Medication and Vaccine Usage

(See the Medical Supplies: Use and Storage and the Shipping, Marketing and Transport sections of the Producer Manual.)

Vaccines and antibiotics account for the majority or medications found in refrigerators and cupboards on most pig farms. Most products have labels and package inserts that describe the drug, its usage and its withdrawal times. The Canadian Pork Council (CPC) realizes that it is important for producers to know which products are licensed for use in swine and the withdrawal times for each. To help producers achieve this goal, the CQA® program has included a listing of all swine medicines, vaccines and the withdrawal times for each. This listing can be found in Appendices 1-7 at the back of the **Producer Manual.**

Most producers are aware of the withdrawal period for commonly used antibiotics. They may be surprised, however, to see withdrawal times for vaccines and topical medications. If you refer to the chart mentioned earlier, you will see that some stretch as far out as 60 days.

Off-label drug usage exists anytime your actions differ from the label directions for the following parameters:

- Dosage
- Duration or frequency of treatment
- Purpose of treatment
- Route of administration
- Species of animal
- Age or stage of production

The CQA® Program Does Not Permit Off-Label Drug Use unless:

- There is written veterinary direction, including recommended withdrawal time
- No approved products exist for a particular use
- A valid veterinary-client relationship exists

18a) On the **Medication and Vaccine Usage Plan** on Farm form (or a similar form of your own design containing the same information) list each product found in your operation.

(The form can be found in the Appendices of this Assessment Form.)

All non-feed medications used on your farm are to be included on this list.

If you use the medication for more than one purpose, be sure to list all of them on the form.

If your veterinarian provides you with a generalized list of medications that he/she dispenses, you must indicate which medications from that list you use on your farm.

When recording the product contraindications and warnings, focus on those that directly affect human and animal health.

Sample Medication and Vaccine Usage Plan Form

MEDICATION & VACCINE USAGE PLAN ON FARM

Legend

I.M. – In the muscle
I.V. – In the vein
I.W. – In the water
S.Q. – Under the skin
Rx – Prescription Drug
T.T. –Targeted treatment
R.T. – Routine treatment

Product Name	Manufactured by	Rx or Non -Rx	Why it's used	When it is used for this purpose the dosage used is	Route used	Product contraindications, cautions and warnings	Where it is stored on this farm	Withdrawal time in days
Farrow check®	Vetrepharm	Non	Sow site @ Boars RT New RT	5 cc	i.m	none	Fridge in office	21 days
Ivomec®	Merck Agvet	Non	Mange prev/treat T.T.	300 mcg/kg	SQ	Admin in the neck.	"	28 d.
Neo-chlor®	A.P.A.	Non	scours T.T.	100g/225L water	I.W.	none	Entry cupboard	5 d.
Tribrissen Piglet Susp.	Mallinckrodt	Rx	scours T.T.	1cc/2kg	Oral	Repeat until 2d after symptoms disappear	Fridge in office	5 d.

Note: Product contraindications and warnings should refer only to human or animal health concerns related to product usage.

Producer signature John Little Date: January 5, 2004

Veterinarian signature David Smith Date: January 5, 2004

18b) Using the sections in the Appendices entitled **Swine Injectable Medications, Swine Biologicals (Vaccines), Swine Oral Medications, Swine Topical Medications, Swine Anthelmintics (Dewormers)** and **Swine Water Medications,** look up each of the medications that you listed on your **Medication and Vaccine Usage Plan** on Farm list. Check to see that the products you use are being administered at approved dosages and that they are approved for use in swine in the manner you are using them.

Note: The products listed in the sections mentioned above contain only those medications and vaccines that have been approved for use in swine. If you can't find it on the chart, it may mean that the product you are using is being used in an off-label manner.

When you are checking dosages and withdrawal times, be sure that you are looking at the correct product information.

Remember that the label information may have changed since the time the Appendices were printed. If there is a difference between the label information and the information in the Appendices, check with your veterinarian.

18c) Do you have written directions for use of all prescription drugs?

Yes ○ No ○

Although you must have a valid veterinary-client-patient relationship to obtain prescription medications, it is not necessary to have a written prescription for the purposes of the CQA® program. Product labels and package inserts provide all the information required for use of the product. You must have written directions for the use of all prescription drugs.

19a) Are you using products in an extra-label manner?

Yes ○ No ○

Extra-label use (also referred to as off-label use) occurs any time that a medication is used other than as detailed on the label. A change to the species, production stage, dosage, route of administration, treatment regime (duration) or purpose all constitute off-label use. Additionally, extra-label use includes the use of drugs such as active pharmaceutical ingredients and compounded drugs.

19b) If so, do you have a copy of the prescription that is, signed and dated by a veterinarian?

Yes ○ No ○

The CQA® program requires that all extra-label medication use be accompanied by the written directions of your veterinarian. These written directions must be available at the time of validation. It is acceptable that the only copy of extra-label directions be included in your Medication and Vaccine Usage Plan with your veterinarian's signature and date of approval on it. If the extra-label use is prescribed for a limited time period, however, that should also be indicated on the plan.

19c) If so, does each recommendation state the withdrawal time you are to observe?

N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○

Any use that differs from the label directions of a medication will affect the withdrawal time that should be observed. Doubling the dose does not mean that the withdrawal time is doubled. Doubling the dose may require that the withdrawal time is multiplied by three. Your veterinarian has appropriate knowledge and access to information deemed necessary to provide you with appropriate withdrawal times for off-label use.

20. If you use medications and vaccines on your farm:

20a) How do you determine that medications and vaccines are necessary?

The decision to use medications and vaccines on your farm should be made in consultation with your veterinarian. Are there other people in the swine industry with whom you consult regarding the use of medications and vaccines?

20b) What is your protocol to ensure that sows marketed for slaughter are sold without residues?

When it comes time to cull a sow, it can be easy to forget that she may have been receiving a medicated feed. Perhaps she was vaccinated recently or treated for a health problem. When was she last dewormed? It is important to record sow treatments and to refer to them prior to making culling decisions. It may be necessary to hold her back until she has cleared a withdrawal time or to euthanize her on the farm. What protocols do you have in place to make sure this happens? Consider who makes purchasing and culling decisions, who is responsible for treatments and who trains staff, and list the chain of command and record keeping procedures.

20c) What is your protocol to ensure that growers and finishers will be marketed for slaughter as being residue-free?

It is critical that no animal is marketed for slaughter with a residue. Medication use according to the protocols you described earlier in this section, identification of animals and record keeping are important points to remember when answering. How do you implement these tools on your farm? What else do you do to ensure that animals are marketed without residues? Who is responsible for making these decisions?

20d) Do you keep pen or individual treatment records for all treatments given to all animals that are beyond the weanling stage (animals greater than 50 pounds or 22.5 kilograms)?

Note: The person doing the validation on your farm will want to see treatment records for growers, finishers and sows. Look in the Appendices at the end of this Assessment Form for an example of a **Pen or Individual Treatment Record** that shows the type of information needed.

Yes ◯ No ◯

It is a requirement of the CQA® program that you keep records for all animals greater than 22.5 kg (50 lbs). This requirement applies to breeding stock as well as animals intended for slaughter. Records may be kept in the Pen and Individual Treatment Record form that is provided for your information in the back of this Assessment Form, or you may create your own record keeping forms. You may wish to keep sow treatment records on sow cards, for easy reference. Electronic record keeping systems are an acceptable format for the CQA® program, provided that they supply the same information.

If you have decided to implement a no-treatment policy in any section of your barn (usually the finisher barn) ensure that the protocol is clearly documented and available to show your validator.

If you have minimal treatments, it is recommended that you routinely (weekly or monthly) make a note that there were no treatments for that time period.

For any validation (initial or renewal) the CQA® validator will request three months of records. If it is your initial validation, the last three months of records may be requested. For renewal validations, the validator will request any three months at random from the last twelve.

PEN OR INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT RECORDS FOR ALL PIGS BEYOND THE WEANING PHASE
(This form can be used for growers, finishers, sows and barbecue pigs)

I.M. – in the muscle I.W. – in the water I.V. – in the vein S.Q. – under the skin

Date	Animal or pen ID	Number of animals	Product name	Reason the product was used	Amount given and the route used	Who gave it	Weight of the treated pig	Withdrawal time in days	Not to go before (date)	Treatment result	Needle broken?
April 1 (day 4 of 5)	Room 5	87	Pot Pen	Glassers outbreak	0.25 billion IU / 870 L IW	JL	7 kg	1	April 3	improving	
April 2 (day 5 of 5)	Room 5	87	Pot Pen	Glassers outbreak	0.25 billion IU / 870 L IW	JL	7 kg	1	April 4	Pigs improved	
April 5	Sow barn	All breeding herd	Erycheck	Vaccination	2 ml IM	JL	7 kg	21	April 26		
April 10	N7621	1	Oxytocin	Milk let-down	2 ml IM	JL	200 kg	3	April 14	Adequate letdown – no repeat required	
April 17	Rm 6, pen 5	1	Predef 2X	Swollen leg	0.75 ml IM	JL	40 kg	5	April 23	Swelling decreased	✔
April 24 (day 1)	Rm 2, pen 1	7	Lincomix	scours	1.5 ml IM	JL	15 kg	2	April 27		
April 25 (day 2)	Rm 2, pen 1	7	Lincomix	scours	1.5 ml IM	JL	15 kg	2	April 28	No change	
April 26	Sow barn	Gilts	Erycheck	vaccination	2 ml IM	JL		21	May 18		
April 26 (day 3)	Rm 2, pen 1	7	Lincomix	scours	1.5 ml IM	JL	15 kg	2	April 29	Firming up	

20e) How do you ensure that the procedures you have set out are being followed?

For this question, as with others that ask how you ensure that protocols are being followed, consider staff training, record keeping and review of records among other things that you may do. What type of verification system do you have in place?

20f) What would you do if something went wrong? (See the Deviation and Notification section of the Producer Manual.)

You or one of your staff members have identified a problem in your record keeping or in the Medication and Vaccine Usage Plan. What do you do? How will you identify the affected animals? How will you handle the affected animals? What records have been kept? What records will you keep? Have any animals been shipped? Has an animal been moved?

What could go wrong and how will you address it? It is critical that you have deviation procedures in place. It may happen that you never have a problem related to the use of medications and vaccines, but you must be prepared if something *does* go wrong.