

2ND EDITION

2018



West River Veterinary Clinic

HERD HEALTH BOOK



PRESENTED BY: WEST RIVER VETERINARY CLINIC, PC
IN COOPERATION WITH SOUTHWEST GRAIN AND ELANCO



West River Veterinary Clinic

203 Hwy 12 E Hettinger, North Dakota 58639

Ethan Andress, DVM Lisa Henderson, DVM Bleaux Johnson, DVM, Lindy West, DVM,
Jenna Innes, DVM, Don Safratowich, DVM

Veterinary-Client Compliance Agreement

I agree to remain in good standing as a client of West River Veterinary Clinic by keeping a valid Veterinary-Client-Patient-Relationship and paying for all services before they are due. I will schedule appointments to have my animals seen by a veterinarian of West River Veterinary Clinic at least annually, or request an annual farm visit if no other preventative services are needed. It is my responsibility to allow the veterinarian to make clinical judgements pertaining to the health of my animal, follow their instructions, and ask any questions I may have regarding their treatment plan.

If using a veterinary feed directive, I agree to follow the written instructions for administration of medicated feedstuffs to the animals specified, and keep all VFD records for a period of at least 2 years.

Signed, _____ Dated: _____
(Client signature)

As a representative of West River Veterinary Clinic, I agree to maintain a valid Veterinary-Client-Patient-Relationship by accepting the responsibility of examining and treating (or overseeing treatment of) this client's animals as needed. I will keep accurate records of all services rendered, and provide professional supervision for the client in any way that may be helpful. A copy of all VFD orders will also be kept for a period of at least 2 years. It is my duty to remain available for consultation in person, by phone, or via electronic media for any questions and concerns by the client regarding their animal; and I will provide emergency services or offer options for referral as needed in order to provide the best possible veterinary care.

Signed, _____ Dated: _____
(WRVC Veterinarian signature)

West River Veterinary Clinic would like to take this opportunity to welcome you in taking a positive step in the direction of improving overall herd health! We hope that you find the resources in this herd health book to be of some service to you and your animals.

We hope that you use this book as a place to keep a copy of all important herd documents together. There are some areas that are designed to help form your annual vaccination and preventative protocols. Other sections are set aside for your nutrition and ration record-keeping.

Veterinary Feed Directives are not a new concept; however, the way in which they are becoming a mandatory addition to most herd health programs has created a large amount of confusion and anxiety for producers. We hope that the information and storage availability in this book can give you peace of mind and a way to keep all of your records at your fingertips.

Please read each page of this book and use whichever resources enclosed that you find helpful. If you have any questions about the highlighted programs, or any specific questions about devising protocols for your operation, call WRVC at 701-567-4333 to set up a consultation. We are here to serve you!

Sincerely,

WRVC Veterinarians and Staff

Veterinary-Client-Patient-Relationship

A Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (or VCPR), exists when your veterinarian knows your pet well enough to be able to diagnose and treat medical conditions they may develop. Your part of the VCPR is allowing your veterinarian to take responsibility for making clinical judgments about your pet's health, asking questions to make sure you understand, and following your veterinarian's instructions. Your veterinarian's part of the VCPR involves making those judgments, accepting the responsibility for providing your pet with medical care, keeping a written record of your pet's medical care, advising you about the benefits and risks of different treatment options, providing oversight of treatment, compliance (your follow-through on their recommendations) and outcome, and helping you know how to get emergency care for your pet if the need should arise.

A VCPR is established only when your veterinarian examines your animal in person, and is maintained by regular veterinary visits as needed to monitor your animal's health. If a VCPR is established, but your veterinarian does not regularly see your pet afterward, the VCPR is no longer valid; and it would be illegal and unethical for your veterinarian to dispense or prescribe medications or recommend treatment without recently examining your pet.

A valid VCPR cannot be established online, via email, or over the phone. However, once a VCPR is established, it may be able to be maintained between medically necessary examinations by these means of communication; but it's up to your veterinarian's discretion to determine if this is appropriate and in the best interest of your animal's health.

Your veterinarian knows you and knows your animal(s), and this is critical to keeping your animal(s) healthy.

Herd Profile

Producer Name: _____ Ranch Name (If applicable): _____
 Mailing (Street) Address: _____ Other locations/premises: _____
 City/ Post Office: _____
 State: _____
 Zip Code: _____

Inventory

Cows _____ # Bulls _____
 # Heifers _____ # Calves _____
 # Culled _____
 Reasons for culling: _____

Dates (approximate)

Testing Bulls _____ Pregnancy Checking (cows) _____
 Turn in Bulls _____ (heifers) _____
 Take Bulls Out _____ Sex/Date Fetuses? (Y/N) _____
 Work Calves _____ Weaning _____
 Sell Calves _____

Vaccinations / Treatments Used

	Reproductive	Pinkeye	Foot Rot	Parasites	Scour Prevention	Tags	Other
Bulls							
Cows							
Heifers							

Calf Vaccinations/ Treatments

	Respiratory	Clostridial	Parasites	Castration/Band	Dehorn (Y/N)	Scour prevention	Other
At birth							
Branding							
Pre-weaning							
Weaning							
Post-weaning							

Medicated Feeds Used/ Plan to Use

Please indicate the diseases confirmed by laboratory diagnosis in your herd:

		Confirmed or Suspected Date
Infectious disease	BVD	
	Leptospirosis	
	IBR	
	BRSV	
	Salmonella	
	Johne's	
	Pinkeye-if cultured, which organism	
	Trichomoniasis	
	Other	
Calf Scours	Rotavirus	
	Corona virus	
	E. coli	
	Cryptosporidia	
	Coccidia	
	Salmonella	
	Clostridial disease	
	Other	
Mineral deficiencies	Copper	
	Selenium	
	Iodine	
	Magnesium	
	Phosphorous	
	Other	
Parasites	Lungworm	
	Stomach worms	
	Flukes	
	Skin parasites (Lice, etc.)	
	Other	

Please indicate any other health issues you have noticed in your herd (warts, footrot, water toxicity, etc.):

Vaccination Guidelines

1. Always read and follow the label directions.
2. Avoid administering more than 2 Gram-negative vaccines (see table) concurrently to a dairy animal, or 3 to a beef animal. *If a herd health plan calls for more Gram-negative vaccines than appropriate for that animal, separate extra vaccines by 5 to 7 days.
3. Follow booster recommendations on the label. Boosters replace short-lived antibodies with more specific, longer-lasting antibodies for longer-term immunity. If two doses are recommended initially (usually 2-4 weeks apart), don't count on much protection until 7-14 days after the 2nd dose has been given.
4. Avoid vaccinating cattle within 10 days of calving (due to stress).
5. Avoid working cattle if temperature is over 85°F with over 40% humidity, or at higher temperatures with lower humidity. The best time to work cattle is always early morning. Even though it may cool down in the evening, core body temperatures rise until late at night.
6. Always observe withdrawal times. Product adjuvants (additives that increase immune response) often dictate withdrawal times. The appropriate meat withdrawal is usually stated on the label. Most of these will be 1-2 months.
7. Routinely check vaccine handling procedures including refrigerator/cooler temperature and needle/syringe handling to ensure vaccine efficacy is not being compromised. Most vaccines need to be kept at 35-45°F. Also, protect these products from direct sunlight, and swirl (rather than shake) vaccines to mix. *Review vaccine injection tips below.
8. Clean syringes with sterile or distilled water and dry or sterilize after each use.

Gram-Negative Vaccines carried by West River Vet Clinic					
Bovi-Shield GOLD One Shot	Ultrabac 7/ Somubac	Vision7, Vision7 somnus, 20/20 Vision7	One Shot Ultra 7	ScourGuard 4KC	Preg Guard GOLD FP 10
One Shot BVD	Somubac	Pinkeye-Autogenous	Barvac CD, Barvac CD/T	Bovine Pili Shield + C	ViraShield6 VL5, ViraShield6 VL5 HB, ViraShield6 + Somnus
Once PMH-IN	Nuplura	Pinkeye Shield XT4	Ultrabac CD, Ultrabac 7	Fusogard	
Pyramid 5 + Presponse	Presponse HM	Piliguard Pinkeye Trivalent	Alpha CD, Alpha 7	Scour Bos 9	Vibrin
Vista Once SQ, Vista 5 VL5 SQ	Pulmo-Guard PHM-1		Covexin 8	Guardian	Bovi-Shield GOLD FP5 VL5

Vaccine Injection Tips

- Administer injections in front of the shoulder in the middle of the neck region.
- Most injections go subcutaneously (under the skin) unless otherwise stated on the label. This usually requires a 5/8"-3/4" needle. 16 or 18 gauge (calves only) may be used.
- Change any needle that becomes burred/bent/broken during use. Never straighten or reuse a bent/broken needle.
- If giving multiple injections on the same side of the animal, space injections 4 inches apart to avoid mixing the products.



Superior Livestock Vaccination Programs Designed for Your Management Practices

Management requirements:

- **Please consult your veterinarian or health advisor when selecting the vaccine that qualifies for these programs.**
 - **Always read and follow vaccine label directions.**
 - Always use proper injection sites and techniques. Whenever possible, use Sub Q labeled products.
 - Provide adequate nutrition and minerals to enhance immune system.
 - Include other vaccines or management practices that are unique to your operation or are of value to the calf purchaser.
-

VAC 24

Calves vaccinated on cows at 2 to 4 months of age.

Vaccination requirements:

- 1 dose 7-way, 8-way or 9-way Clostridial.
 - 1 dose viral 5-way (IBR, PI3, BRSV and BVD Type I & II). IBR and PI3 must be chemically altered modified live or modified live with veterinarian's approval. BVD and BRSV can be modified live or killed.
 - 1 dose Pasteurella Haemolytica and/or Pasteurella Multocida.
 - Internal and external parasite control recommended.
-

VAC 34

Calves vaccinated on cows at 2-4 weeks prior to shipping.

Vaccination requirements:

- 2 doses 7-way, 8-way or 9-way Clostridial @ branding and 2-4 weeks prior to shipping.
 - 1 dose viral 5-way (IBR, PI3, BRSV and BVD Type I & II). IBR and PI3 must be chemically altered modified live or modified live with veterinarian's approval. BVD and BRSV can be modified live or killed.
 - 1 dose Pasteurella Haemolytica and/or Pasteurella Multocida.
 - Internal and external parasite control recommended
-

VAC 34+

Calves vaccinated on cows at branding and 2-4 weeks prior to shipping.

Vaccination requirements:

- 2 doses 7-way, 8-way or 9-way Clostridial @ branding and 2-4 weeks prior to shipping.
 - 2 doses viral 5-way (IBR, PI3, BRSV and BVD Type I & II). IBR and PI3 must be chemically altered modified live or modified live with veterinarian's approval. BVD and BRSV can be modified live or killed.
 - 1 dose Pasteurella Haemolytica and/or Pasteurella Multocida 2-4 weeks prior to shipping.
 - Internal and external parasite control recommended.
-

VAC 45

Calves vaccinated twice: 2-4 weeks prior to or at weaning and booster per label instructions. Calves must be home raised and weaned minimum of 45 days prior to delivery.

Vaccination requirements:

- 2 doses 7-way, 8-way or 9-way Clostridial.
 - 2 doses viral 5-way (IBR, PI3, BRSV and BVD Type I & II). Booster per label instructions. IBR and PI3 must be chemically altered modified live or modified live with veterinarian's approval. BVD and BRSV can be modified live or killed.
 - 1 dose Pasteurella Haemolytica and/or Pasteurella Multocida prior to or at weaning and booster per label instructions.
 - Internal and external parasite control recommended
-

VAC 45+

Calves vaccinated three times: At branding, 2-4 weeks prior to or at weaning and booster per label instructions. Calves must be home raised and weaned minimum of 45 days prior to delivery.

Vaccination requirements:

- 3 doses 7-way, 8-way or 9-way Clostridial.
 - 3 doses viral 5-way (IBR, PI3, BRSV and BVD Type I & II). IBR and PI3 must be chemically altered modified live or modified live with veterinarian's approval. BVD and BRSV can be modified live or killed.
 - 2 doses Pasteurella Haemolytica and/or Pasteurella Multocida @ branding, prior to or at weaning and booster per label instructions.
 - Internal and external parasite control **required**.
-

VAC PRECON

Calves gathered from various sources and weaned at least 60 days prior to delivery. Vaccinated twice: At arrival and booster per label instructions. Last shot at least 14 days prior to delivery.

Vaccination requirements:

- 2 doses 7-way, 8-way or 9-way Clostridial on arrival and booster.
- 2 doses viral 5-way (IBR, PI3, BRSV and BVD Type I & II) on arrival and booster. IBR and PI3 must be chemically altered modified live or modified live. BVD and BRSV can be modified live or killed.
- 1 dose Pasteurella Haemolytica and/or Pasteurella Multocida.
- Internal and external parasite control recommended.

Below is a list of the Vaccines that qualify for the Superior Value Added Calf programs, compiled from the twelfth edition of "Compendium of Veterinary Products".

Some vaccines may have been introduced since the "Compendium" was printed. Several contain the required viral and bacterial components plus other components such as H. Somnus, those vaccines have not been listed. The products listed below meet the minimum requirements only.



PRODUCT	COMPANY NAME
Qualified 5 way Viral (IBR, PI3, BVD (Type I & II), BRSV) Vaccines ***	
Arsenal 4.1	Elanco
BoviShield Gold 5	Zoetis
BoviShield Gold FP5	Zoetis
BRD Shield	Elanco
CattleMaster Gold FP 5	Zoetis
Durvac 5	Durvet
Express 5	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Express FP5	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Prism 5	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Pyramid 5	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Titanium 5	Elanco
Titer Vac 5	Aspen
Vista 5 SQ	Merck
Qualified Pasteurella Haemolytica and/or Multocida Vaccines	
Antidote PHM	AgriPharm
Endovac	Immvac, Inc.
Mannheimia Haemolytica-Pasteurella Multocida	Colorado Serum
Nuplura PH	Elanco
Once PMH SQ	Merck
Once PMH IN	Merck
One Shot	Zoetis
One Shot BVD	Zoetis
Poly-Bac B 3	Texas Vet Lab
Presponse HM	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Presponse SQ	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Pulmo-guard PHM-1	AgriLabs
Pulmo-guard PH-M	AgriLabs
Respishield HM	Merial
Qualified Clostridial and Pasteurella Combined Vaccines	
One Shot Ultra 7	Zoetis
One Shot Ultra 8	Zoetis
Qualified 5 way Viral and Pasteurella Combined Vaccines	
BoviShield Gold One Shot	Zoetis
Pyramid 5+Presponse SQ	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Titanium 5+PH-M	Elanco
Vista Once SQ	Merck
Qualified Clostridial Vaccines (7-way)	
20/20 Vision 7 w/Spur	Merck
Alpha 7	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Bar Vac 7	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Caliber 7	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Clostridial 7-way	AgriLabs
Clostri Shield 7	Elanco
Electroid 7	Merck
Fortress 7	Zoetis
Resist 7	AgriPharm
Ultrabac 7	Zoetis
Ultrachoice 7	Zoetis
Vision 7 Somnus	Merck
Vision 7 Spur	Merck
Qualified Clostridial Vaccines (8-way & 9-way)	
Bar Vac 8	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica
Cavalry 9	Merck
Covexin 8	Merck
Fortress 8	Zoetis
Siteguard MLG	Merck
Tetni-Vax	AgriPharm
Ultrabac 8	Zoetis
Ultrachoice 8	Zoetis
Vision 8 Somnus	Merck
Vision 8 Spur	Merck

*** Inforce 3 Intranasal (IBR, PI3, BRSV) when given with BoviShield BVD (Type I & II) will qualify as a viral 5-way. If a second series of vaccinations is required by Superior protocols, an injectable viral 5-way (IBR, PI3, BRSV & BVD Type I & II) is required.

Vaccination/ Treatment Schedule

	Calves	Replacement Heifers	Cows	Bulls
Spring				
Summer				
Fall				
Winter				

(To be filled out with veterinarian)

Intervention points for confirmed or suspected health issues:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Actions taken for treatment of lame cows

Biosecurity for sick/ infectious cattle

Cleaning/ disinfecting area after use-

Actions taken for “Downer” cows

Biosecurity for new herd additions

Humane slaughter on the farm

Method of carcass disposal-

Animal Identification (i.e. tags, tattoos, freeze brands)

Colostrum management for calves

Use of a VFD feed

How do I use a VFD feed?

The VFD feed must be used according to the information specified in the labeling and on the VFD. This means for example that the feed can only be used for the indications and duration of use specified on the label and VFD, and in the animals at premises specified in the VFD. Furthermore, if the VFD authorizes use of a VFD drug in an approved combination, that combination also must be used according to the labeling and VFD.

What is the difference between an “expiration date” on the VFD and duration of use?

While the VFD expiration date defines the period of time for which the authorization to feed an animal feed containing a VFD drug is lawful, the duration of use determines the length of time, established as part of the approval, conditional approval, or index listing process, that the animal feed containing the VFD drug is allowed to be fed to the animals. For example, in swine the currently approved VFD drug tilmicosin has a duration of use of 21 days and an expiration date of 90 days, which means the client has 90 days to obtain the VFD feed and complete the 21 day course of therapy.

As a client can I feed a VFD feed past the VFD expiration date?

No. A VFD feed or combination VFD feed must not be fed to animals after the expiration date on the VFD.

My VFD order is set to expire before I can complete the duration of use on the order, what should I do?

A VFD feed or combination VFD feed must not be fed to animals after the expiration date on the VFD. You should contact your veterinarian to request a new VFD order.



Extralabel use

What is an “extralabel use” of a VFD drug and is it allowed?

“Extralabel use” is defined in FDA’s regulations as actual or intended use of a drug in an animal in a manner that is not in accordance with the approved labeling. For example, feeding the animals VFD feed for a duration of time that is different from the duration specified on the label, feeding VFD feed formulated with a drug level that is different from what is specified on the label, or feeding VFD feed to an animal species different than what is specified on the label would all be considered extralabel uses. Extralabel use of medicated feed, including medicated feed containing a VFD drug or a combination VFD drug, is not permitted.

Extra-label use of VFD feed (or any other medicated feed) is not permitted

Client’s responsibilities

What are my responsibilities as the “client”?

As the client, a producer must:

- only feed animal feed bearing or containing a VFD drug or a combination VFD drug (a VFD feed or combination VFD feed) to animals based on a VFD issued by a licensed veterinarian;
- not feed a VFD feed or combination VFD feed to animals after the expiration date on the VFD;
- provide a copy of the VFD order to the feed distributor if the issuing veterinarian sends the distributor’s copy of the VFD through you, the client;
- maintain a copy of the VFD order for a minimum of 2 years; and
- provide VFD orders for inspection and copying by FDA upon request.

VFD has to be kept for 2 years



Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD)

Producer
Requirements
2015



For more information:
AskCVM@fda.hhs.gov
Guidance for Industry #120
21 CFR 558.6 (VFD)

<http://www.fda.gov/safeeed>



A VFD feed can only be used under the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian

VFD drug and combination VFD drug

What is a "VFD drug"?

A "VFD drug" is a drug intended for use in or on animal feed that is limited to use under the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian

What is a "combination VFD drug"?

A "combination VFD drug" is an approved combination of new animal drugs intended for use in or on animal feed under the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian, and at least one of the new animal drugs in the combination is a VFD drug.

How do I know if a drug is a VFD drug, rather than an OTC drug?

Read the label. All labeling and advertising for VFD drugs, combination VFD drugs, and feeds containing VFD drugs or combination VFD drugs must prominently and conspicuously display the following cautionary statement: "Caution: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian." Over-the-counter (OTC) drugs do not have this statement.

VFD statement

What is a VFD?

A VFD is a written (nonverbal) statement issued by a licensed veterinarian in the course of the veterinarian's professional practice that authorizes the use of a VFD drug or combination VFD drug in or on an animal feed. This written statement authorizes the client (the owner of the animal or animals or other caretaker) to obtain and use animal feed bearing or containing a VFD drug or combination VFD drug to treat the client's animals only in accordance with the conditions for use approved, conditionally approved, or indexed by the FDA. A VFD is also referred to as a VFD order.

What is an "expiration date" on the VFD?

The expiration date on the VFD specifies the last day the VFD feed can be fed.

VFD drug labeling and advertising must prominently and conspicuously display the VFD caution statement

Obtaining a VFD feed

How does a producer obtain a VFD feed?

Use of a VFD feed requires the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian. Producers must obtain a VFD order from their veterinarian, then send, or take, the VFD order to a feed manufacturer or supplier to get the VFD feed. Producers who manufacture their own feed must have a VFD in order to get the medicated VFD feed to manufacture from. Producers who also manufacture feed for others should be aware that they are acting as a distributor and additional requirements apply. More information on manufacturing and distributing VFD feeds is available at: www.fda.gov/safefeed

"Caution: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian."



What does professional supervision mean?

The veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) is the basis of professional supervision. Veterinarians who issue a VFD order must practice veterinary medicine in compliance with all applicable veterinary licensing and practice requirements, including issuing the VFD in the context of a VCPR as defined by the state. If applicable VCPR requirements as defined by such state do not include the key elements of a valid VCPR as defined by Federal law, the veterinarian must issue the VFD in the context of a valid VCPR as defined by the Federal law.

What should be on a VFD order?

This information is required on a lawful VFD order:

- veterinarian's name, address, and telephone number;
- client's name, business or home address, and telephone number;
- premises at which the animals specified in the VFD are located;
- date of VFD issuance;
- expiration date of the VFD;
- name of the VFD drug(s);
- species and production class of animals to be fed the VFD feed;
- approximate number of animals to be fed the VFD feed by the expiration date of the VFD;
- indication for which the VFD is issued;
- level of VFD drug in the feed and duration of use;
- withdrawal time, special instructions, and cautionary statements necessary for use of the drug in conformance with the approval;
- number of reorders (refills) authorized, if permitted by the drug approval, conditional approval, or index listing;
- statement: "Use of feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug in a manner other than as directed on the labeling (extralabel use), is not permitted";
- an affirmation of intent for combination VFD drugs as described in 21 CFR 558.6(b)(6); and
- veterinarian's electronic or written signature.

You may also see the following optional information on the VFD:

- a more specific description of the location of the animals (for example, by site, pen, barn, stall, tank, or other descriptor the veterinarian deems appropriate);
- the approximate age range of the animals;
- the approximate weight range of the animals; and
- any other information the veterinarian deems appropriate to identify the animals at issue.

A lawful VFD has to be complete

Background Information on Veterinary Feed Directives (VFD's)

There are two main Guidance for Industry documents that serve as guidelines for writing VFD's:

Guidance #209: The development of microbial (bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, etc.) resistance to drugs poses a serious public health threat. Misuse/ overuse of antimicrobials creates selective evolutionary pressure. These drugs must be used judiciously in both animal and human medicine to slow the development of resistance.

Main principles:

1. Any antimicrobial drug listed as medically important for human therapeutics in Appendix A of Guidance #152 (listed on next page) will no longer be used for improvement in feed efficiency or rate of gain. This rule specifically applies to those drugs used in feed or water for food animals. Use these drugs only as needed for assuring animal health. *If you don't need it, don't use it!!*
2. These medically important antimicrobials, when used in the feed and water (including additives in milk replacer) of food animals will require a VFD.

Guidance #213: This guidance gives recommendation for companies to comply with Guidance 209. These recommendations outline the information needed on each VFD, record keeping requirements, and responsibilities of the veterinarian, feed distributor, and client. Client responsibilities are explained on the next page, and in the FDA's brochure "Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD): Producer Requirements".

Notable details:

1. Any extralabel use of medicated feed is illegal.
2. Any use of a medically important drug for a production purpose (feed efficiency/ rate of gain) is extralabel, and therefore illegal.

Veterinary Feed Directive

Definition: A veterinary feed directive (**VFD**) is a written statement/ form filled out by a licensed veterinarian that allows the producer to use a specific antimicrobial drug in their feed or milk replacer.

A VFD will outline a certain drug to be used in feed/milk replacer for a specific group of animals. This drug may only be fed for a certain length of time, once started (**duration of use**). There will also be an expiration date on the VFD, and the duration of use must not exceed this expiration date. Feeding the medicated feed after the expiration date is **illegal**.

Example: A VFD is written for a group of swine using the drug Tilmicosin. The expiration date is 90 days, with a duration of use of 21 days. This means that when the VFD is issued, the client has 90 days to obtain the feed and complete the 21-day course of therapy. It will do them no good to pick up the feed after Day 69, because the duration cannot be finished within 90 days. They may also get a new VFD to finish out the complete 21 days.

Can only the owner of the animals order a VFD?

No. The “client” specified on the VFD may be the owner or other caretaker of the animals. It is the person responsible for the care and feeding of the groups listed on the VFD.

Which drugs are included?

A list* of “medically important” antimicrobials has been provided by the FDA. This list includes:

- Aminoglycosides: Gentamycin, Neomycin
- Lincosamides: Lincomycin
- Macrolides: Tylosin, Tilmicosin (Pulmotil)
- Penicillins (natural): Penicillin G
- Streptogramins: Virginiamycin
- Sulfonamides: TMP-SMZ and other sulfas
- Tetracyclines: Chlortetracycline (CTC), Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline

*List included in Appendix A of Guidance for Industry #152. Will be updated periodically by FDA.

These drugs, in combination with any other drug, will also need a VFD.

Client's responsibilities

- Keep a valid Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR) with your veterinarian by setting up herd visits or herd work (pregnancy checking, bull testing, bangs vaccinating) on the farm/ premises at least once per year.
- Discuss with your veterinarian why the drug is needed, and in which animals/ age groups.
- Do not feed medicated feed to any animals not specified on the VFD. This is illegal.
- Do not feed medicated feed after expiration date on VFD. This is illegal.
- **Keep a copy of the VFD for AT LEAST 2 YEARS.** Be able to produce a copy of this form upon the FDA's request. If you are emailed a digital copy of your VFD, keep this in a digital format. You may also print it out to have an additional hard copy for your own use.
- If a refill is needed that is not specified on the VFD, call your veterinarian.

Aureo S 700® Crumbles



Proactive Respiratory Disease Management

Aureo S 700® Crumbles are indicated for the maintenance of weight gains in the presence of respiratory disease, such as shipping fever. Aureo S 700® Crumbles provide protection your calves need to navigate stressful situations. Fewer health concerns lead to more productive animals that are able to reach their growth potential more effectively, putting additional profits in your pocket.

KEY FEATURES:

- Cost effective respiratory disease protection while improving weight gain
- Single granule formulation for more predictable dose delivery
- Effective at reducing lung lesions caused by *Histophilus somni*¹
- Peak medication levels in blood and lung tissue higher than oxytetracycline²

Use 350 mg/head/day Aureomycin (chlortetracycline) and 350 mg/head/day Sulfamethazine

For Maintenance Of Weight Gain In The Presence Of Respiratory Disease

Mixing Amounts (lb)				
AUREO S 700 CRUMBLES	Use per head	Use per 10 head	Use per 100 head	1 pound medicates
2 gram	2.80 oz	1.75 lb	17.50 lb	5.70 hd
3.5 gram	1.60 oz	1.00 lb	10.00 lb	10.00 hd

For more information on building a herd health program with Aureo S 700® contact your Alphaarma Account Manager or CHS Nutrition.

CHS Nutrition
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5047
(800) 677-4482
www.chsnutrition.com

A brand of **CHS**

Reference: ¹ Andrews, J. Veterinary Medical Research Institute, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. 1991. Lucas, TE, D.V.M., M.S, Cyanamid.

² Alphaarma, LLC (Cyanamid) 1993. No. 321. ANH-1076.

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Aureomycin[®] Crumbles

Proven treatment for respiratory disease

Aureomycin[®] Crumbles are indicated for a wide range of respiratory, enteric, and reproductive diseases in cattle. Unique combination approvals and zero-day withdrawal at all feeding levels provide flexibility in developing herd health programs that can't be matched by competitive chlortetracycline or oxytetracycline programs.

KEY FEATURES:

- Broad-spectrum antibacterial activity
- Only CTC product approved for use as a top-dress¹
- Readily absorbed, delivering effective blood and lung tissue concentrations²
- Approved for use in combination with Bovatec[®], Deccox[®] and Cattlyst[®]
- Zero-day withdrawal at all feeding levels
- Cost-effective and convenient treatment compared to injectable therapy

Use Per Head at 10 mg/lb of Body Weight (Feed for 5 Days)
For the Treatment of Bacterial Enteritis and Pneumonia

Body Weight and Mixing Amounts (lb)	
AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES	10 gram
100	0.10
200	0.20
300	0.30
400	0.40
500	0.50
600	0.60
700	0.70
800	0.80
900	0.90
1000	1.00

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Reference: ¹21 CFR558.128(e)(4).

²Alpharma, LLC. 2001. Health of Animals Laboratory, Saskatoon, SK, Canada.

For more information on building a herd health program with Aureomycin[®] contact your Alpharma Account Manager or Crumbles supplier.

Manufactured for:
CHS Nutrition
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5047
(800) 677-4482
www.chsnutrition.com

A brand of **CHS**

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(Drug name)

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