



**Teaming up for
animal health, in the
interest of animals,
their owners and
society at large**

Milk Antibiotic Residues Violation

Project Ukraine

December 2017 (30 minutes)

Drs. Ing. Ryan van Egmond

GD Animal Health



Every morning in Africa, a gazelle wakes up

It knows that it must run faster than the
fastest lion or it will be killed



Every morning in Africa, a lion wakes up

It knows that it must outrun the slowest gazelle or it
will starve to death



It doesn't matter whether you are a Lion or a Gazelle

When the sun comes up,
you'd better be running!



Consequences of milk residues violation

- Economic loss for the farm not salable milk
- Interfere with processes in the milk factory
 - Cheese production
 - Yoghurt production etc.
- Human risk bacteria resistance

**Avoiding the
“accident”
is the key to prevent
contaminated milk!**

10 common reasons antibiotic contamination occurs in bulk tank milk

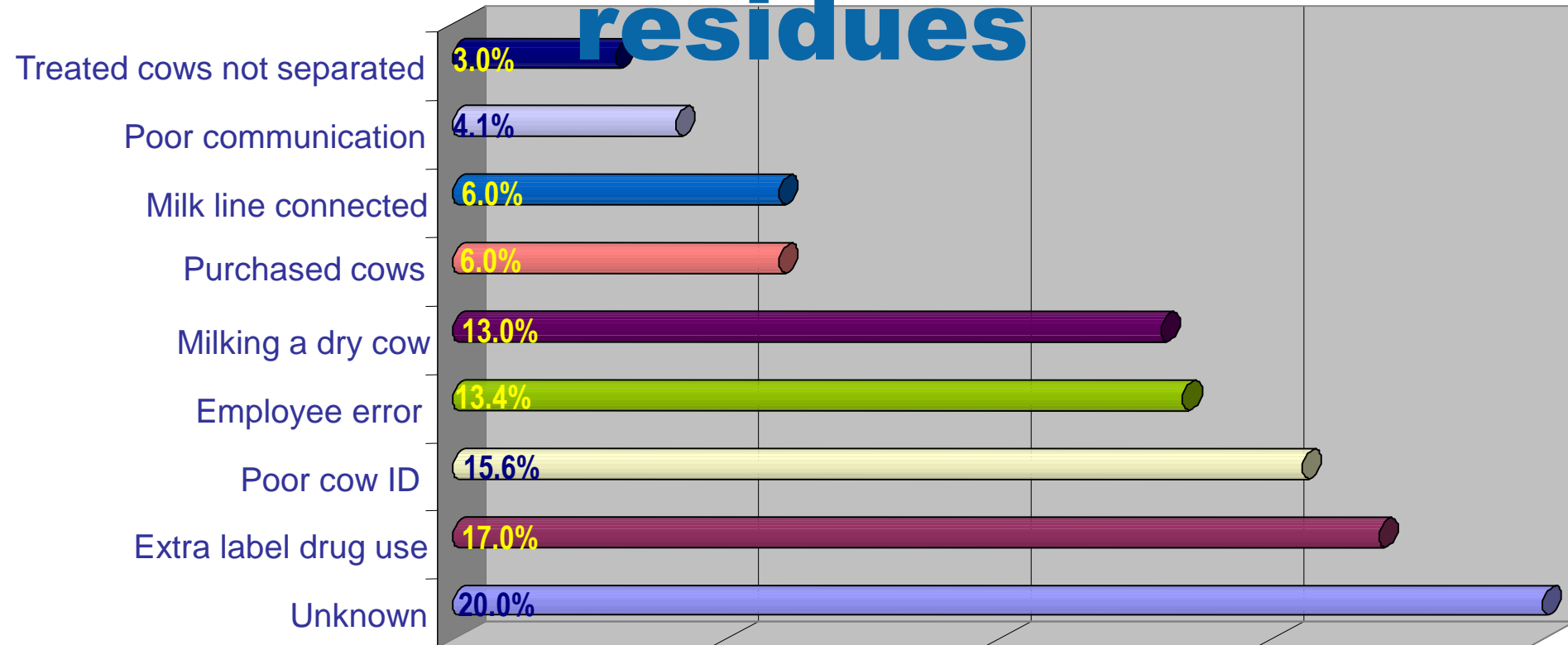
1. Milk from a treated cow was accidentally routed into the pipeline.
2. An antibiotic-treated dry cow was unintentionally milked.
3. Milking an antibiotic-treated cow before milking untreated cows. The milking unit was not cleaned and sanitized between uses.
4. Lactating cows were purchased and the new owner was unaware of recent antibiotic treatments prior to sale.
5. One quarter of a cow was treated for mastitis and withheld from the bulk tank. However, milk from the other three quarters was NOT withheld and was permitted to enter the pipeline.

10 common reasons antibiotic contamination occurs in bulk tank milk

6. Equipment used to milk treated cows was handled carelessly; for example, vacuum from the milk pipeline was used to operate dump-milk buckets.
7. All antibiotic-treated cows were milked last, but the milk line was not diverted from the bulk tank.
8. Antibiotic residues remained in the milk of a cow that was treated in an extra-label fashion. These are the cows which should be tested individually.
9. Medicated feed was accidentally mixed into the lactating-cow feed.
10. Cows drank from a medicated footbath.

Most common causes of AB

residues



Education is the key to success

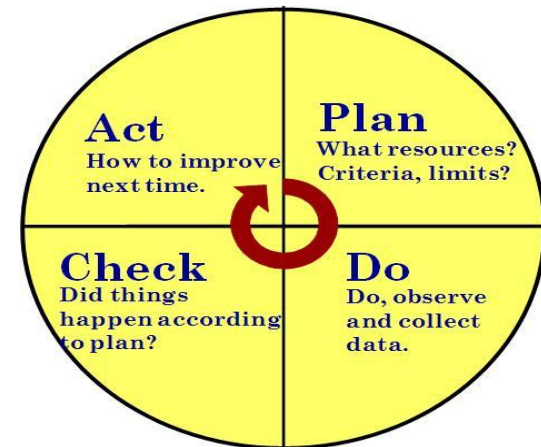
- Treated cow identification is clear for all farm employees.
- First identify with two different forms of semi-permanent identification before administration of the drug.
- These may include leg bands, chalk marks, tail tape, neck chains, or some other form of secure identification that can be easily removed when the withholding period has expired.

Education is the key to success

- The sick pen is milked last
- Separate dry cows immediately after dry of
- Use standardized treatment programs & treatment records (vet can help)
- Neatly ordered veterinary drugs storage
- Follow label directions & withholding times
- Use approved products

How do you work on your farm?

Together with all the people involved in drug treatment you should write procedures, what you think, is the best way to treat and identify animals on your farm



How do you work on your farm?

Make a simple treatment plan with for example B-lactam and Tetracycline (as few as possible drugs) antibiotics and use drugs with short withdrawal times!

Advantages:

- Easier to understand the treatment protocols
- Shortest risk period for violation
(with drugs with short withdrawal time)



**Milk residue violation is an
“accident”
preventing the “accident”
is the key to healthy
processable and salable
milk!**

Test the bulk tank not the COW

Over 85% of adulterations come from
a cow you would not have tested!



Dairymen, processors & veterinarians

If you suspect a problem?

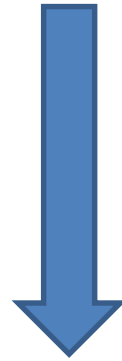
- Test de bulk tank
- Save a frozen sample from the tanker load, the bulk tank and the individual cow
- Call processor representative or veterinarian for assistance



Dairymen, processors & veterinarians

Low clinical mastitis incidence

Low bulk tank somatic cell count



Low antibiotic use!

Low change on antibiotic violation of milk!

We're talking about milk!

Questions?????

