



DRUG USE GUIDE:

Beef Cattle & Calves

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1. Most of the drugs used in the beef 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.
2. **Failure to properly withdraw a drug before slaughter** can result in marketing delays, condemnation of cattle and/or regulatory actions under the Federal Food and Drug Laws.
3. 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.**
4. 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 time begins when the animal stops drinking water or eating feed containing the drug.

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BEEF CATTLE DRUG LIST

INJECTABLES

Active Ingredients	Withdrawal Days	Brand Name Examples
Dihydrostreptomycin	30	VARIOUS TRADE NAMES
Erythromycin	14	"GALLIMYCIN"
Levamisole phosphate	7	"RIPERCOL L" "TRAMISOL"
Oxytetracycline	15	"TERRAMYCIN 100"
Oxytetracycline	18	"OXT-TET 50" "OXT-TET 100"
Oxytetracycline	19	"AQUACHEL" "OXYVET"
Oxytetracycline	20	"OXYJECT"
Oxytetracycline	22	"OXYETRACYCLINE HCL" "TERRAMYCIN"
Procaine Penicillin G	5	"PRO-PEN G" in aqueous solution
Procaine Penicillin G and dihydrostreptomycin sulfate	30	"COMBIOTIC" "DISTRYCILLIN A.S." "MYCILLIN V" "PENSTREP" "PRO-PEN G in Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate"
Sulfadimethoxine	7	"ALBON" "AGRIBON"
Sulfamethazine	10	"SULMET"
Sulfathizole sodium and Sulfapyridine sodium	10	"SUL-THI-DINE" "SUL-TROL-E"
Tylosin	8	"TYLAN-50"

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

ORAL USE

Active Ingredients	Withdrawal Days	Brand Name Examples
Amprolium	1	"CORID"
Chlormadione acetate	28	"MATROL" "SKEDULE"
Chloretracycline hydrochloride	2 (350 mg/head)	"KLORTET"
Chloretracycline hydrochloride	3	"CHLORTETRACYCLINE SOLUBLE POWDER CONCENTRATE"
Chlortetracycline sulfamethazine	7	"AUREOMIX-S-700-E"
Diethylstilbestrol	14	"DIBESTROL"; "PELESTROL" "VI-GAIN"; "VITA-FAC"
<p><i>Note: FDA has proposed withdrawing approval for DES in food-producing animals. Pending the final decision after the hearings, four firms are still allowed to market DES for beef cattle. In the interim, the withdrawal period for DES has been governed by a U.S.D.A. Certification Program under which USDA Meat Inspection officials require a certificate signed by the producer before slaughter.</i></p>		
Famphur	4	"FAMIX"
Haloxon	7	"HALOX" "LOXON"
Levamisole	2	"LEVASOLE" "RIPERCOL L" "TRAMISOL"
Melengestrol acetate	2	"MGA-100"; MGA-500"
Ronnel	10	"TROLENE"
Sulfabromomethazine	10	"SULFABROM"
Sulfadimethoxine	7	"AGRIBON" "ALBON"
Sulfamethazine	10	"SULMET POWDER"
Sulfaquinoxaline	10	"SUL-NOX CONCENTRATE"
Thiabendazole	3	"MINTRATE" "MOORMANS E-Z EX WORMER" "OMNIZOLE" "THIBENZOLE"
Tetracycline hydrochloride	5	"TETRACHEL VET BULK 102" "TETRACYCLINE HCL-102" "TETRAMYCIN HCL SOLUBLE POWDER" "VETQUAMYCIN BULK-102"

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.

TOPICALS

Famphur	35	"ANCHOR FAMPHOR" "BO-ANA FAMPHUR" "PURINA GRUB KILL" "WARBEX FAMPHUR POUR-ON"
Fenthion	35 (add 45 days if retreated)	"TIGUVON POUR ON"
	45	"SPOTTON"
N-(Mercaptomethyl) phthalimide S-Phosphorodithioate	21	"KEMOLATE" "PROLATE I-E"

IMPLANTS

Diethylstilbestrol	120	VARIOUS BRAND NAMES
Progesterone and Estradiol benzoate	60	"SYNOVEX-S STEER FINISHING IMPLANTS"
Estradiol benzoate and Testosterone propionate	60	"SYNOVEX-H"
Zeranol	65	"RALGRO IMPLANTS"

BEEF CALF DRUG LIST

CALF DRUGS (Injectable use)

Active Ingredients	Withdrawal Days	Brand Name Examples
Sodium Sulfachlorpyridazine	5	"PRINZONE INJECTION" "VETISULID INJECTABLE"
Sulfadimethoxine	7	"AGRIBON" "ALBON"
Dihydrostreptomycin Erythromycin Levamisol Oxytetracycline Tylosin	Procaine Penicillin G Procaine Penicillin G and dihydrostreptomycin Sulfamethazine	Withdrawal times for these drugs are listed in the Beef Cattle section of this publication.

Note: New research data may alter withdrawal times during the life of this publication. Follow the instructions for proper use in the drug labeling, feed tag or insert.

CALF DRUGS (Oral use)

Chlorhexidine dihydrochloride and dihydrostreptomycin sulfate	3	"NOLVASORB SUSPENSION"
Chlortetracycline hydrochloride	1	"ANCHOR PNEUMONIA/ CALF SCOUR BOLUSES" "VI-MYCIN"
Chlortetracycline hydrochloride	2 (350 mg/head)	"KLORTET"
Chlortetracycline hydrochloride	3	"CHLORTETRACYCLINE SOLUBLE POWDER CONCENTRATE"
Chlortetracycline hydrochloride	10 (5 mg/lb)	"KLORTET"
Chlortetracycline bisulfate	3	"CTC BISULFATE POWDER"
Dihydrostreptomycin	30	NUMEROUS BRAND NAMES
Streptomycin	2	"BIOTEC 25%" "VETSTREP 25%"
Sulfachlorpyridazine	7	"PRINZONE" "VETISULID"
Sulfamethazine, streptomycin, phthalysulfathiazole and kaolin	10	"SULFASTREP"
Tetracycline hydrochloride	12	"PANMYCIN BOLUS"
Amprolium Chlortetracycline Chlortetracycline and sulfamethazine	Famphur Haloxon Levamisole Ronnel	Sulfabromethazine Sulfamethazine Sulfadimethoxine Tetracycline

Withdrawal times for these drugs and drugs for topical use in calves are listed in the Beef Cattle section of this publication.

CALF DRUGS (Implants)

Zeranol	65	"RALGRO"
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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.
 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 has in part been taken from the H.E.W. Publication, FDA 78-6015, Drug Use Guide, July, 1978.

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