

Theme 9: Animal Health

USE AND STORAGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINES ON DAIRY FARMS (Level 2)

Topic	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.
- They kill bacteria by poisoning them or by making changes in the body processes.
- This means that most medicines are poisons and have to be handled as such.
- Also, medicines can deteriorate during time and proper storage is required to prevent this.
- There are several rules to observe when handling medicines.



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.

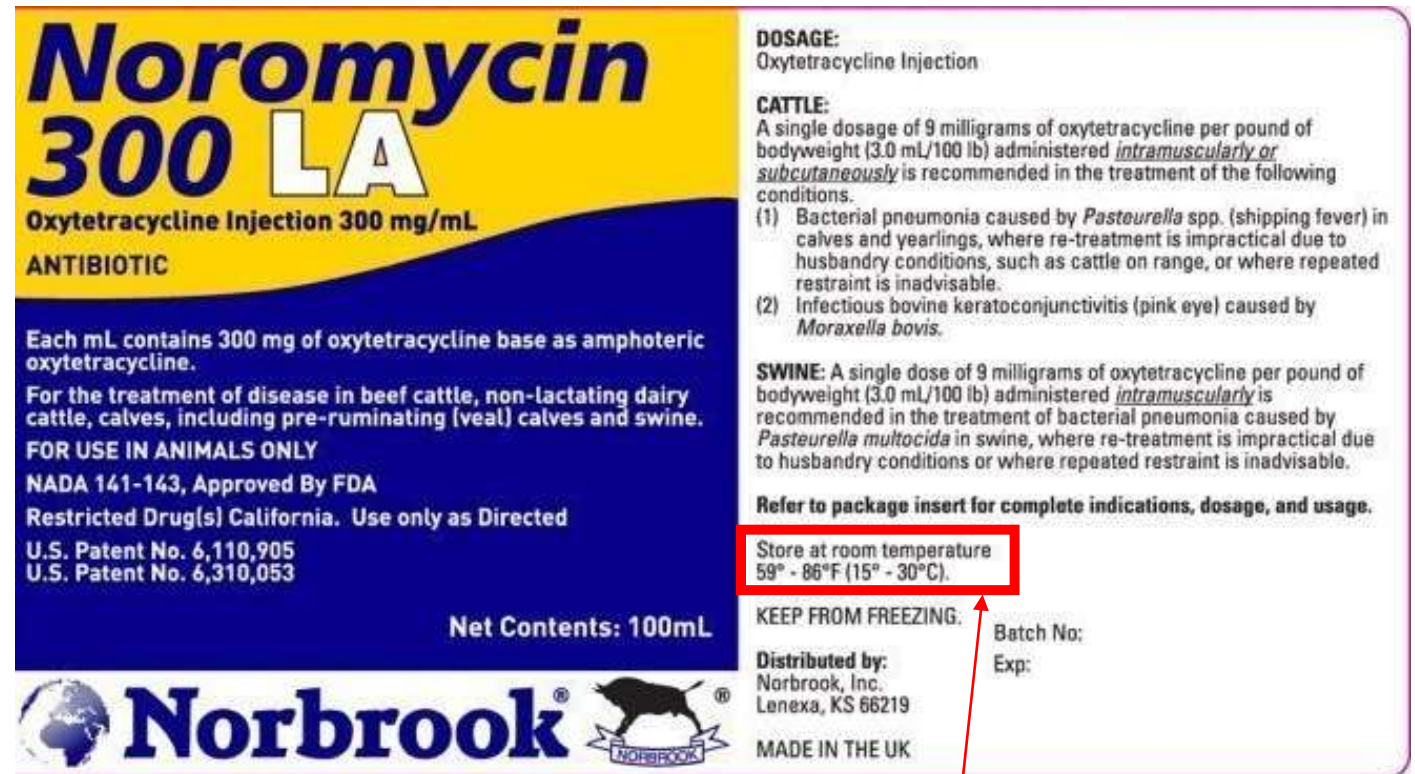
- Some medicines will deteriorate when coming in contact with direct (sun)light.
- Pharmacists already try to prevent this by putting medicines in dark glass bottles.



5. Rule 3: Light

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


- Majority of medicines can be kept at room temperature.
- When medicines have to be stored cool or refrigerated, it will be mentioned on the label.
- Hence, do not place the cupboard under a hot tin roof or open to direct sunlight.



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

Norbrook 

DOSAGE:
Oxytetracycline Injection

CATTLE:
A single dosage of 9 milligrams of oxytetracycline per pound of bodyweight (3.0 mL/100 lb) administered *intramuscularly or subcutaneously* is recommended in the treatment of the following conditions:
(1) Bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella* 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 *Moraxella bovis*.

SWINE: A single dose of 9 milligrams of oxytetracycline per pound of bodyweight (3.0 mL/100 lb) administered *intramuscularly* is recommended in the treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida* in swine, where re-treatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions or where repeated restraint is inadvisable.

Refer to package insert for complete indications, dosage, and usage.

Store at room temperature
59° - 86°F (15° - 30°C).

KEEP FROM FREEZING.

Distributed by:
Norbrook, Inc.
Lenexa, KS 66219

MADE IN THE UK

Batch No:
Exp:

Storage conditions are always mentioned on the labels

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.

- Beware that all medicines have an expiry date.
- Make sure that you use first the medicines you also bought first.
- Put newly bought medicines at the back of your cupboard and those bought recently in the front.



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MADE IN THE UK

Batch No:
Exp:

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

9. Rule 7: Withdrawal Period

Beware of Withdrawal periods.

- Withdrawal periods are always mentioned on the bottle.
- Registered medicines for cattle will mention a withdrawal period for beef and milk.
- In this case the medicine may not even be used for lactating cattle.

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 beef 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.

TAKE TIME
OBSERVE LABEL
DIRECTIONS

054670L01

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10. Rule 8: Disposal

Dispose and use medicines in a proper way.

- Medicines are poisons.
- Medicines should not pollute the environment.
- Dispose them (and their remains) in a proper way. If there are no possibilities, burn them.
- Alternatively speak to your veterinarian about disposal options.



11. Rule 9: Protect

Protect yourself from coming into contact with medicines.

- Acaracides in particular, are highly poisonous substances.
- Wear gloves, cover your skin and wear safety glasses.



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.

