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DRUG USE GUIDE: for swine

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Most of the drugs used in the swine industry can leave a potentially harmful residue in tissue. More than half the drug products FDA (Food and Drug Administration) has approved require pre-slaughter drug withdrawal periods. This withdrawal is necessary to protect consumers from drug residues.

Failure to properly withdraw a drug before slaughter can result in marketing delays, condemnation of swine and/or regulatory actions under the Federal Food and Drug Laws.

The pre-slaughter withdrawal time of each drug is given in the number of days that must pass between the last treatment with the drug and the day on which the animal may be shipped for slaughter. It is important that this withdrawal period be calculated accurately. If your animals are found to contain illegal drug residues at slaughter, you may be held legally responsible for the shipment of adulterated food in interstate commerce.

When calculating the withdrawal time it is important to keep in mind that each withdrawal day is a full 24 hours starting with the hour in which the drug was last given to the animal. Remember, if the drug is delivered through the animal's water or feed supply, the pre-slaughter withdrawal time begins when the animal stops drinking water or eating feed containing the drug.

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SWINE DRUG LIST

INJECTABLE USE

Active Ingredients	Withdrawal	Brand Name Examples
	Days	
Dihydrostreptomycin	30	NUMEROUS BRAND NAMES
Erythromycin	7	"GALLIMYCIN"
Lincomycin	2	"LINCOCIN"
Oxytetracycline	20	"OXYJECT 100"
Oxytetracycline	22	"TERRAMYCIN"
Oxytetracycline	26	"OXY-TET 50"
Procaine Penicillin G	5	"PRO-PEN G"
Procaine Penicillin G and dihydrostreptomycin	30	"COMBIOTIC" "PENSTREP"
Sulfamethazine	15	"SULMET"
Tylosin	4	"TYLAN 50" "TYLAN 200"

Note: This publication carries only drug withdrawal time information. You will find other information important to the safe and effective use of these drugs in the drug labeling.

ORAL USE

Active Ingredients	Withdrawal	Brand Name Examples
	Days	
Arsanilic acid	5	"PRO-GEN-PLUS"
Carbodox	70 (10 weeks)	"MECADOX"
Chlortetracycline (water)	1	"AUREOMYCIN"
Chlortetracycline (feed)	2	"KLORTET"
Chlortetracycline (water)	5	"ANCHOR SCOURS-PNEUMONIA ANTIBIOTIC"
Chlortetracycline bisulfate and sulfamethazine (feed)	15	"AUREOMYCIN-SULMET"
Chlortetracycline, sulfamethazine and procaine penicillin (feed)	15	"AUREO SP-250" "CHLORACHEL -250"
Chlortetracycline, sulfathiazole and procaine penicillin (feed)	7	"CSP-250 and 500"
Furazolidone	5	"FUROX" "NF-180"
Hygromycin B	2	"HYGROMIX"

Note: These withdrawal times may not apply if other drugs or pesticides requiring pre-slaughter times have been used in the animal.

ORAL USE (cont.)

Active Ingredients	Withdrawal Days	Brand Name Examples
Levamisole (feed or water)	3	"RIPERCOL L" "TRAMISOL"
Lincomycin (feed)	6	"LINCOMIX 20"
Nitrofurazone	5	"FURACIN WATER MIX"
Procaine Penicillin G and streptomycin sulfate (water)	2	"VSP CONCENTRATE EXTRA"
Pyrantel tartrate	1	"BANMINTH" "PURINA BAN WORM"
Roxarsone	5	"3-NITRO"
Sodium arsanilate	5	NUMEROUS BRAND NAMES
Sodium sulfachlorpyridazine	4	"PRINZONE" "VETISULID"
Sodium sulfathiazole	10	"SUL-TROL-E"
Sulfamethazine	15	"SULMET"
Sulfaquinoxaline	10	"SULFAQUINOXALINE SOLUBILIZED 2"
Tetracycline hydrochloride (water)	4	"TETRACHEL" "TETRACYCLINE HCL" "TETRAMYCIN" "TETRA-SOL" "VETQUAMYCIN"
Tylosin (with vitamins)	2	"TYLAN PLUS VITAMINS"
Tylosin and sulfamethazine	15	VARIOUS BRAND NAMES

BABY PIG DRUGS (Injectable Use)

Active Ingredients	Withdrawal Days	Brand Name Examples
Lincomycin (injectable use)	2	"LINCOCIN"

BABY PIG DRUGS (Oral Use)

Chlortetracycline hydrochloride	1	"VI-MYCIN"
Spectinomycin dihydrochloride	21	"SPECTAM SCOUR HALT" "SPECTINOMYCIN ORAL SOLUTION"
Thiabendazole paste	30	"THIBENZOLE PIG WORMER PASTE"

DRUG USE TIPS

1. **Read drug labels carefully.** Hundreds of changes are made in drug labels each year and many of these changes affect the way you should use drugs in treating your valuable animals.
2. Use drugs only in the animal species indicated on the label. Drugs meant for one kind of animal can cause adverse drug reactions or illegal drug residues in another species.
3. Always make sure you are giving the proper amount of drug for the kind and size of the animal you are treating. Overdosing can cause drug residue violations.
4. Make sure you are calculating pre-slaughter drug withdrawal times accurately. Remember, most withdrawal times begin with the last drug administration.
5. Always use the correct route of drug administration. Giving oral drugs by injection can cause loss of drug effectiveness and giving injectable drugs incorrectly can lead to adverse reactions, reduced effectiveness, illegal drug residues, and possibly the death of a fine animal.
6. Avoid "double-dosing" your animals. Using the same drug in the feed supply and then by injection can cause illegal residues.
7. Keep an accurate record of the drugs you use and identify the animals receiving the drugs. Sending an animal to market too soon after it has been treated or shipping a treated animal because it wasn't properly identified can be a costly mistake.
8. Good drug use records also help when you need professional animal health care. Your veterinarian needs to know how much and what kinds of drugs have been given before he can treat your animals effectively and safely.
9. When injecting animals, select your needles and injection sites with care. Depending on the animal—and sometimes the drug—the wrong needle size, spacing or number of injection sites, or the amount of drug per site can result in tissue damage, reduced drug effectiveness or illegal drug residues.
10. Remember, feeds containing drugs also can cause illegal residues. Make sure you have a reliable source of drug-free feed for your animals to eat during withdrawal periods and that your storage bins and feed troughs are cleaned thoroughly before withdrawal feed is put in them.

*** For a complete explanation of all the precautions you need to take in using any particular drug or feed medication, first consult the drug label or feed tag. If you have any questions about the proper use of any drugs see your feed dealer or veterinarian.

The material included in this presentation in part has been taken from the H.E.W. Publication, FDA 78-6032, Drug Use Guide, May, 1978.

Note: New research data may alter withdrawal times during the life of this publication. In all cases the drug user should follow the instructions for proper use in the drug labeling.

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