oxytetracycline Injection	
300 C Oxytetracycline Injection 300 mg/mL ANTIBIOTIC Each mL contains 300 mg of oxytetracycline base as amphoteric oxytetracycline. For the treatment of disease in beef cattle, non-lactating dairy cattle, calves, including pre-ruminating (veal) calves and swine. FOR USE IN ANIMALS ONLY	 CATTLE: A single dosage of 9 milligrams of oxytetracycline per pound of bodyweight (3.0 mL/100 lb) administered <u>intramuscularly or</u> <u>subcutaneously</u> is recommended in the treatment of the following conditions. (1) Bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>Pasteurella</i> spp. (shipping fever) in calves and yearlings, where re-treatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions, such as cattle on range, or where repeated restraint is inadvisable. (2) Infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) caused by <i>Moraxella bovis</i>. SWINE: A single dose of 9 milligrams of oxytetracycline per pound of bodyweight (3.0 mL/100 lb) administered <u>intramuscularly</u> is recommended in the treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> in swine, where re-treatment is impractical due to to budyweight or only on the series of the ser	
NADA 141-143, Approved By FDA Restricted Drug(s) California. Use only as Directed	Refer to package insert for complete indications, dosage, and usage.	Storage conditions are always
U.S. Patent No. 6,110,905 U.S. Patent No. 6,310,053	Store at room temperature 59° - 86°F (15° - 30°C).	mentioned on the labels
Net Contents: 100mL	KEEP FROM FREEZING. Batch No:	
Norbrook 🏞	Distributed by: Exp: Norbrook, Inc. Lenexa, KS 66219 MADE IN THE UK	

6. Rule 4: Record

Keep records (a log book).

- Write down which medicines you bought.
- The more details you write down, the more helpful it is to you and your advisor (e.g. veterinarian/extensionist).

ALL RECORDS Identity and Quantity of Medical Product					PURC	Supplier	DISPOSAL Dela, Quantity and Route of Disposal	
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7. Rule 5: Stock

Keep your medicine stock low.

- Medicines have expiry dates.
- Do not use them when expired.
- Having a stock is expensive! Buy just what is necessary.

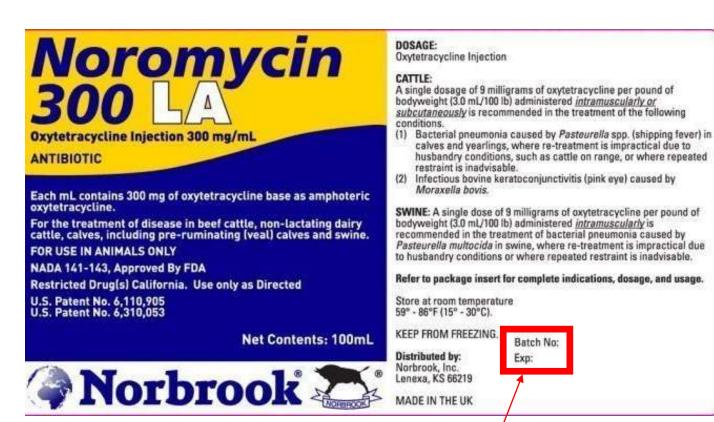




8. Rule 6: Expiry date

First In First Out.

Make sure you use first bought medicines first.



On the bottle the batch number and expiry date will be stamped on it.

9. Rule 7: Withdrawal Period

Beware of Withdrawal periods.

- Withdrawal period is the time meat or milk cannot be consumed after injection.
- Withdrawal periods are always mentioned on the bottle.

Noromycin 300 LA is a sterile preconstituted solution of the broad-spectrum antibiotic oxytetracycline. Each mL contains 300 mg of oxytetracycline base as amphoteric oxytetracycline; 2.7% w/v magnesium oxide; 40% v/v glycerol formal; 10% v/v polyethylene glycol; and 0.4% w/v sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate (as a preservative), monoethanolamine and/or hydrochloric acid as required to adjust pH.

WARNINGS: Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of cattle and swine. Not for use in lactating dairy animals. Rapid intravenous administration may result in animal collapse. Oxytetracycline should be administered intravenously slowly over a period of at least 5 minutes.

PRECAUTIONS:

Exceeding the highest recommended level of drug per pound of bodyweight per day, administering more than the recommended number of treatments, and/or exceeding 10 mL intramuscularly or subcutaneously per injection site in adult beer cattle and non-lactating dairy cattle, and 5 mL intramuscularly per injection site in adult swine, may result in antibiotic residues beyond the withdrawal period. Use extreme care when administering this product by intravenous injection. Perivascular injection, or leakage from an intravenous injection, may cause severe swelling at the injection site.

CAUTION:

Intramuscular or subcutaneous injection may result in local tissue reaction which persists beyond the slaughter withdrawal period. This may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter.



Noromycin 300 LA Oxytetracycline Injection 300 mg/mL ANTIBIOTIC

Each mL contains 300 mg of oxytetracycline base as amphoteric oxytetracycline.

For the treatment of disease in beef cattle, non-lactating dairy cattle, calves, including pre-ruminating (veal) calves and swine.

FOR USE IN ANIMALS ONLY

NADA 141-143, Approved By FDA

Restricted Drug(s) California. Use only as Directed

U.S. Patent No. 6,110,905 U.S. Patent No. 6,310,053

Net Contents: 100mL



The withdrawal period will always be mentioned on the label.

10. Rule 8: Disposal

Dispose and use medicines in a proper way.

- Medicines are poisons.
- To dispose, ask your veterinarian about disposal options.
- Do not pollute the environment.



11. Rule 9: Protect

Protect yourself from coming into contact with medicines.

- Wear gloves, cover your skin and wear safety glasses.
- Alternatively ask your veterinarian or extension worker how to protect yourself properly and for which medicine.







12. Rule 10: Keep your cattle healthy

Protect yourself from coming into contact with medicines.

• The ultimate aim is to keep your cattle healthy. The healthier the cattle, the less medicines you need.





