

Name: Key

Junior Livestock Breed Identification - 2024

50 points

Instructions – For each picture choose the letter that indicates your answer for each livestock breed. You must fill in (bubble) the scantron sheet corresponding with the breed name in the breed identification section. Bubble your answers on the scantron sheet while you are at the breed identification station. You may fill out this sheet to keep and go over with your coach at the conclusion of the contest. Each question is worth 5 points.

1. B

2. H

3. T

4. O

5. Q

6. G

7. K

8. A

9. L

10. F

Breed Names – to be used to answer breed identification

Beef Breeds

- A. Brahman
- B. Hereford
- C. Maine Anjou
- D. Piedmontese
- E. Red Angus
- F. Santa Gertrudis
- G. Simmental

Goat Breeds

- H. Angora
- I. Boer

Sheep Breeds

- J. Corriedale
- K. Dorper
- L. Hampshire
- M. Merino
- N. Polled Dorset
- O. Suffolk

Swine Breeds

- P. Chester White
- Q. Duroc
- R. Hampshire
- S. Hereford
- T. Yorkshire

Before you leave the station complete the breed identification section on your scantron sheet.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



Name: _____

Key

Junior Equipment Identification - 2024

50 points

Instructions – For each piece of equipment choose the letter that indicates your answer. You must fill in (bubble) the scantron sheet corresponding with the equipment name in the equipment identification section. Bubble your answers on the scantron sheet while you are at the equipment identification station. You may fill out this sheet to keep and go over with your coach at the conclusion of the contest. Each question is worth 5 points.

1. Elastrator I
2. Nipple waterer M
3. AI catheter A
4. Barnes dehorner E
5. Heatmount detector K
6. Feeding tube J
7. Ear notcher G
8. Ribeye area grid P
9. Ear tag applicator H
10. Automatic dose syringe B

Equipment Names – to be used to answer equipment identification

- A. AI catheter
- B. Automatic dose syringe
- C. Backfat ruler
- D. Balling gun
- E. Barnes dehorner
- F. CIDR
- G. Ear notcher
- H. Ear tag applicator
- I. Elastrator
- J. Feeding tube
- K. Heatmount detector
- L. Hoof trimmers
- M. Nipple water
- N. Obstetrician snare
- O. Prolapse ring
- P. Ribeye area grid
- Q. Tooth nipper

Real
AI catheter
Heatmount
Ear notcher
REA grid

Before you leave the station complete the equipment identification section on your scantron sheet.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



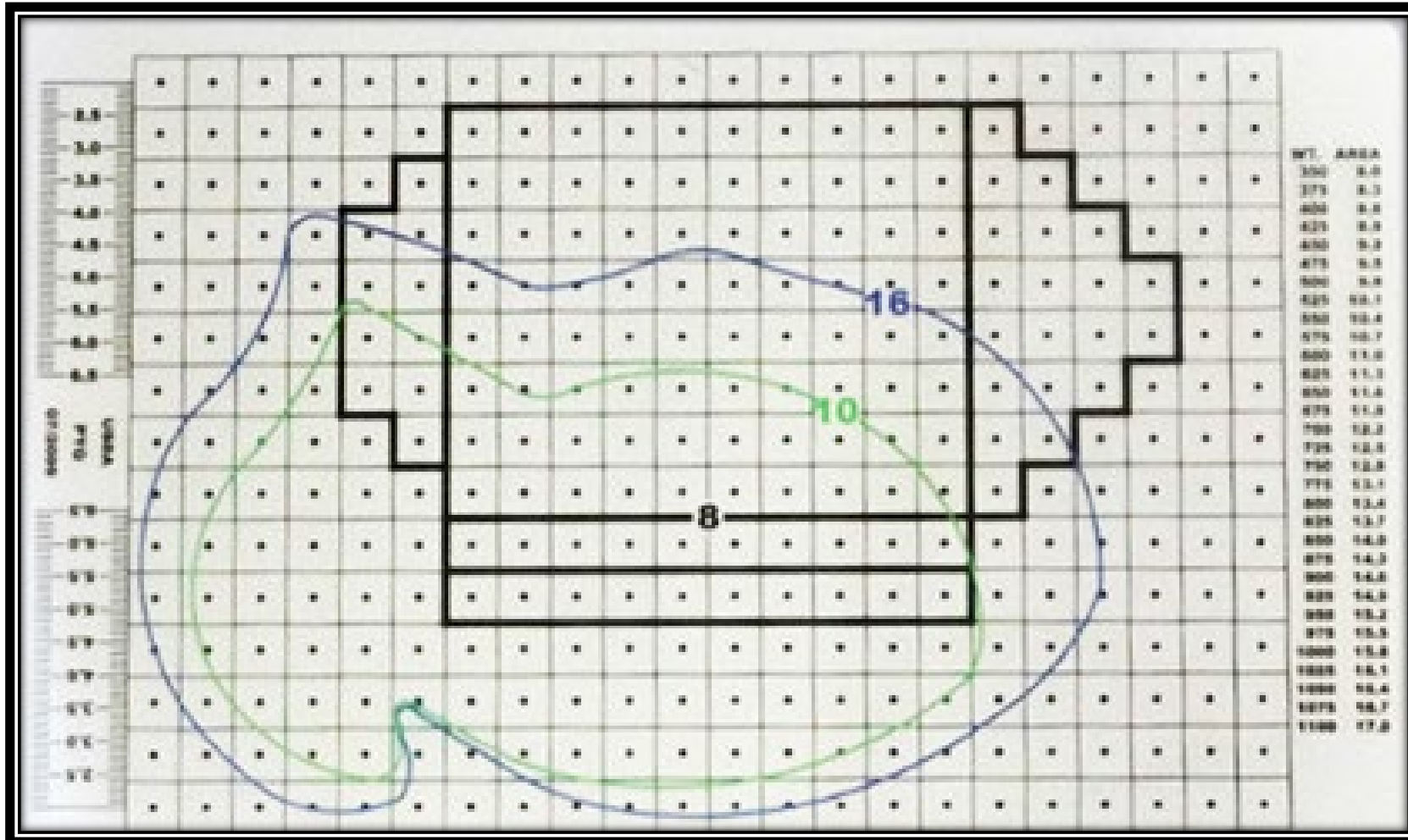
6.



7.



8.



10.



Name: Key

Junior Feed Identification - 2024

50 points

Instructions – For each feed choose the letter that indicates your answer for each feed name. You must fill in (bubble) the scantron sheet corresponding with the feed name in the feed identification section. Bubble your answers on the scantron sheet while you are at the feed identification station. You may fill out this sheet to keep and go over with your coach at the conclusion of the contest. Each question is worth 5 points.

1. Soybean meal L
2. Wheat middlings P
3. Salt (white) K
4. Blood meal A
5. Cracked shelled corn D
6. Copper sulfate B
7. Wheat O
8. Dried skim milk F
9. Gr. Limestone H
10. Dried beet pulp E

Feed names – to be used to answer feed identification

- A. Blood meal
- B. Copper sulfate
- C. Cottonseed meal
- D. Cracked shell corn
- E. Dried beet pulp
- F. Dried skim milk
- G. Fish meal
- H. Ground limestone
- I. Liquid molasses
- J. Oats (whole)
- K. Salt (white)
- L. Soybean meal
- M. Spray dried plasma protein
- N. Triticale (whole)
- O. Wheat (whole)
- P. Wheat middlings
- Q. Urea

Before you leave the station complete the feed identification section on your scantron sheet.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



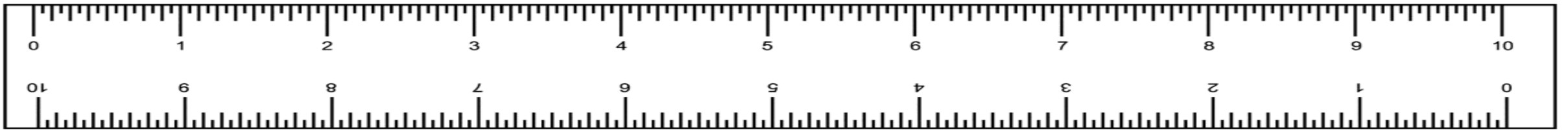
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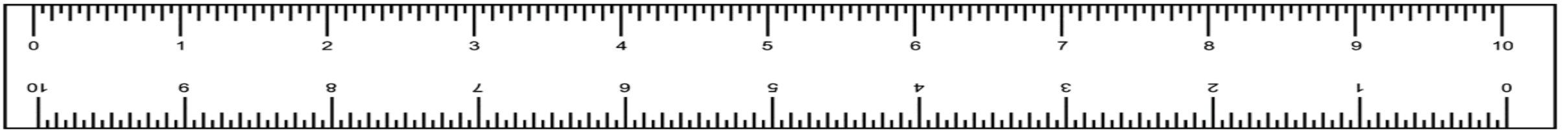
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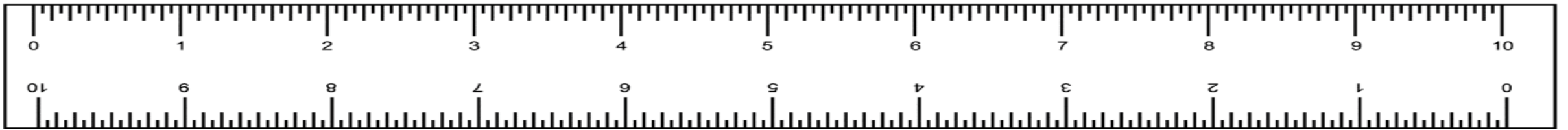
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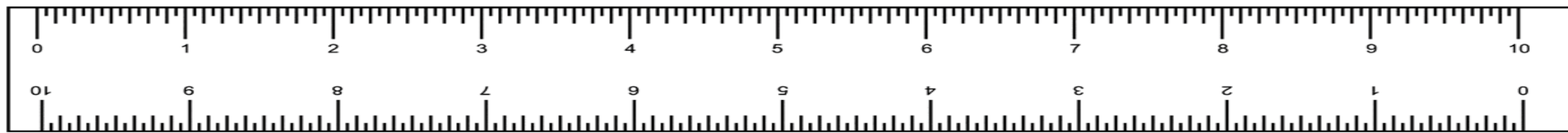
2.



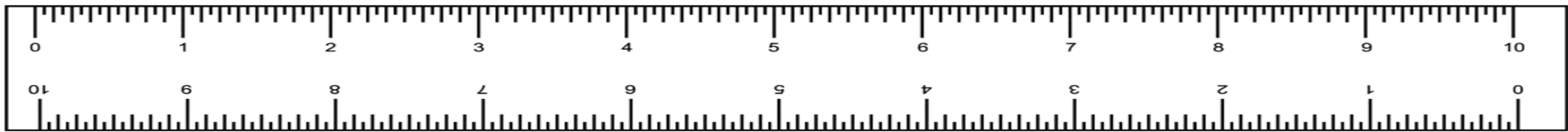
3.



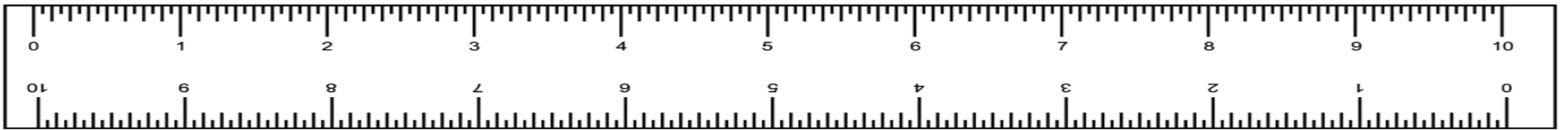
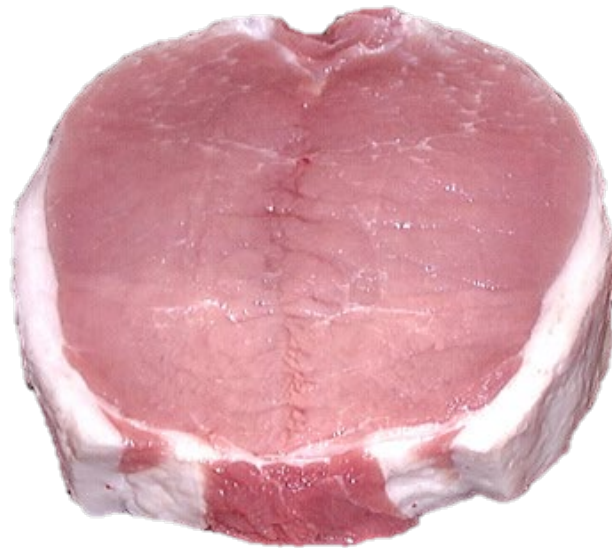
4.



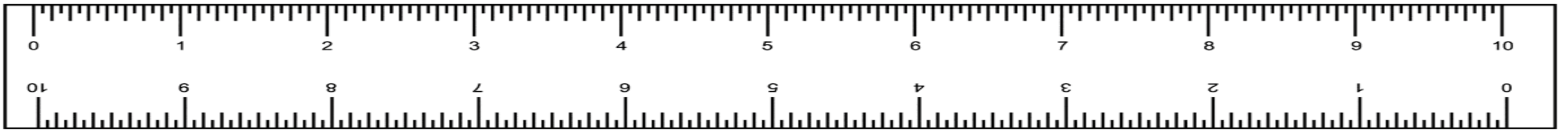
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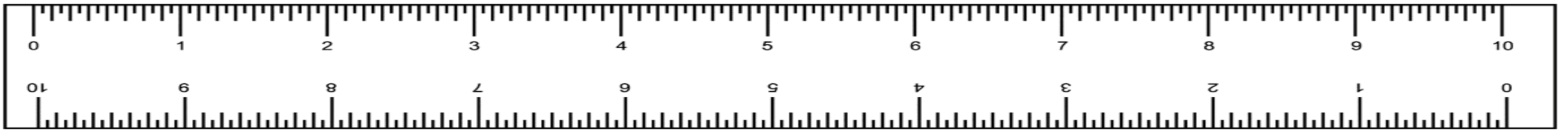
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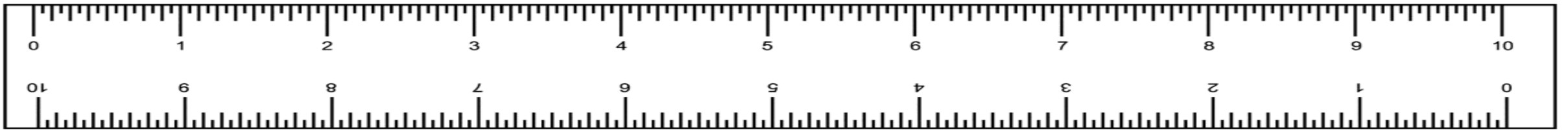
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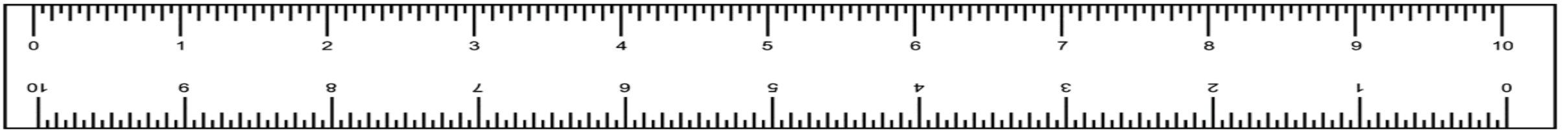
8.



9.



10.



Name: Key

Junior Exam - 2024

50 points

Instructions – For each question select the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question. You must fill in (bubble) your answers on the scantron sheet in the exam section. Bubble your answers on the scantron sheet while you are at the exam station. You may fill out this sheet to keep and go over with your coach at the conclusion of the contest. Each question is worth 2 points.

1. Ringworm is caused by a B.
a. Bacteria b. Fungus c. Parasite d. Virus
2. At slaughter which specie's hide is not removed? D
a. Cattle b. Goat c. Sheep d. Swine
3. C days of age is the standard weaning age for lambs.
a. 21 b. 30 c. 60 d. 205
4. Parturition refers to A in livestock.
a. Birthing b. Lactating c. Slaughtering d. Weaning
5. In beef cattle, body condition score range from B.
a. 1 to 5 b. 1 to 9 c. 1 to 20 d. High to Low
6. The chuck is part of a A carcass.
a. Beef b. Goat c. Lamb d. Swine

Before you leave the station complete the exam section on your scantron sheet.

Name: Key

7. Hereford cows return to estrus every B days.
a. 18 b. 21 c. 36 d. 45
8. D is a carbohydrate.
a. Canola meal b. Dicalcium phosphate c. Soybean meal d. Timothy hay
9. Which specie cannot contract soremouth from an infected animal? D
a. Goats b. Humans c. Sheep d. Swine
10. D is the highest quality grade in beef cattle.
a. 1 b. 5 c. Abundant d. Prime
11. C is a female porcine that has not given birth.
a. Ewe b. Filly c. Gilt d. Heifer
12. Which piece of equipment is not used to castrate lambs? A
a. Balling gun b. Elastrator c. Emasculator d. Emascutome
13. Which part is responsible for transporting urine and sperm/semen in a boar? D
a. Cervix b. Epididymis c. Prostate d. Urethra
14. During which month would a Suffolk ewe be in estrus? D
a. June b. March c. May d. October

Before you leave the station complete the exam section on your scantron sheet.

Name: Key

15. C is the most popular/numerous goat breed in the United States.
a. Angora b. Angus c. Boer d. Pygmy
16. C is the site of fetal development in a Texas Longhorn cow.
a. Liver b. Ovary c. Uterus d. Vagina
17. Which is not a mineral? C
a. Calcium b. Phosphorus c. Niacin d. Sodium
18. In cattle EPDs which category is a lower value preferred when selecting a bull to breed to first-calf heifers? A
a. Birth weight b. Scrotal circumference c. Weaning weight d. Yearling weight
19. A ewe and her lamb are placed in a C for a few days after being born in order to bond.
a. Creep pen b. Farrowing crate c. Lambing jug d. Quarantine barn
20. Which breed was developed in Texas? D
a. Chester White b. Polled Hereford c. Polypay d. Santa Gertrudis
21. C is a large fermentation vat that contains microbes.
a. Esophagus b. Omasum c. Rumen d. Small intestine
22. B is a type of permanent identification that uses liquid nitrogen.
a. Ear notching b. Freeze branding c. Hot iron branding d. Nose printing

Before you leave the station complete the exam section on your scantron sheet.

Name: Key

23. During what season of the year is bloat most common? B
a. Fall b. Spring c. Summer d. Winter

24. A buck's sex chromosomes are B.
a. XX b. XY c. YY d. ZZ

25. B is a young goat.
a. Calf b. Kid c. Kindle d. Lamb

Before you leave the station complete the exam section on your scantron sheet.

Name: Key

County: _____

Junior Individual Quality Assurance - 2024

50 points

Instructions – For each question select the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question. You must fill in (bubble) your answers on the scantron sheet in the quality assurance section. Bubble your answers on the scantron sheet while you are at the quality assurance station. You may fill out this sheet to keep and go over with your coach at the conclusion of the contest. Each question is worth 5 points.

A Boer goat farmer has a herd of 25 does all with recently born kids. As part of the herd health program the herd veterinarian has recommended the use of Durvet GoatVac C.D.-T®. Use the product label (last page) to answer the following questions or complete the sentence.

1. Which method is approved to administer GoatVac C.D.-T®? **C**
a. Intravenously b. Orally **c. Subcutaneously** d. Topically
2. When vaccinating a 15 pound kid **A** ml should be given.
a. 2 b. 4 c. 6 d. 8
3. Vaccinate kids prior to feeding rations containing **A**.
a. Concentrates b. Iron c. Vitamin D d. Water
4. How old should kids be when they receive their first dose? **C**
a. 6 months of age b. 15 days of age **c. 30 days of age** d. 60 days of age
5. GoatVac C.D.-T® should be stored at **B** °C.
a. -3 to 0 **b. 2 to 7** c. 15 to 20 d. 35 to 40

Before you leave the station complete the quality assurance section on your scantron sheet.

Name: Key

County: _____

6. *Clostridium perfringens* type B is a significant problem in the United States. **A**
a. False b. True
7. GoatVac C.D.-T® contains Thimerosal, which is a **C**.
a. Active ingredient b. Carbohydrate c. Preservative d. Protein
8. At what age is the booster dose given to kids? **D**
a. 4 week of age b. 6 months of age c. 30 days of age d. 60 days of age
9. What is the slaughter withdrawal time for GoatVac C.D.-T®? **B**
a. 10 days b. 21 days c. 30 days d. 60 days
10. It takes **C** weeks for tetanus protection to be established.
a. 0-1 b. 1-2 c. 3-4 d. 5-6



GoatVac C.D.-T[®]

Clostridium Perfringens Types C & D Tetanus Toxoid



INDICATIONS:

For use in healthy goats as an aid in the prevention of and enterotoxemia caused by *Clostridium perfringens* types B, C, and D. *Cl. Perfringens* Type B is not a significant problem in the United States. For long-term protection against tetanus.

FOR USE ON:

Goats

PRODUCT FEATURES:

- Safe for all ages
- USDA approved
- High efficacy against disease

CONTAINS:

Thimerosal as a preservative.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter. Shake well before use. Use entire contents when first opened. Store at 2° to 7° C. Do not freeze. Vaccinate sufficiently in advance of feeding concentrated rations to provide a minimum of 2 weeks after second dose for a adequate immunity to develop. Tetanus toxoid requires 3 to 4 weeks to establish effective protection that will last several months. Booster injections should be made annually, or, in event of injury, regardless of interval.

PRECAUTIONS:

Anaphylactoid reaction may occur following administration of products of this nature. If noted, administer adrenalin or equivalent.

DOSAGE and ADMINISTRATION:

Inject 2mL subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

Kids : Initial dose at pre-weaning (30 days of age), Booster at weaning (60 days of age), Annual Booster

Does/Nannies: Initial dose 60 days prior to kidding, Booster 3-4 weeks after initial dose, Booster 6 months after initial dose, Annual Booster

Bucks/Billies: Initial dose, Booster 3-4 weeks after initial dose, Annual Booster

PACKAGING:

20 mL (10 dose) bottle, 10 per case

UPC #: 7 45801 41302 3



DURVET, INC. ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS
P.O. Box 279 · Blue Springs, Missouri 64014 · 800/821-5570 · 816/229-9101
Fax 816/224-3080 · E-mail: info@durvet.com · www.durvet.com

JUNIOR RETAIL MEATS JUDGING

OFFICIAL: 1-3-2-4

CUTS: 2/3/5



1.



2.



3.



4.

JUNIOR HAY CLASS

OFFICIAL: 4-2-1-3

CUTS: 2/5/3









County: Key
Score: _____

Names: _____

TEAM

Junior Breeding & Marketing – 2024

200 points

Team Tasks:

Part A – Selection Questions (100 points)

Your team is selecting one Angus bull to purchase at Wildcat Farm Annual Bull Sale. Your team is looking for bull to breed to purebred Angus cows and heifers. The goal of your team’s herd is to produce animals that are superior both in phenotype and genotype. Female offspring are shown at the county and state fair, before entering the herd. Male offspring are sold to other purebred producers as herd bulls. Like all farms, your team wants to purchase a high-quality bull, but doesn’t want to break the bank.

Using pedigrees, EPDs, and photos answer the 10 questions. Circle your answers.

1. Which bull is the youngest? 10pt

- 1 2 3 4 5

2. Which bull’s offspring should have the greatest chance to stamp “Choice” for a quality grade? 10pt

- 1 2 3 4 5

3. Which bull is the straightest in his rear legs? 10pt

- 1 2 3 4 5

4. Which bull is the flattest and lightest muscled through his quarter as well as being slightly weak topped? 10pt

- 1 2 3 4 5

5. Which bull has the greatest odds of producing calves born with the least calving difficulties in first-calf heifers? 10pt

- 1 2 3 4 5

County: _____

Names: _____

Score: _____

6. Which bull weighed the most at birth? 10pt

1

2

3

4

5

7. Between bulls 1 and 3 which bull is thicker made? 10pt

1

2

3

4

5

8. Between bulls 2 and 4 which bull is deeper through his center body? 10pt

1

2

3

4

5

9. Which bull's offspring should be the heaviest in terms of weight at one year of age? 10pt

1

2

3

4

5

10. How many half-brothers are for sale? 10pt

0

1

2

3

4

5

Give to station official at start of selection discussion.

County: _____

Names: _____

Score: _____

Part B – Selection Discussion (100 points)

Your team will need to discuss your choice of bull with the station official. Please explain, in depth, why your team ultimately chose the bull selected.

| | 20 – Excellent | 15 – Good | 10 – Fair | 5 – Needs Improvement |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Content & Organization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates full knowledge of why the male was selected with explanations and elaboration • Provides pertinent examples and facts that support the male chosen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is at ease with explaining why male was selected, but without elaboration • Has somewhat clear examples and data or evidence that support the male chosen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is uncomfortable with information and only rudimentary explanation of why male was selected • Provides weak examples which do not adequately support the male chosen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not have a grasp of information and cannot explain why male was selected • Provides weak to insufficient support for male chosen |
| Delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds the attention of the audience with use of direct eye contact, seldom looking at notes • Speaks with fluctuation in volume and inflection to maintain audience interest and emphasize key points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent use of direct eye contact with audience, but still returns to notes • Speaks with satisfactory variation of volume and inflection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displays minimal eye contact with audience, while reading mostly from notes • Speaks in uneven volume with little to no inflection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds no eye contact with audience, as entire report is read from notes • Speaks in low volume and/or monotonous tone, which causes audience to disengage |
| Enthusiasm & Audience Awareness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates strong enthusiasm about selected male during entire presentation • Significantly increases audience understanding and knowledge of selected male; convinces audience to recognize the validity of male selected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows some enthusiastic feelings about male selected • Raises audience understanding and awareness of male selected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows little or mixed feelings about the male selected • Somewhat raises audience understanding and knowledge of male selected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows no interest in male selected • Fails to increase audience understanding and knowledge of male selected |
| Group Participation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All group members participate equally | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some group members participate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 1 or 2 group members participate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No group members participate |
| Response to Questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to questions with organized thoughts and concise answers • Answers show thorough knowledge of male selected and supports answers with strong evidence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers questions effectively, but has to stop and think and sometimes get off focus • Answers show some knowledge of male selected but lacks strong evidence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rambles or responds before thinking • Answers show little knowledge of male selected and lacks evidence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions not answered |
| Comments: | | | | Total Points: |

Give to station official at start of selection discussion.

Bull #1 – Wildcat Farm “Victor”

DOB: 01/31/23

Birth Weight: 78 pounds

Tattoo: 20370

Pedigree:

BALDRIDGE FORECASTER B160
BALDRIDGE VERSATILE 0524
BALDRIDGE BLACKBIRD A030

PLATTEMERE WEIGH UP K360
STEVENSON LAVILLION 7070
STEVENSON LAVILLION 1090

Performance Data:

| Birth Weight EPD | Calving Ease Direct EPD | Weaning Weight EPD | Yearling Weight EPD | Milk EPD | Carcass Weight EPD | Marbling EPD | Ribeye Area EPD |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| +3.5 | +0.0 | +84.0 | +143.0 | +24.0 | +51.0 | +1.3 | +0.58 |

Angus breed averages for non-parent bulls

| Birth Weight EPD | Calving Ease Direct EPD | Weaning Weight EPD | Yearling Weight EPD | Milk EPD | Carcass Weight EPD | Marbling EPD | Ribeye Area EPD |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| +1.2 | +7.0 | +63.0 | +111.0 | +27.0 | +49.0 | +0.66 | +0.64 |

Price:

\$3,400.00

Bull #1 – Wildcat Farm “Victor”



Bull #2 – Wildcat Farm “Blackjack”

DOB: 04/23/23

Birth Weight: 67 pounds

Tattoo: 20384

Pedigree:

RIVERBEND VICTOR F656
CUDLOBE STAVELY 0079
STEVESON LASS 7372

KCF BENNETT FORTRESS 5487
STEVENSON TROJAN ERICA 0506
GAR TROJAN ERICA 5313

Performance Data:

| Birth Weight EPD | Calving Ease Direct EPD | Weaning Weight EPD | Yearling Weight EPD | Milk EPD | Carcass Weight EPD | Marbling EPD | Ribeye Area EPD |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| +3.4 | +3.0 | +80.0 | +129.0 | +17.0 | +52.0 | +0.4 | +0.31 |

Angus breed averages for non-parent bulls

| Birth Weight EPD | Calving Ease Direct EPD | Weaning Weight EPD | Yearling Weight EPD | Milk EPD | Carcass Weight EPD | Marbling EPD | Ribeye Area EPD |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| +1.2 | +7.0 | +63.0 | +111.0 | +27.0 | +49.0 | +0.66 | +0.64 |

Price:

\$2,200.00

Bull #2 – Wildcat Farm “Blackjack”



Bull #3 – Wildcat Farm “Easy Money”

DOB: 03/14/23

Birth Weight: 69 pounds

Tattoo: 20788

Pedigree:

BALDRIDGE FORECASTER B160
BALDRIDGE VERSATILE 0524
BALDRIDGE BLACKBIRD A030

STEVENSON CATALYST 60554
WILDCAT ROSE 070H
RIMROCK ROSE 416B

Performance Data:

| Birth Weight EPD | Calving Ease Direct EPD | Weaning Weight EPD | Yearling Weight EPD | Milk EPD | Carcass Weight EPD | Marbling EPD | Ribeye Area EPD |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| -1.4 | +13.0 | +61.0 | +102.0 | +30.0 | +40.0 | +1.48 | -.04 |

Angus breed averages for non-parent bulls

| Birth Weight EPD | Calving Ease Direct EPD | Weaning Weight EPD | Yearling Weight EPD | Milk EPD | Carcass Weight EPD | Marbling EPD | Ribeye Area EPD |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| +1.2 | +7.0 | +63.0 | +111.0 | +27.0 | +49.0 | +0.66 | +0.64 |

Price:

\$2,800.00

Bull #3 – Wildcat Farm “Easy Money”



Bull #4 – Wildcat Farm “Icon”

DOB: 02/24/23

Birth Weight: 64 pounds

Tattoo: 20248

Pedigree:

MW DNAMITE 6424
ANDERSON MR JT GENERAL 921
MISS JT PINTA 132

STEVENSON RUSTLER 60413
THOMPSON CLOVA PRIDE 0235
STEVENSON CLOVA PRIDE 6150

Performance Data:

| Birth Weight EPD | Calving Ease Direct EPD | Weaning Weight EPD | Yearling Weight EPD | Milk EPD | Carcass Weight EPD | Marbling EPD | Ribeye Area EPD |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| -0.7 | +12.0 | +55.0 | +107.0 | +30.0 | +36.0 | +1.24 | +0.64 |

Angus breed averages for non-parent bulls

| Birth Weight EPD | Calving Ease Direct EPD | Weaning Weight EPD | Yearling Weight EPD | Milk EPD | Carcass Weight EPD | Marbling EPD | Ribeye Area EPD |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| +1.2 | +7.0 | +63.0 | +111.0 | +27.0 | +49.0 | +0.66 | +0.64 |

Price:

\$3,250.00

Bull #4 – Wildcat Farm “Icon”



Bull #5 – Wildcat Farm “Big Money”

DOB: 05/10/22

Birth Weight: 84 pounds

Tattoo: 20757

Pedigree:

ELLINGSON CONSISTENT 6235
AAAR CONSISTENT 9131
AAAR BLACKBIRD 9044

TC TYCOON 976
WILDCAT ZARA 052
BASIN ZARA 8370

Performance Data:

| Birth Weight EPD | Calving Ease Direct EPD | Weaning Weight EPD | Yearling Weight EPD | Milk EPD | Carcass Weight EPD | Marbling EPD | Ribeye Area EPD |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| -0.4 | +10.0 | +55.0 | +100.0 | +33.0 | +45.0 | +0.9 | +0.68 |

Angus breed averages for non-parent bulls

| Birth Weight EPD | Calving Ease Direct EPD | Weaning Weight EPD | Yearling Weight EPD | Milk EPD | Carcass Weight EPD | Marbling EPD | Ribeye Area EPD |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| +1.2 | +7.0 | +63.0 | +111.0 | +27.0 | +49.0 | +0.66 | +0.64 |

Price:

\$2,550.00

Bull #5 – Wildcat Farm “Big Money”



County: _____ **KEY** _____

Names: _____

Score: _____

TEAM

Junior Quality Assurance – 2024

200 points

It is June 10, and you (Sam Cloverleaf) just noticed that your best lamb, Chop (KUIP Tag 234), has a runny nose and a cough. You aren't sure what to do so you call your veterinarian, Dr. Kim White. After examining your lamb, Dr. White diagnosed Chop with a respiratory infection. He administered medication to your lamb and recorded it on his records. Chop weighs 220 lbs. Dr. White left you with medication to give Chop for the next day. Now that you have given Chop his injection, based on the instruction on the label, complete the treatment record below. Additionally, answer the questions using the medication label.

Use the medication label provided as the medication that was given to Chop.

June Calendar

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |

1. Treatment Record

| Animal ID | Treatment Date | Product Name | Amount of Drug (cc, water, or feed concentrate) | Route (feed, water, topical, injectable by IM or SQ) | Remarks/Initials or Who Administered | Pre-slaughter Withdrawal | Date Withdrawal Completed |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Chop Tag 234 5 pts | 6/10/2023 5 pts | Penicillin 5 pts | 2 CC 5 pts | Intramuscular (IM) 5 pts | Dr. White 5 pts | 9 days 5 pts | June 19 5 pts |
| Chop Tag 234 5 pts | 6/11/2023 5 pts | Penicillin 5 pts | 2 CC 5 pts | Intramuscular (IM) 5 pts | Sam Cloverleaf 5 pts | 9 days 5 pts | June 20 5 pts |
| | | | | | | | |

Once complete turn into station leader.

County: _____ **KEY** _____

Names: _____

Score: _____

2. What is the first full day this lamb could safely be slaughtered?

June 21 – 10 pts

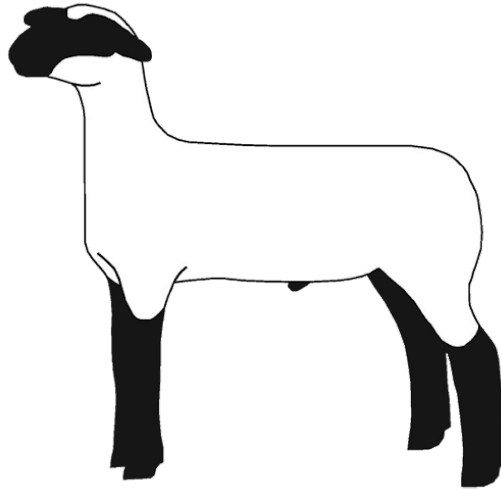
3. Where should this injection be given on the lamb? Please indicate on the diagram below.

According to drug label:

IM into a thick muscle,
such as rump, hip, or
thigh. – **10 pts**

OR:

IM in the neck – **20 pts**



4. What other species could this medication be given to?

Cattle – 10 pts

Swine – 10 pts

Horses – 10 pts

5. How many consecutive days can you give this medication?

4 consecutive days – 10 pts

6. What size needle should be used for this medication?

16 gauge – 10 pts

18 gauge - 10 pts

7. Do you need a prescription from a veterinarian to get this medication?

Yes, this requires a veterinarian prescription to administer – 10 pts

8. What is a VCPR?

Veterinarian Client Patient Relationship – Many times is this is not in place it is difficult to get a vet to visit your animal when it is sick. It is a part of the quality assurance good practices. – 20 pts

Once complete turn into station leader.

Penicillin Injectable

Penicillin G Procaine

Indications:

Penicillin Injectable is indicated for the treatment of pneumonia and shipping fever in cattle and sheep, erysipelas in swine, and strangles in horses.

Approved For Use On:

Cattle, Swine, Sheep, and Horses

Key Ingredients:

Each mL contains 300,000 units of penicillin G procaine.

Benefits:

- One product for cattle, sheep, swine, and horses
- Broad spectrum activity
- Fast acting, quickly reaches therapeutic blood levels
- Economical and effective
- Meat withdrawal times: Cattle - 14 days, Sheep - 9 days, Swine - 7 days
- Milk withdrawal - 48 hours

Dosage and Administration:

See product label (on back) for dosage and directions.

Packaging:

100 mL vial, 12 per case UPC# 7-45801-11600-9
250 mL vial, 12 per case UPC# 7-45801-11601-6
500 mL vial, 12 per case UPC# 7-45801-11602-3



Penicillin Injectable

Penicillin G Procaine

NADA 065-010, APPROVED BY FDA

Penicillin INJECTABLE

(penicillin G procaine injectable suspension)

For use in Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Horses.

ANTIBIOTIC

READ ENTIRE BROCHURE CAREFULLY
BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Description:

Penicillin Injectable is a suspension of penicillin G procaine in 100, 250, and 500 mL multiple dose vials. Each mL is designed to provide 300,000 units of penicillin G as procaine in a stable suspension. Penicillin G procaine is an antibacterial agent which has activity against a variety of pathogenic organisms, mainly in the Gram-positive category.

Indications:

Penicillin Injectable is indicated for treatment of bacterial pneumonia (shipping fever) caused by *Pasteurella multocida* in cattle and sheep, erysipelas caused by *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* in swine, and strangles caused by *Streptococcus equi* in horses.

Directions for Use:

A thoroughly cleaned, sterile needle and syringe should be used for each injection (needles and syringes may be sterilized in boiling water for 15 minutes). Before withdrawing the solution from the bottle, disinfect the rubber cap top with 70% alcohol. The injection site should be similarly disinfected with alcohol. Needles of 16 to 18 gauge and 1 to 1.5 inches long are adequate for intramuscular injections.

In livestock intramuscular injections should be made by directing the needle of suitable gauge and length into the fleshy part of a thick muscle, such as rump, hip, or thigh region; avoid blood vessels and major nerves. Before injecting the solution, pull back gently on the plunger. If blood appears in the syringe, a blood vessel has been entered; withdraw the needle and select a different site.

Dosage:

Penicillin Injectable is administered by the intramuscular route. The product is ready for injection after warming the vial to room temperature and shaking to ensure a uniform suspension.

The daily dose of penicillin is 3,000 units per pound of body weight (1 mL per 100 lbs body weight). Continue daily treatment until recovery is apparent and for at least one day after symptoms disappear, usually in two to three days.

Treatment should not exceed four consecutive days.

No more than 10 mL should be injected at any one site. Rotate injection sites for each succeeding treatment.

Care of Sick Animals:

The use of antibiotics in the management of diseases is based on an accurate diagnosis and an adequate course of treatment. When properly used in the treatment of diseases caused by penicillin-susceptible organisms, most animals treated with Penicillin Injectable show a noticeable improvement within 24 to 48 hours. If improvement does not occur within this period of time, the diagnosis and course of treatment should be re-evaluated. It is recommended that the diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases be carried out by a veterinarian.

Since many diseases look alike but require different types of treatment, the use of professional veterinary and laboratory services can reduce treatment time, costs and needless losses. Good housing, sanitation and nutrition are important in the maintenance of healthy animals and are essential in the treatment of disease.

Residue Warnings:

Exceeding the daily dosage of 3,000 units per pound of body weight, administering for more than four consecutive days, or exceeding the maximum injection site volume per injection site may result in antibiotic residues beyond the withdrawal time. Milk taken from treated dairy animals within 48 hours after the last treatment must not be used for food. Discontinue use of this drug for the following time period before treated animals are slaughtered for food:

Cattle – 14 days, Sheep – 9 days, Swine – 7 days.

A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Warning:

Do not use in horses intended for human consumption. Not for use in humans. Keep out of reach of children.

Precautions:

Intramuscular injection in cattle, sheep, and swine may result in a local tissue reaction which persists beyond the withdrawal period of 14 days (cattle), 9 days (sheep), or 7 days (swine). This may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter.

Allergic or anaphylactic reactions, sometimes fatal, have been known to occur in animals hypersensitive to penicillin and procaine. Such reactions can occur unpredictably with varying intensity. Animals administered penicillin G procaine should be kept under close observation for at least one half hour. Should allergic or anaphylactic reactions occur, discontinue use of the product and call a veterinarian. If respiratory distress is severe, immediate injection of epinephrine or antihistamine following manufacturer's recommendations may be necessary.

As with all antibiotic preparations, use of this drug may result in overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms, including fungi. A lack of response by the treated animal, or the development of new signs or symptoms suggest that an overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms has occurred. In such instances, consult your veterinarian.

It is advisable to avoid giving penicillin in conjunction with bacteriostatic drugs such as tetracyclines.

Storage Conditions:

Penicillin Injectable should be stored between 2 to 8°C (36 to 46°F).

Restricted Drug - California. Use Only as Directed.

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