New Antibiotics

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OHIO SWINE HEALTH SYMPOSIUM
MARCH 18TH, 2015
New Antibiotics

- Baytril
- Enroflox
- Draxxin 25
- Pulmotil AC
- Florvio
- Aivlosin
- Aueromix 10/10 & 40/40
- Skycis (kind of...)
Baytril

Administration:
- Subcutaneous or intramuscular

Longevity
- Lasts around two days in the pig

Labeled for:
- Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia
- Pasturella multocida
- Haemophilus parasuis
- Streptococcus suis
- Bordetella bronchiseptica
- Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae
- **Control of Colicobacillosis**
  - Administration should be initiated within the first 60 days post weaning when clinical signs are present in at least 2% of the animals in the group

Withdraw:
- 5 days
Enroflox 100

Active Ingredient:
- Enrofloxacin

Administration:
- Subcutaneous

Labeled for:
- Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia
- Pasteurella multocida
- Haemophilus parasuis
- Streptococcus suis

This label doesn't cover all the bacteria that Baytril does

Withdraw:
- 5 days
Draxxin 25

Draxxin reformulated for smaller pigs

Administration:
- 1 ml/ 22 lbs vs 0.24 ml/ 22 lbs

Longevity
- Lasts around 14 days in the body

Labeled for:
- Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae
- Pasteurella multocida
- Bordetella bronchiseptica
- Haemophilus parasuis
- Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae
- **NOT Streptococcus suis**

Withdraw: 5 days (same as Draxxin 100 mg)
Pulmotil AC

Active Ingredient:
- Tilmicosin

Dosage:
- One bottle of Pulmotil in 2.5 gallons of stock solution for 5 days

Labeled:
- Pasturella multocida
- Haemophilus parasuis

Withdraw:
- 7 days

Warning:
- Using another antibiotic in a similar class (ex. Draxxin) is not advised when you are using Pulmotil in the water

• PRRS
  - Using Pulmotil in the feed and water with some of our PRRS outbreak
Florvio

Active ingredient
- Florfenicol
- Injectable version in cattle- Nuflor

Administration:
- Fill the bottle to the fill line. Add the contents to the bucket and mix thoroughly. Run the water medicator for 5 days.

Labeled:
- Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia
- Pasturella multocida
- Streptococcus suis
- Salmonella cholerasuis

Withdraw:
- 16 days
Aivlosin

Active Ingredient:
- Tyvalosin tartrate

Administration:
- One 160 gram packet in four gallons of stock solution or one 400 gram packet in 10 gallons of stock solution for five days

Labeled:
- Lawsonia intracellularis
- NOT effective against gram negatives such as E. coli and Salmonella

Withdraw:
- If used as labeled, no recommended withdraw is documented
Aureomix S 10/10 & Aureomix S 40/40

Aureomix S 10/10
- Replacement for ASP 250
- Contains 10 g/lb of CTC and 10 g/lb of Sulfamethazine **without the Penicillin of ASP 250**
- Type B premix
- Withdraw: 15 days prior to slaughter
- Available in May

Aureomix S 40/40
- Replacement for Aureomix 500 Granular
- Contains 40 g/lb of CTC and 40 g/lb of Sulfamethazine
- Type A premix
  - Feed mill must hold FDA feed mill license
- Withdraw: 15 days prior to slaughter
Skycis

Active Ingredient
- Narasin

Ionophore and not an antibiotic

Labeled:
- Increased feed efficiency and weight gain when feed for at least four weeks in growing-finishing pigs

Withdraw:
- No withdraw is required when used as on the label

Warning:
- Do not use Denegard at the same time that Skycis is in the feed
- Issues with the heart can potentially occur
Penicillin G Procaine

The withdrawal period for injectable penicillin is 52-60 days

But it says 7 days on the bottle...
- only if you give the dose on the bottle: 1ml/100 lbs

If you are giving more than that, you need a prescription and you need to follow the extended withdrawal

Monitoring does happen and residues are traced back and investigated at the source
A New Way to Handle Antibiotics
New Way to Handle Antibiotics

Four ways we give antibiotics:

- Water
  - Over-the-Counter
- Feed
  - Over-the-Counter
  - VFD
- Injectable
  - Prescription
  - Over-the-Counter
- Oral Bolus
  - Over-the-Counter
What is Currently Allowed

◦ Treatment of disease
◦ Control of disease
◦ Prevention of disease
  ◦ Feed efficiency
  ◦ Growth Promotion
1. The use of **medically important** antimicrobial drugs in food-producing animals should be limited to those **uses that are considered necessary for assuring animal health**.

2. The use of **medically important** antimicrobial drugs in food-producing animals should be limited to those **uses that include veterinary oversight or consultation**.
So... what will change?

Growth promotion with feed antibiotics will no longer be allowed
- Tetracyclines: CTC, Aureomycin, NeoTerra
- Stafac (virginiamycin)

Use of medically important antibiotics in feed will need a VFD
- Can only use for treatment, control, and prevention
  - Tetracycline (CTC, Aureomycin, NeoTerra)
  - Tylan
  - Sulfamethazine (Aureomix)
  - Stefac for liver abscesses

Water medications will go from OTC to Rx
What won’t change?

Use of non-medically important antibiotics
  ◦ Ionophores (Rumensin, Skycis, etc)
  ◦ Coccidiosis treatment (Corid, Deccoxx, etc)
  ◦ Bacitracin (BMD)

Ability to use the same product currently for treatment, prevention, and control
  ◦ Will need a VFD

Extra-label use of feed medication has been illegal.... And will remain illegal

Feed mills can still carry antibiotics
  ◦ Will need a VFD from your veterinarian before you use the antibiotic the first time
  ◦ Will need to keep everything on file for 2 years
Veterinary Feed Directive

What is it?
- Script written by your veterinarian with a valid VCPR for the antibiotics
- Feedmill must have VFD before giving you the antibiotics or putting it in your feed
- Feedmills must notify the FDA (once)
- Length of script (six months)
- Records kept for 2 years

Pulmotil
- This is already done for pulmotil in the feed
Timeline

States will be in charge of:
- Determining what the parameters of the VCPR

Looking at December 2016 for when changes will be enforced

Antibiotic companies are encouraged to remove growth promotion and feed efficiency off the label for the medically important drugs already
"My horoscope's really weird today - what does 'B.L.T.' stand for?"