Your Veterinary Accreditation is Expiring on August 2!

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Accredited veterinarians will need to elect to participate in the newly revised National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP) before August 2 in order to keep their accreditation.

Why Change Now?

The US Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has enhanced its accreditation program to help meet the demands of a global market and threats of emerging diseases. During the past decade, the United States has seen the incursion of several foreign animal diseases (FADs). In most cases, the FADs have been successfully eliminated with the veterinary practitioner as the first line of defense. Additionally, there has been an increase in live animal export document requests growing from approximately 4,000 to 15,000 in the past five years. Most of these requests start with the efforts of an accredited veterinarian. Now, more than ever, APHIS depends upon accredited veterinarians to carry out many of the programs and services designed to safeguard public and animal health.

"These changes will promote the mutual respect and professional partnership between APHIS, accredited veterinarians, and State animal health officials," said Dr. Tim Cordes, senior staff veterinarian with NVAP. The enhanced program will strengthen accredited veterinarians' understanding of the program and increase their knowledge on current animal health issues, Dr. Cordes said, adding that it will also allow for the administration of a consistent and uniform program.

What You Need to Know

The revised program has two accreditation categories (see below) in place of the current single category, adding requirements for supplemental training with renewal of accreditation every three years, and providing for accreditation specializations. Veterinarians accredited as of February 1, 2010, must elect to participate in the NVAP as a Category I or Category II veterinarian; otherwise, their accreditation will expire August 2.

Category I animals: All animals except: food and fiber species, horses, birds, farm-raised aquatic animals, all other livestock species, and zoo animals that can transmit exotic animal diseases to livestock.

Category II animals: All animals.

What You Need to Do and When

Veterinarians need to select an accreditation category and submit a VS Form 1-36A, the National Veterinary Accreditation Program Application Form, by August 2, 2010 or their accreditation will expire. This form is available on-line at www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap (click on Instructions for Currently Accredited Veterinarians) or through the State Veterinarian or USDA Area Veterinarian- In-Charge for each state.

How the Supplemental Training Works

APHIS is developing education programs for accredited veterinarians, and supplemental training is expected to be available online in December. Category I veterinarians will be required to take three units of supplemental training and Category II veterinarians will need six units. A unit is approximately one hour.

Online training modules have been created by the Iowa State University Center for Food Security and Public Health, and will be free to US veterinarians. Paper or CD copies will be available for the cost of production and shipping for those without computer access. Training may be presented at various professional meetings. And in 2012, organizations offering accreditation-relevant training through meetings may apply to have such training added to the list of APHIS-approved supplemental training.

For more information see www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap

Act Now!

"The response to the new program has been excellent," said Dr. Tim Cordes.

Dr. Cordes and other APHIS NVAP veterinarians and staff have been speaking and exhibiting at veterinary meetings as part of an outreach and education campaign to alert the profession to the changes. He added, "We're encouraging veterinarians to sign up as soon as possible to avoid a paperwork backlog."

For information and to access forms see www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap

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Appreciation is extended to each board member for volunteering their time and expertise to review articles for *The Bovine Practitioner*.

American Association of Bovine Practitioners

Prudent Drug Usage Guidelines

The production of safe and wholesome animal products for human consumption is a primary goal of members of the AABP. In reaching that goal, the AABP is committed to the practice of preventive immune system management through the use of vaccines, parasiticides, stress reduction and proper nutritional management. The AABP recognizes that proper and timely management practices can reduce the incidence of disease and therefore reduce the need for antimicrobials; however, antimicrobials remain a necessary tool to manage infectious disease in beef and dairy herds. In order to reduce animal pain and suffering, to protect the economic livelihood of beef and dairy producers, to ensure the continued production of foods of animal origin, and to minimize the shedding of zoonotic bacteria into the environment and potentially the food chain, prudent use of antimicrobials is encouraged. Following are general guidelines for the prudent therapeutic use of antimicrobials in beef and dairy cattle.

1. The veterinarian's primary responsibility to the client is to help design management, immunization, housing and nutritional programs that will reduce the incidence of disease and the need for antimicrobials.

2. Antimicrobials should be used only within the confines of a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship; this includes both dispensing and issuance of prescriptions.

3. Veterinarians should properly select and use antimicrobial drugs.
   a. Veterinarians should participate in continuing education programs that include therapeutics and emerging and/or development of antimicrobial resistance.
   b. The veterinarian should have strong clinical evidence of the identity of the pathogen causing the disease, based upon clinical signs, history, necropsy examination, laboratory data and past experience.
   c. The antimicrobial selected should be appropriate for the target organism and should be administered at a dosage and route that are likely to achieve effective levels in the target organ.
   d. Product choices and regimens should be based on available laboratory and package insert information, additional data in the literature, and consideration of the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of the drug.
   e. Antimicrobials should be used with specific clinical outcome(s) in mind, such as fever reduction, return of mastitic milk to normal, or to reduce shedding, contagion and recurrence of disease.
   f. Periodically monitor herd pathogen susceptibility and therapeutic response, especially for routine therapy such as dry cow intramammary antibiotics, to detect changes in microbial susceptibility and to evaluate antimicrobial selections.
   g. Use products that have the narrowest spectrum of activity and known efficacy *in vivo* against the pathogen causing the disease problem.
   h. Antimicrobials should be used at a dosage appropriate for the condition treated for as short a period of time as reasonable, i.e., therapy should be discontinued when it is apparent that the immune system can manage the disease, reduce pathogen shedding and minimize recurrence of clinical disease or development of the carrier state.
   i. Antimicrobials of lesser importance in human medicine should be used in preference to newer generation drugs that may be in the same class as drugs currently used in humans if this can be achieved while protecting the health and safety of the animals.
   j. Antimicrobials labeled for use for treating the condition diagnosed should be used whenever possible. The label, dose, route, frequency and duration should be followed whenever possible.
   k. Antimicrobials should be used extra-label only within the provisions contained within AMDUCA regulations.
   l. Compounding of antimicrobial formulations should be avoided.
   m. When appropriate, local therapy is preferred over systemic therapy.
   n. Treatment of chronic cases or those with a poor chance of recovery should be avoided. Chronic cases should be removed or isolated from the remainder of the herd.
   o. Combination antimicrobial therapy should be discouraged unless there is information to show an increase in efficacy or suppression of resistance development for the target organism.
   p. Prophylactic or metaphylactic use of antimicrobials should be based on a group, source or production unit evaluation rather than being utilized as standard practice.
   q. Drug integrity should be protected through proper handling, storage and observation of the expiration date.

4. Veterinarians should endeavor to ensure proper on-farm drug use.
   a. Prescription or dispensed drug quantities should be appropriate to the production-unit size and expected need so that stockpiling of antimicrobials on the farm is avoided.
   b. The veterinarian should train farm personnel who use antimicrobials on indications, dosages, withdrawal times, route of administration, injection site precautions, storage, handling, record keeping and accurate diagnosis of common diseases. The veterinarian should ensure that labels are accurate to instruct farm personnel on the correct use of antimicrobials.
   c. Veterinarians are encouraged to provide written guidelines to clients whenever possible to describe conditions and instructions for antimicrobial use on the farm or unit.

PRODUCT INFORMATION
NADA 141-299, Approved by FDA.

Resflor GOLD
Florfenicol and Flunixin Meglumine

(Florfenicol and Flunixin Meglumine)
Antimicrobial/Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug

For subcutaneous use in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle only. Not for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older or in calves to be processed for veal.

BRIEF SUMMARY: For full presribing information, see package insert.

INDICATION: RESFLOR GOLD® is indicated for treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, Histophilus somni,* and *Mycoplasma bovis,* and control of BRD-associated pyrexia in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Do not use in animals that have shown hypersensitivity to florfenicol or flunixin.

WARNINGS: NOT FOR HUMAN USE. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. This product contains material that can be irritating to skin and eyes. Avoid direct contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. In case of accidental eye exposure, flush with water for 15 minutes. In case of accidental skin exposure, wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists. Accidental injection of this product may cause local irritation. Consult a physician immediately. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information.

For customer service or to obtain a copy of the MSDS, call 1-800-211-3573. For technical assistance or to report suspected adverse reactions, call 1-800-219-9286.

Not for use in animals intended for breeding purposes. The effects of florfenicol on bovine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined. Toxicity studies in dogs, rats, and mice have associated the use of florfenicol with testicular degeneration and atrophy. NSAIDs are known to have potential effects on both parturition and the estrous cycle. There may be a delay in the onset of estrus if flunixin is administered during the prostaglandin phase of the estrous cycle. The effects of flunixin on imminent parturition have not been evaluated in a controlled study. NSAIDs are known to have the potential to delay parturition through a tocolytic effect.

RESFLOR GOLD®, when administered as directed, may induce a transient reaction at the site of injection and underlying tissues that may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter.

RESIDUE WARNINGS: Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 38 days of treatment. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Use of florfenicol in this class of cattle may cause milk residues. A withdrawal period has not been established in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Transient inappetence, diarrhea, decreased water consumption, and injection site swelling have been associated with the use of florfenicol in cattle. In addition, anaphylaxis and collapse have been reported post-approval with the use of another formulation of florfenicol in cattle.

In cattle, rare instances of anaphylactic-like reactions, some of which have been fatal, have been reported, primarily following intravenous use of flunixin meglumine.

Made in Germany
Intervet Inc. Roseland, NJ 07068

Mav 2009 US 3448 IV

PRODUCT INFORMATION

NADA 141-265, Approved by FDA.

NuflorGOLD (florfenicol)®

For Subcutaneous Use in Beef and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle Only

Not for Use in Female Dairy Cattle 20 Months of Age or Older or in Calves to be Processed for Veal

BRIEF SUMMARY (For full Prescribing Information, see package insert.)

INDICATION: NUFLOR GOLD® is indicated for treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, Histophilus somni,* and *Mycoplasma bovis* in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle.

RESIDUE WARNINGS: Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 44 days of treatment. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Use of florfenicol in this class of cattle may cause milk residues. A withdrawal period has not been established in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

WARNINGS: NOT FOR HUMAN USE. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. This product contains materials that can be irritating to skin and eyes. Avoid direct contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. In case of accidental eye exposure, flush with water for 15 minutes. In case of accidental skin exposure, wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists. Accidental injection of this product may cause local irritation. Consult a physician immediately. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information.

For customer service, to report suspected adverse reactions, or to obtain a copy of the MSDS, call 1-800-211-3573.

PRECAUTIONS: Not for use in animals intended for breeding purposes. The effects of florfenicol on bovine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined. Toxicity studies in dogs, rats, and mice have associated the use of florfenicol with testicular degeneration and atrophy.

Subcutaneous injection in cattle can cause a transient local tissue reaction that may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Transient inappetence, diarrhea, decreased water consumption, and injection site swelling have been associated with the use of florfenicol in cattle. In addition, anaphylaxis and collapse have been reported post-approval with the use of another formulation of florfenicol in cattle.

Made in Germany

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Introducing

NUFLOR GOLD

Treats BRD associated with the four major bacterial pathogens, including *Mycoplasma bovis.*

Works against the four major bacteria associated with BRD: *Mannheimia haemolytica, Histophilus somni, Pasteurella multocida* and *Mycoplasma bovis.*

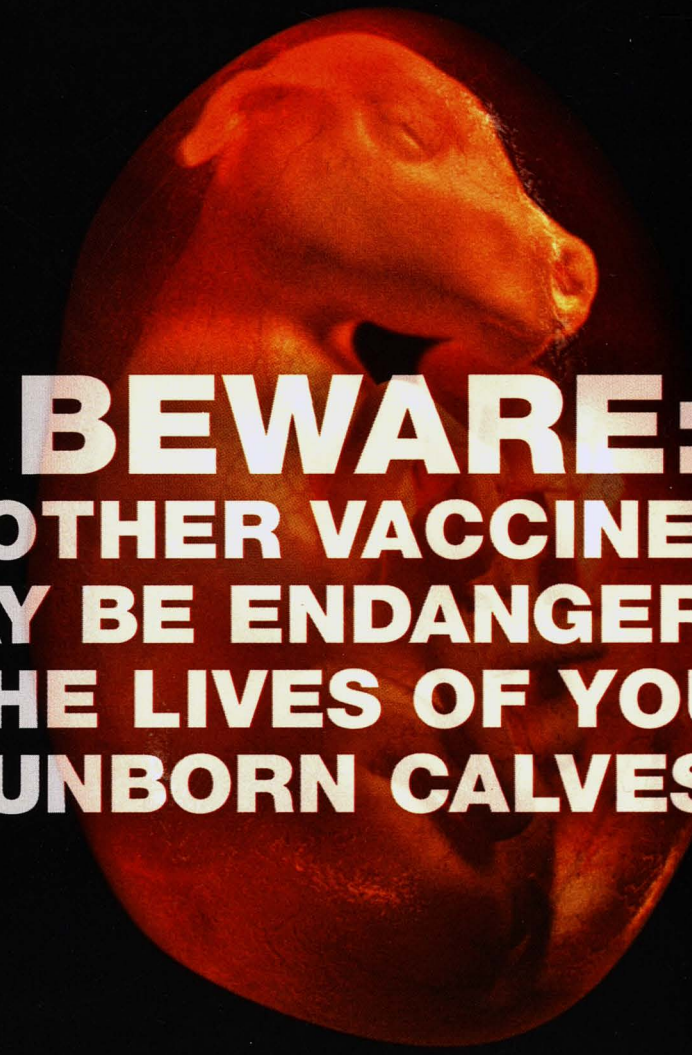
See your Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health representative or animal health supplier.

NuflorGOLD
(florfenicol)

www.nuflorgold.com

Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older, as use in lactating dairy cattle may cause milk residues.
Not for use in animals intended for breeding. Do not use for calves to be processed for veal.
Full product information found on page 162.

Intervet
Schering-Plough Animal Health



BEWARE:
OTHER VACCINES MAY BE ENDANGERING THE LIVES OF YOUR UNBORN CALVES.

If you think other vaccines offer more protection than Bovi-Shield GOLD® FP,®* think again.

FACT: Bovi-Shield GOLD FP helps prevent IBR abortions for 365 days. Vista,® Express® FP and Pyramid® don't.

FACT: Preventing PI calves is more important than preventing fetal infections. Bovi-Shield GOLD FP is labeled to prevent BVD PI calves and offer a duration of immunity for 365 days. Vista, Express FP and Pyramid can't make that claim.

FACT: More veterinarians recommend Bovi-Shield GOLD FP over any other modified-live reproductive vaccine.[1]

No wonder other vaccines try to compare to Bovi-Shield GOLD.

Bovi-Shield GOLD®

*LABEL INDICATIONS: The Bovi-Shield GOLD line and PregGuard® GOLD FP® 10 are approved for use in pregnant cows and heifers and calves nursing pregnant cows, provided the cows were previously vaccinated according to label directions with any Bovi-Shield GOLD FP or PregGuard GOLD FP 10 vaccine. Please see label for complete details.

[1]MDI MAT ending February 2009.

Pfizer Animal Health