

TETRACYCLINE TESTING

Details on a new residue screening program



Starting July 1, government regulators will test bulk milk tankers for the tetracycline family of drugs. This is in addition to current beta-lactam testing already being done. Nearly all dairy farms will have their milk tested for tetracyclines.

**WHAT IS
CONSIDERED A
TETRACYCLINE?**



OXYTETRACYCLINE

TETRACYCLINE

CHLORTETRACYCLINE

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT TETRACYCLINE USE ?

- 1 Establish a Veterinarian-Client-Patient-Relationship.
- 2 With your veterinarian, develop a herd health plan for disease prevention and disease treatment protocols including the use of antibiotics.
- 3 Work with your veterinarian and hoof trimmer to develop a treatment protocol, including dose and withdrawal times for meat and milk if using tetracycline powder for digital dermatitis treatment.
- 4 Use over-the-counter drugs according to the manufacturers' directions, including the specific disease condition being treated, amount, route of administration, length of treatment, and meat and milk withdrawal times. Any deviation from the label directions requires a veterinarian's prescription.

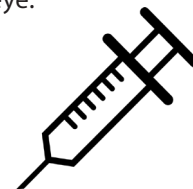


COMMON TETRACYCLINE USES ON THE FARM

OXYTETRACYCLINE

Approved by FDA for use in lactating dairy cattle for treatment of pneumonia, shipping fever, bacterial scours, metritis and topical treatment for certain eye infections like pink eye.

REMEMBER: No tetracycline family drugs are approved for intramammary use for treating mastitis, without a veterinarian's prescription.



TETRACYCLINE POWDER

Administered topically to the hoof with a wrap to treat digital dermatitis. Treatment *can create residues in the milk* and teats can become contaminated. Applying 2 grams or less of powder per hoof lesion for a maximum of two lesions per cow is enough to successfully treat the lesion, and is less likely to cause violative residues in cows.

REMEMBER: No tetracycline powder is approved for use in lactating dairy cattle for treatment of digital dermatitis without a veterinarian's prescription.



STOP

WHAT HAPPENS IF MILK IS POSITIVE FOR A TETRACYCLINE RESIDUE?

If a bulk milk tanker is found to have a tetracycline residue, a traceback to confirm the dairy farm of origin will occur – just as with beta-lactam residue testing. The offending farm will be responsible for the value of the dumped milk and may temporarily lose its milk license.

It is the responsibility of every dairy farmer to ensure that antibiotic residues do not end up in milk offered for sale. Our customers trust the safety of milk because of your commitment to produce a safe and nutritious product. Contact your milk cooperative or processor if you are concerned about a residue in your milk. When in doubt, keep it out!