Why Changes to Livestock Antibiotic Laws Make Your Veterinarian So Essential

Debbie Boyd, DVM
District 4 Veterinarian
Indiana State Board of Animal Health

Recent Changes

- Guidance for Industry
 - •# 209
 - •# 213
 - •# 263
- •FDA rules for antibiotic use

GFI #209: Judicious Use of Antimicrobials in Food-Producing Animals

• FDA's plan to:

- Phase out use of medically important antimicrobials
 (MIAs) for growth promotion or feed efficiency.
- 2. Bring therapeutic uses of medically important antimicrobials under oversight of veterinarians.
- Ensure safe food and sustainable long-term use of antimicrobials for humans and animals.

Affected by GFIs

 Medically important antimicrobials

Same (or in same class) as antibiotics used to treat humans

Most antibiotics approved for use in animals are medically important with possible exceptions:

bacitracin, mecadox, bambermycin, tiamulin, and monensin

Not Affected

Non-antibiotics:

dewormers

some coccidiostats

electrolytes

probiotics

aspirin

Judicious Use and Antimicrobial Stewardship

Using the right antibiotic, at the right time, at the right dose, for the right duration.

Judicious Use and Antimicrobial Stewardship

- Critical to slowing antimicrobial resistance
- Avoid unnecessary or inappropriate use of antibiotics
- Prevent and control disease with good husbandry, strict biosecurity, herd health plans, regular vaccination protocols.
- Antibiotic use should be confined to cases when treatment is likely to positively alter the disease outcome.

Cytoplasm Food granule Nucleoid Mesosome Ribosomes

Antimicrobial Resistance

- Anytime an antibiotic is used, selection for resistant bacteria can occur
- Like what is seen in dewormers, particularly in small ruminants
- Bacteria have plasmids that help transmit resistance genes

Next Steps

- •2015: Veterinary Feed Directives (VFDs) Final Rule
 - Clarified VFD regulations
- •2017: Guidance for Industry # 213
 - Puts part of GFI #209 into effect
 - Feed and water OTC antibiotics transitioned to Rx or VFD
 - Removed production uses from labels

Approved Uses of Antibiotics

Disease Treatment

Animals exhibiting clinical signs

Disease Control

 Proportion of group exhibiting clinical signs

Disease Prevention

 Disease is likely to occur

Not Approved

- GrowthPromotion/FeedEfficiency
- Non-therapeutic use

Guidance for Industry #263

- June 11, 2023
- CVM GFI #263 Recommendations for sponsors of medically important antimicrobial drugs approved for use in animals to voluntarily bring under veterinary oversight all products that continue to be available over-the-counter
- Deadline to switch remaining antibiotics from OTC to Rx

"Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian"

VCPR

 Basis for interaction between veterinarian, client and patient

 Required by law for veterinarians to prescribe Rx and VFD drugs and order ELDU

VCPR

- Veterinarian assumes responsibility for making clinical judgments about patient health and owner agrees to comply with veterinarian's instructions
- Has sufficient knowledge of the patient by virtue of patient examination and/or visits to the premises where the animal is housed
- Provides for any necessary follow-up evaluation/care

The VCPR

- "sufficient knowledge"
- •Obtained through animal examination and/or visits to the facility where the animals are raised

- (i) A valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship is one in which:
- (1) A veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of (an) animal(s) and the need for medical treatment, and the client (the owner of the animal or animals or other caretaker) has agreed to follow the instructions of the veterinarian;
- (2) There is sufficient knowledge of the animal(s) by the veterinarian to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal(s); and
- (3) The practicing veterinarian is readily available for followup in case of adverse reactions or failure of the regimen of therapy. Such a relationship can exist only when the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal(s) by virtue of examination of the animal(s), and/or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal(s) are kept.

- Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act
- Provision added to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act
- •1994
- Made extra label drug use an FDA-regulated activity
- Federal law did not permit ELDU in animals before this act

AMDUCA

Extra Label Drug Use

- Deviations from the label include, but are not limited to:
 - Use in a species or production class not on the label
 - Use of a different route of administration, indication, frequency, dose, or duration

ELDU

- Allowed only for FDA-approved animal and human drugs.
- A valid Veterinarian/Client/Patient Relationship is required.
- •Therapeutic purposes only (animal is suffering or health threatened). Not for production use.
- Prohibited in feed.
- Not permitted if it results in violative food residue, or any residue which may present a risk to public health.
- •FDA prohibition of a specific ELDU precludes such use.

ELDU for VFD Exception?

- Compliance Policy Guide
 - •December 2, 2016
- Addresses extra label use of medicated feed in minor species of food producing animals
 - Species other than cattle, swine, chickens, and turkeys
- Allows for regulatory discretion but does not make the extra label use legal.

Reading Drug Labels

Residue Warnings:

Exceeding the daily desage of 3,000 units per pound of body weight, administering for more than four consecutive days, or exceeding the maximum injection site volume per injection site may result in antibiotic residues beyond the withdrawal time. Milk taken from treated dairy animals within 48 hours after the last treatment must not be used for food. Discontinue use of this drug for the following time period before treated animals are slaughtered for food:

Cattle - 14 days, Sheep - 9 days, Swine - 7 days.

A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for yeal.

Warning:

Do not use in horses intended for human consumption. Not for use in humans. Keep out of reach of children.

NDC 13985-036-05

500 mL



(penicillin G procaine injectable suspension)

Injection

300,000 UNITS PER mL

ANTIBIOTIC FOR INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION ONLY

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Approved by FDA under NADA # 065-010

VI 501178

1/2022

Net Contents: 500 mL



Read package insert for complete product DOSAGE information before using the drug.

INDICATIONS

PenOne ProTM is indicated for treatment, vial to room temperature and shaking to of bacterial pneumonia (shipping fever) ensure a uniform suspension. The caused by Pasteurella multocidain cattle recommended daily dosage of penicillin and sheep, erysipelas caused by is 3,000 units per pound of bodyweight Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae in swine, and (one mil. per 100 lbs bodyweight). strangles caused by Streptococcus equi. Continue daily treatment until recovery in horses.

DESCRIPTION

2.0% Hydrochloride, 3.0 mg Potassium for each succeeding treatment. Phosphate Monobasic, 6.0 mg Potassium Phosphate Dibasic, 0.4% Sodium Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate, 0.4 mg Polysorbate 80, 2.0 mg Lecithin, 0.1% Methyl Paraben, 0.01% Propyl Paraben, 0.15% Sodium Carboxymethylcellulose, q.s. Water for Injection. * Penicillin G Potassium and Procaine Hydrochloride react to form penicillin G procaine.

PenOne ProTM should be administered by the inframuscular route. The product is ready for injection after warming the is apparent and for at least one day after symptoms disappear, usually in two to three days. Treatment should not exceed Each mL contains 300,000 units Penicillin four consecutive days. No more than G Potassium*, 139.0 mg Procaine 10 ml, should be injected at any one site Procaine in adult livestock; rotate injection sites

> Restricted Drug - California. Use Only as Directed. Store at 2-8°C (36-46°F). SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

Made in the UK. Norbrook Laboratories Limited Newry, Northern Ireland

Recordkeeping

- Name of the drug and its active ingredient
- Condition treated
- Species of treated animal
- Dosage administered
- Route of administration
- Treatment duration
- Number of animals treated
- Animal's identification(can be group, herd, per-client basis)
- Withdrawal time for meat, milk, eggs, or any food product

Must be kept for at least 2 years

Labeling for ELDU

- Name and address of veterinarian
- Name of drug, active ingredient
- Direction for use
 - Class/species
 - Dose
 - Frequency
 - Route
 - Duration
- Animal identification
- Withdrawal period
- Cautionary statement



Why Care About ELDU?

- Antibiotic Resistance
 - Wrong dose
 - Wrong drug for pathogen
- Drug Residues
 - Adulterated food
 - Consequences to animal owner

Veterinarians

- Sick Animals
- Emergencies
- VFDs
- Prescriptions
- ELDU
- Recordkeeping
- Herd Health
- Vaccination protocols
- Parasite Control
- Consulting
- Nutrition
- CVIs

Veterinary Shortage Situation

- Veterinary deserts
- Large animal vs. Small animal
- Real or perceived
 - AVMA
 - Veterinarian poll



Companion Animal Vets

- •AVMA data do not support the projected companion animal veterinarian shortage that has been reported. Instead, between 2022 and 2030, the number of veterinarians providing services for companion animals will grow by more than 20%, from about 80,000 to more than 98,000.
- •Three new veterinary schools graduating their first classes in 2023, 2024, and 2025

Food Animal Vets

- According to the USDA, in 2023, the shortage of rural veterinarians reached an all-time high, with 237 shortage areas in 47 states deemed as having a critical shortage of large animal vets.
- Contributing Factors
 - High debt-to-salary ratio
 - Long hours/on-call duty
 - Rural areas with fewer amenities
 - Enough business to support a fulltime practice without long drives
 - Lack of mentorship
 - Physical work
 - Family duties

Veterinary Shortage Solutions

- VMLRP
- State or University sponsored programs

In Indiana:

- Indiana Center for Animal Policy
 - Collaboration between BOAH & Indiana Board of Veterinary Medicine
 - Legislation to lower barriers to veterinary profession

Residues

- •A residue is a chemical compound in food animal and egg products including approved and illegal veterinary drugs, pesticides, and environmental products.
- Results in adulterated food

Tissue Residues

Detected by USDA FSIS

Can test for more than 200 compounds

Investigated by FDA

National Residue Program Scheduled random sampling

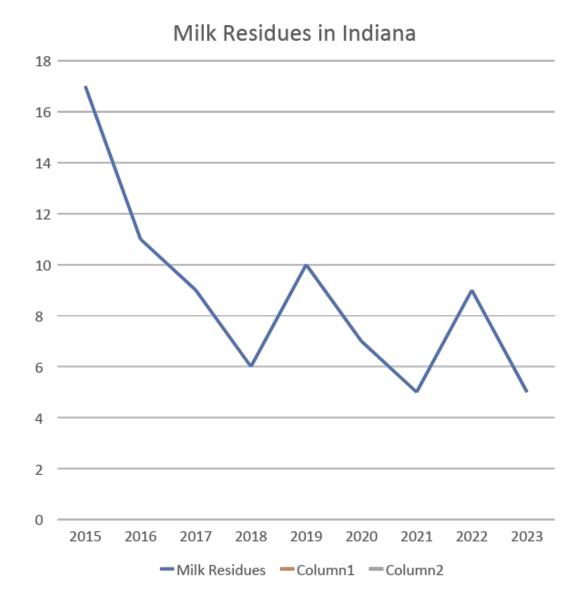
Inspector-generated sampling

Tissue Residues

	Number of Tissue Residues	Percent from Dairy Industry
2015	24	38%
2016	18	56%
2017	11	80%
2018	12	100%
2019	10	80%
2020	5	80%

Milk Residues

- Every tanker truck of milk is tested
 - Approximately55,000-60,000 screenedloads per year
- Positive test results in a fine and on farm visit by BOAH representative for first offense.



Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

- Plan for livestock disease events
 - Goal: trace animals rapidly and efficiently
 - Sets requirements for interstate movements
- •Components:
 - 1. Animal Identification
 - 2. Premises Identification
 - 3. Documentation/Record Keeping

Official ID

- An ear tag with the US shield
- "UNLAWFUL TO REMOVE"
- Permanent, tamper resistant
- Connected to premises ID
- Any ear tag with the US shield.







Movements Requiring Official ID

Crossing State Lines Includes <u>entering/exiting</u> Indiana Change of Ownership • Sales, leases, trades Exhibitions/Rodeos Dairy cattle of all ages (including crosses) Beef cattle 18 months of age and older

Where to Obtain Official ID



Veterinarians



Tag Suppliers

Be sure to specify tags that bear the US shield



Official Tagging Sites

All Indiana-licensed livestock markets

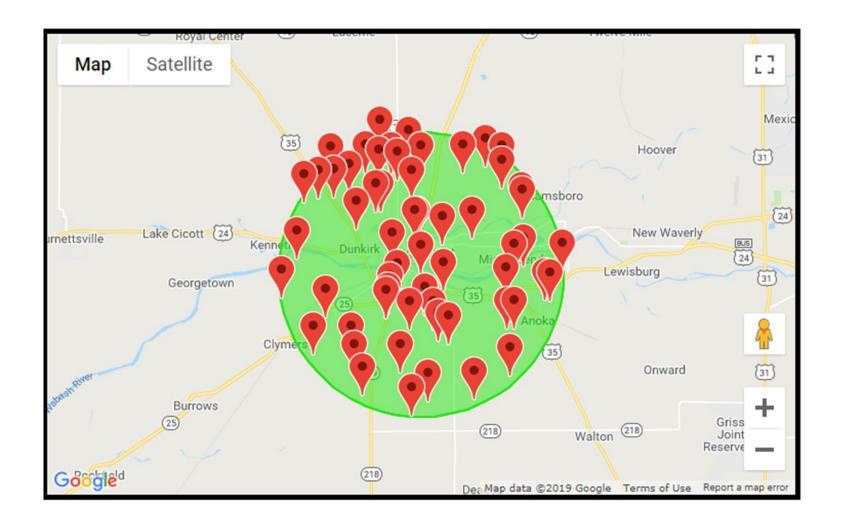
Premises Identification

- Indiana requirement (since 2006)
- •All sites associated with the sale, purchase and/or exhibition of: cattle/bison, swine, sheep, goats, cervids
- Premises ID number (premID) required to order official ID tags

To register new premises, get your premID, or update information:

Contact BOAH at (317) 544-2400 or www.in.gov/boah

Premises Identificatio n



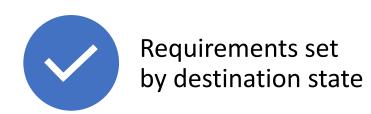
Recordkeeping for Producers

- Recordkeeping replaces a CVI for in-state movement
- Producers are required to keep records of livestock movement for 5 years
 - Purchases, sales, barter, trade, leases
- Records must include:
 - Names and addresses of buyer and seller
 - Sale date
 - Animal IDs
 - Breed
 - Sex
 - Reason for movement

Certificates of Veterinary Inspection



Required to ship animals across state lines





Veterinarians must be accredited by USDA to write CVIs

Certificates Veterinary Inspection

INDIANA CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION Indiana State Board of Animal Health

State Form 55300 (6-13)

Discovery Half, Suite 100

1202 East 18th Street, Indianapolis, N. 46205

(317) 544-2400

Certificate Number

Contact State of Destination for Movement Requirements and Certificate Validity FOR FOREIGN SHIPMENTS (Outside United States or Leaving United States) USE FEDERAL FORM

32-1234-null

OFFICIAL USE ONLY: The Veterinarian issuing this certificate is accredited and has been authorized to inspect animals and issue certificates.

ENTRY PER	RMIT	#.		1																
INSPECTION DATE: 09/07/2017					SHI	SHIPMENT DATE:														
CONSIGNOR - Contact Person at Origin					10000	CONSIGNEE - Contact Person at Destination								CARRIER (Transporter)						
First Name Last Name				_	First Name			Last Name Smith			T	- 1	Business Name							
Jane Doe			AND/	OR	John		AND/O				D/OR									
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Physical Address of Animals					Physical Address of Animals							3	City State Zip Code Phone Number					Number		
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Questions?

www.in.gov/boah animalhealth@boah.in.gov

317-544-2400

