What Did FDA Say About Antibiotics in Food Animals?

How to Respond?

Presenters
Jim Pettigrew
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Opening Remarks
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First Comments
• The debate is done
• Antibiotics are not eliminated
• 3 years
• Challenging – not disastrous

The Limits
• Food-producing animals
• Use in feed and water
• Medically important antibiotics

Medically Important Antibiotics
• All except:
  – Ionophores
  – Carbadox
  – Bacitracins
  – Flavomycins
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The Policies

- No use for production purposes
- Use for disease prevention allowed
- All under veterinary supervision or oversight

Voluntary

- Antibiotic producers voluntarily change labels:
  - Withdraw production labels
  - Change OTC to VFD
- Not voluntary at farm

Veterinary Oversight and Supervision

Dr. Lawrence D. Firkins, DVM, MS, MBA
Assistant Dean, Public Engagement
Professor, Pathobiology

Proposed Changes to VFD are Intended to Improve the Efficiency of the Program

- Established in 2001, streamlining the current process is critical to facilitating transition of marketing status from OTC to VFD
- Proposal is intended to clarify and increase the flexibility of administration requirements for the use of VFD drugs
- Proposed changes will result in greater veterinary oversight and supervision of feed and water use antimicrobials to treat, control, and prevent disease in food animals

Increased Flexibility for Licensed Veterinarians Issuing VFDs

- Proposed requirement would state a licensed veterinarian can issue a VFD for animals under his or her "supervision or oversight" in the course of his or her professional practice and is "in compliance with all applicable veterinary licensing and practice requirements"
- VCPR requirement would be removed
- Veterinary profession and state licensing boards would determine criteria for veterinary professional conduct

Continued Access to Category I Type A Medicated Articles by Unlicensed Mills

- Change would allow unlicensed feed mills to continue to have access to Type A medicated articles they currently use when these drugs change from OTC to VFD status
- Proposal is to eliminate the current automatic classification of VFD drugs to Category II
- Category I drugs could then become VFD drugs and remain available through the current feed mill distribution system
Increased Flexibility for Animal Producers Purchasing VFD Feeds

- Identify premises where animals located as well as species and production class as opposed to identifying specific animals or veterinarians, at their discretion, can provide more detailed identifying information
- Duration of use and approximate number of animals to be fed under VFD, eliminating the quantity of feed requirement
- Allow veterinarian to issue VFD that authorizes access to VFD drug for up to 6 months (except when expiration specified on label) for a specific disease etiology

Lower Recordkeeping Burden for all Involved Parties

- Reduce record retention time from two years to one year
- If transmitted electronically, delivery of hard copy of VFD order no longer required
- Verbal communication of VFD still not allowed
- Extralabel use is not permitted – statement required to appear on VFD

Actions on Proposed Changes to VFD

- Discuss your disease management protocols and these proposed changes with your veterinarian
- This is a proposed rule on VFD and is subject to change
- Submit a formal comment to the FDA individually or through a professional association by March 12, 2014
- https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2013/12/12/2013-29696/veterinary-feed-directive

Summary

- No use for production purposes
- Use for disease prevention allowed
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Biosecurity

- Animals get diseases from animals
  - Direct contact – boots, coveralls, trucks, etc.
- Use all in-all out production
  - Clean, disinfect, and heat barn between groups
- Never co-mingle among sites
  - Reduce comingling within a site as much as possible

How to Respond

Dr. Hans H. Stein, PhD
Department of Animal Sciences
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Vaccinate animals as needed
- Vaccination can prevent some diseases
- Use vaccines as recommended
  - Remember correct storage
- Vaccines do not create resistance

Provide proper environment
- Provide proper shelter without draft
- If animals are kept indoors, make sure ventilation system is managed properly
- Manage barn temperature

Wean pigs as late as possible
- Most economical to wean pigs between 21 and 28 d of age
- Later weaned pigs are easier to wean without antibiotics
- Require less medication
- Reduced cost of feed

Feed additives
- Acidifiers, probiotics, essential oils, and others
- Active proteins
- Zinc and copper have antimicrobial properties
- No alternatives as universally effective as antibiotics
- Each alternative is unique and should be evaluated before use

Closing Remarks
Dr. James E. Pettigrew
Professor Emeritus
Department of Animal Sciences

Timeline
- Intentions for label changes
  - 3 months
- Full implementation
  - 3 years
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The Documents
• Guidance 209: Policy
• Guidance 213: Implementation
• Revision of VFD rules
  – (open for comments)

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1 Hour of CE Credit for Veterinarians
• Please send
  – name and address
  – email address
  – licensing state and license number
• ope@vetmed.illinois.edu
• Will receive a PDF of your CE certificate

Questions
Jim Pettigrew  Larry Firkins  Hans Stein

Webinar has been pre-approved by ARPAS for 1 Continuing Education Unit

Special Thanks to University of Illinois Extension Animal Systems Team

For more information
http://Go.Illinois.edu/antibiotics