

Name **KEY**

Junior Livestock Breeds Identification – 2022

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the letter that indicates your answer for each livestock breed. **You must bubble in the scantron sheet corresponding with Breed Name.** You may fill this sheet out and keep to go over with your coaches at the end of the contest. **Juniors** only provide answers for breed name. Each question is worth 5 points (50 points total for Juniors).

Breed
Identification

- 1. **G**

- 2. **J**

- 3. **A**

- 4. **H**

- 5. **B**

- 6. **F**

- 7. **C**

- 8. **K**

- 9. **M**

- 10. **L**

Breed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by Juniors			
<u>Beef Breeds</u>	<u>Swine Breeds</u>	<u>Sheep Breeds</u>	<u>Goat Breeds</u>
A. Charolais	E. Berkshire	I. Suffolk	M. Boer
B. Limousin	F. Duroc	J. Targhee	N. Pygmy
C. Shorthorn	G. Poland China	K. Southdown	
D. Tarentaise	H. Landrace	L. Hampshire	

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Name _____ KEY _____

Junior Retail Meat Cut Identification – 2022

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each retail meat cut. **You must bubble in the scantron sheet corresponding with Species, Primal Cut, and both digits of the Retail cut.** You may fill this sheet out and keep to go over with your coaches at the end of the contest. **Juniors** provide answers for species of cut, primal cut of origin and retail cut name,. Species is worth 2 points each, Primal 1 point each and Retail 2 points each (50 points total for Juniors).

ID #	Species	Primal Cut	Retail Cut First Digit	Retail Cut Second Digit
1	B	B	1	2
2	P	H	6	9
3	B	D	2	5
4	L	F	6	6
5	B	A	0	7
6	P	I	7	6
7	B	C	1	8
8	P	J	8	0
9	L	E	6	1
10	P	G	7	0

Primal Cut of Origin – to be used in answer column 2 by Juniors

Beef Wholesale Cuts

- A. Chuck
- B. Flank
- C. Loin
- D. Plate

Lamb Wholesale Cuts

- E. Rack
- F. Variety Cut

Pork Wholesale Cuts

- G. Belly (Side, Bacon)
- H. Ham
- I. Loin
- J. Picnic Shoulder

Species of Cut – to be used in answer column 1 by Juniors

(You may use the letter more than once!!)

B. Beef

L. Lamb

P. Pork

Retail Names – to be used in answer column 3 by Juniors

Beef Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 01. Beef for stew | 17. Sirloin steak, shell | 32. Bottom round roast |
| 02. Brisket, point half | 18. Sirloin steak, boneless | 33. Bottom round steak |
| 03. Brisket, whole | 19. Tenderloin steak | 34. Eye round roast |
| 04. Arm roast | 20. Porterhouse steak | 35. Eye round steak |
| 05. Arm roast, boneless | 21. T-bone steak | 36. Heel of round roast |
| 06. Arm steak | 22. Top loin steak | 37. Rump roast, boneless |
| 07. Arm steak, boneless | 23. Top loin steak, boneless | 38. Round steak |
| 08. Blade roast | 24. Short ribs | 39. Round steak, boneless |
| 09. Blade steak | 25. Skirt steak | 40. Tip roast |
| 10. 7-bone roast | 26. Rib roast, large end | 41. Tip roast, cap off |
| 11. 7-bone steak | 27. Rib roast, small end | 42. Tip steak |
| 12. Flank steak | 28. Rib steak, small end | 43. Tip steak, cap off |
| 13. Sirloin steak, flat bone | 29. Rib steak, small end, boneless | 44. Top round roast |
| 14. Sirloin steak, pin bone | 30. Ribeye roast | 45. Top round steak |
| 15. Sirloin steak, round bone | 31. Ribeye steak | 46. Cross cuts |
| 16. Sirloin steak, wedge bone | | 47. Cross cuts, boneless |
| | | 48. Kidney |

Lamb Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 49. Breast | 55. Sirloin chop | 61. Rib roast |
| 50. Breast riblets | 56. Leg sirloin half | 62. Rib roast, boneless |
| 51. American style roast | 57. Loin chop | 63. Shanks |
| 52. Leg Center slice | 58. Loin double chop | 64. Blade chop |
| 53. French style roast | 59. Loin roast | 65. Neck slice |
| 54. Leg shank half | 60. Rib chop | 66. Liver |

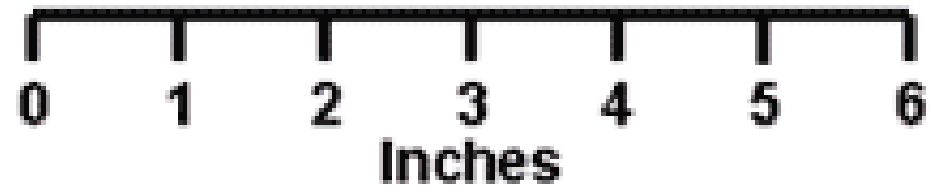
Pork Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 67. Fresh ham center slice | 74. Center rib roast | 81. Arm roast |
| 68. Fresh ham rump portion | 75. Center loin roast | 82. Arm steak |
| 69. Fresh ham shank portion | 76. Loin chop | 83. Blade Boston roast |
| 70. Fresh side pork | 77. Rib chop | 84. Sliced bacon |
| 71. Blade chop | 78. Sirloin chop | 85. Smoked jowl |
| 72. Blade roast | 79. Top loin chop | 86. Smoked Canadian |
| 73. Butterfly chop | 80. Arm picnic roast | Style Bacon |

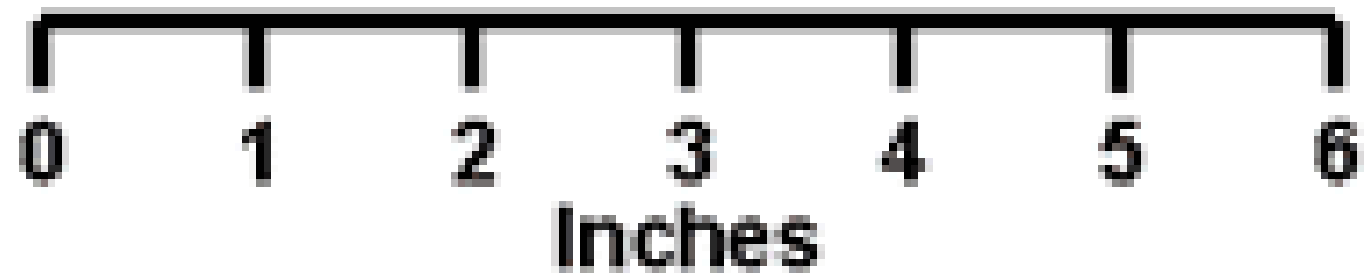
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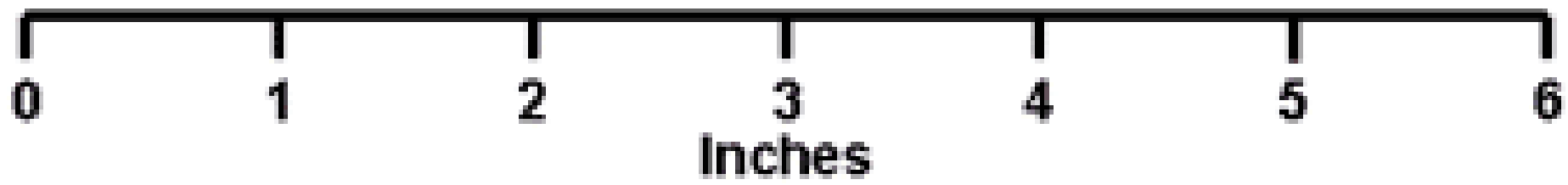
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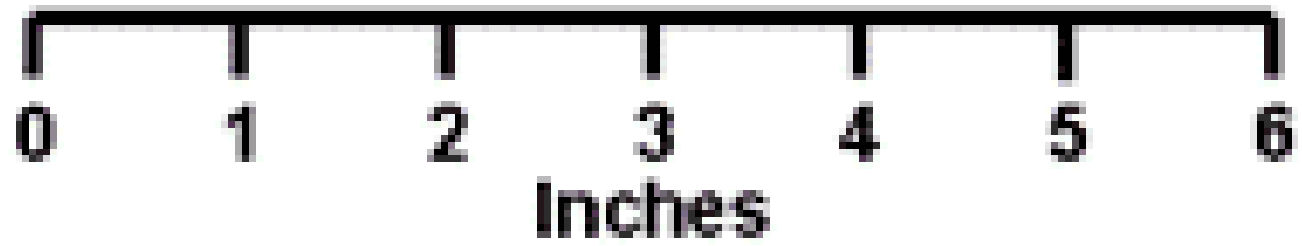
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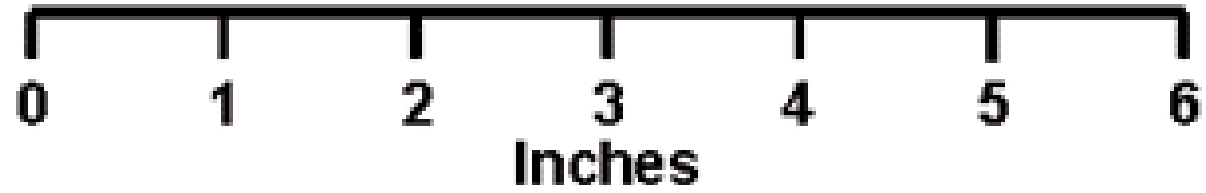
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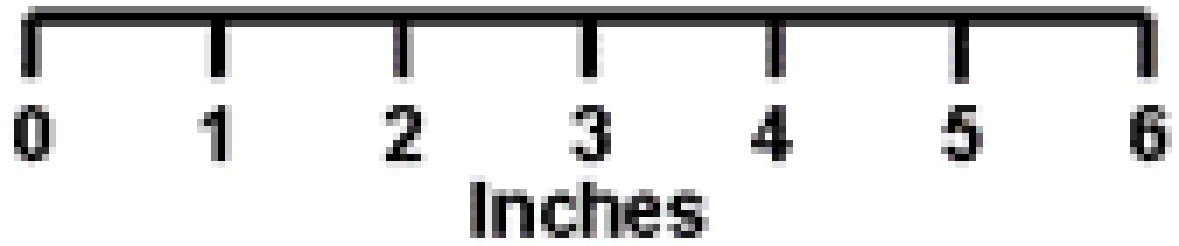
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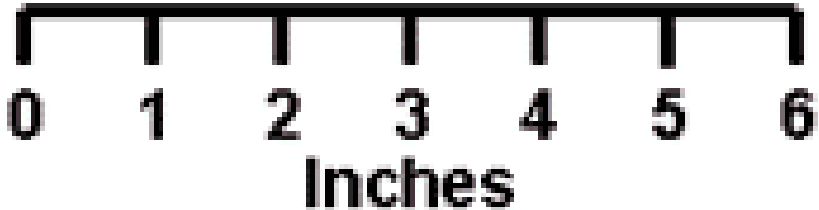
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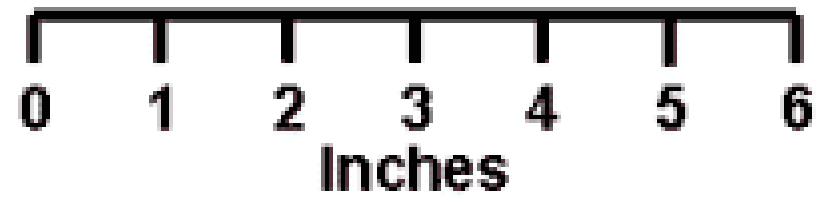
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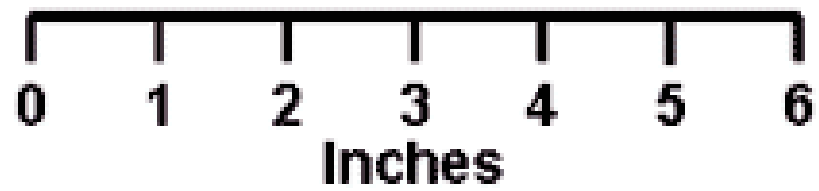
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Name _____ KEY _____

Junior Livestock Feed Identification – 2022

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the letter that indicates your answer for each feedstuff name. **You must bubble in the scantron sheet corresponding with feed identification.** You may fill this sheet out and keep to go over with your coaches at the end of the contest. Each question is worth 5 points (50 points total for Juniors).

Feed
Identification

1. **C**
2. **I**
3. **F**
4. **H**
5. **K**
6. **D**
7. **L**
8. **M**
9. **B**
10. **A**

Feed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by Juniors

- A. Barley (whole)
- B. Dried Molasses
- C. Grain Sorghum
- D. Ground Ear Corn
- E. Ground Limestone
- F. Oats (crimped)
- G. Shelled Corn
- H. Soybean Meal
- I. Steam Flaked Corn
- J. Trace Mineralized Salt
- K. Urea
- L. Vegetable oil
- M. Wheat Middlings
- N. Wheat (whole)

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Name _____ KEY _____

Junior Livestock and Meat Equipment Identification – 2022

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the letter that indicates your answer for each piece of equipment. **You must bubble in the scantron sheet corresponding with Equipment Identification.** You may fill this sheet out and keep to go over with your coaches at the end of the contest. Juniors provide answers for livestock/meat equipment names. Each question is worth 5 points (50 points total for Juniors).

Equipment
Identification

1. **E**
2. **M**
3. **H**
4. **L**
5. **K**
6. **B**
7. **I**
8. **A**
9. **F**
10. **D**

Equipment Names – to be used in answer column 1 by Juniors

- A. Balling Gun
- B. Band Saw
- C. Boning Knife
- D. Dehairing Machine
- E. Drench Gun
- F. Ear Notchers
- G. Elastrator
- H. Emasculator
- I. Foot Rot Shears
- J. Freeze Branding Iron
- K. Needle Teeth Nippers
- L. Obstetrical (O.B.) Chain
- M. Slap Tattoo
- N. Tumbler

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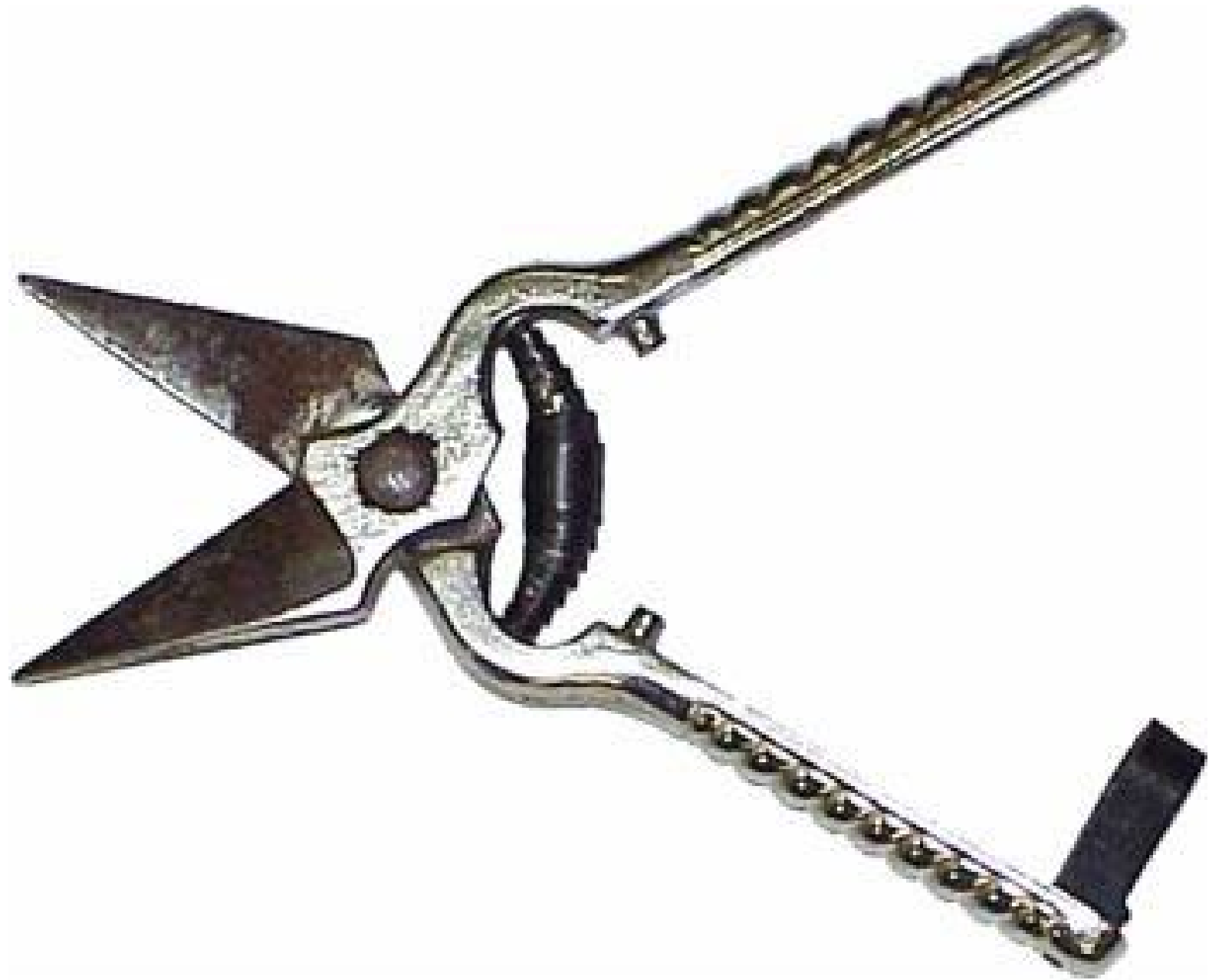
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Junior Retail Meat Judging – 2022

Bubble in placing on scantron sheet under “Placing Class 1”

Official: 1,2,3,4 Cuts: 5-4-2

Name _____ County _____

Placing is worth a possible 50 points

<p>Contestant Number _____</p> <p>Placing Score _____</p> <p><i>University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Animal Sciences Department</i></p> <p>Contestant's Name _____ _____</p> <p>Address _____ _____</p> <p>County _____</p> <p>Class:</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>A</td><td>1 2 3 4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>1 2 4 3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>1 3 2 4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>1 3 4 2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>1 4 2 3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>1 4 3 2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>2 1 3 4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>2 1 4 3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>2 3 1 4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>2 3 4 1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>2 4 1 3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>2 4 3 1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>3 1 2 4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>N</td><td>3 1 4 2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>3 2 1 4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>3 2 4 1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Q</td><td>3 4 1 2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>R</td><td>3 4 2 1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>S</td><td>4 1 2 3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>T</td><td>4 1 3 2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>U</td><td>4 2 1 3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>V</td><td>4 2 3 1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td>4 3 1 2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>4 3 2 1</td><td></td></tr> </table>	A	1 2 3 4		B	1 2 4 3		C	1 3 2 4		D	1 3 4 2		E	1 4 2 3		F	1 4 3 2		G	2 1 3 4		H	2 1 4 3		I	2 3 1 4		J	2 3 4 1		K	2 4 1 3		L	2 4 3 1		M	3 1 2 4		N	3 1 4 2		O	3 2 1 4		P	3 2 4 1		Q	3 4 1 2		R	3 4 2 1		S	4 1 2 3		T	4 1 3 2		U	4 2 1 3		V	4 2 3 1		W	4 3 1 2		X	4 3 2 1	
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Junior Division Hay Judging – 2022

You may keep this for your own records. **Please make sure to bubble your scantron in placing column #2.**

Name _____ **KEY** _____ County _____

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____ **1,4,2,3**
2-5-3

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class

Hay Judging Class

A	1 2 3 4	
B	1 2 4 3	
C	1 3 2 4	
D	1 3 4 2	
E	1 4 2 3	
F	1 4 3 2	
G	2 1 3 4	
H	2 1 4 3	
I	2 3 1 4	
J	2 3 4 1	
K	2 4 1 3	
L	2 4 3 1	
M	3 1 2 4	
N	3 1 4 2	
O	3 2 1 4	
P	3 2 4 1	
Q	3 4 1 2	
R	3 4 2 1	
S	4 1 2 3	
T	4 1 3 2	
U	4 2 1 3	
V	4 2 3 1	
W	4 3 1 2	
X	4 3 2 1	

Name _____ **KEY** _____ County _____

Junior Quiz – 2022

Circle your answer on this sheet and bubble your answers in the Exam section of your scantron sheet. Only use a number 2 pencil on your scantron sheet. You can keep this sheet for reference to review with your coach after the contest (Each question is worth 2 points each for a total of 50 points)

- 1.) Which of the following beef carcasses would return the most dollars if sold on a “grid” that paid premiums for USDA Quality Grade?
 - a. USDA Choice
 - b. USDA Standard
 - c. USDA Select
 - d. USDA Prime
- 2.) Which Suffolk ram is a “carrier” for the Scrapie gene and Spider syndrome?
 - a. RRNN
 - b. RRNS
 - c. QRNS
 - d. QQNN
- 3.) Which should help prevent diseases in a swine operation?
 - a. Follow a vaccination protocol
 - b. Keep housing facilities clean
 - c. Isolate new breeding stock from the herd
 - d. All of these
- 4.) The marketing ad “The Other White Meat” refers to which species?
 - a. Chevon
 - b. Lamb
 - c. Pork
 - d. Beef
- 5.) Where in the reproductive tract of livestock animals is the oocyte fertilized?
 - a. Cervix
 - b. Oviduct
 - c. Fimbria
 - d. Uterine Horn
- 6.) What is considered the “True Stomach” in ruminants?
 - a. Rumen
 - b. Abomasum
 - c. Reticulum
 - d. Omasum
- 7.) True or False: Removing the testicles from a male calf is called castration.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8.) When dealing with large numbers of cows, sows, ewes, or does it would be best to divide them in groups for nutritional needs by _____.

- a. Breeds
- b. Frame Size Only
- c. Age, Stage of Pregnancy, and Body Condition
- d. Confinement Building Space

9.) What is a Beef animal that naturally lacks horns called?

- a. Horned
- b. Dehorning
- c. Polled
- d. Scurred

10.) What is the average length of gestation in sheep?

- a. 283 days
- b. 114 days
- c. 150 days
- d. 28 days

11.) Which state is the leading cattle producing state east of the Mississippi?

- a. Indiana
- b. Ohio
- c. Kentucky
- d. Texas

12.) Which of the following is considered an external parasite?

- a. Tapeworm
- b. Fleas
- c. Round Worm
- d. None of these

13.) Which of the following would be considered a high-quality grass/legume mixed hay?

- a. Bermuda Grass and Wheat
- b. Sudangrass and Ryegrass
- c. Orchardgrass and Alfalfa
- d. Orchardgrass and Fescue

14.) Which one of the following breeds of beef cattle is considered a Bos taurus breed?

- a. Red Angus
- b. Brahman
- c. Brangus
- d. All of the Above

15.) Which hormone maintains pregnancy in livestock animals?

- a. Prostaglandin
- b. Estrogen
- c. FSH
- d. Progesterone

16.) What term refers to the condition when the hocks turn in?

- a. Sickie Hocked
- b. Post Legged
- c. Cow Hocked
- d. Swollen Hock

- 17.) Among what wholesale cut can the skirt steak in beef be found?
- a. Rib
 - b. Chuck
 - c. Variety Cut
 - d. Plate
- 18.) From the options below, which swine breeds have erect ears?
- a. Tamworth
 - b. Yorkshire
 - c. Pietrain
 - d. All of these
- 19.) How many Primal (wholesale) cuts of lamb are there?
- a. 6
 - b. 8
 - c. 9
 - d. Depends on size of lamb carcass
- 20.) What is the color marking called on the front end of a goat?
- a. Cape
 - b. Red Only
 - c. Brockle
 - d. Dew Claw
- 21.) True or False. Both a castrated ram and a castrated buck are called wethers.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 22.) Where would we give a deworming shot to a goat?
- a. Tail
 - b. Loin
 - c. Neck
 - d. Leg
- 23.) The Kentucky Beef Expo is held in what city?
- a. Lexington
 - b. Louisville
 - c. Frankfort
 - d. Bowling Green
- 24.) What is the most widely fed feed grain for livestock in the U.S.?
- a. Wheat
 - b. Corn
 - c. Barley
 - d. Soybean Meal
- 25.) Which breed of cattle promotes "CHB"?
- a. Angus
 - b. Charolais
 - c. Hereford
 - d. Shorthorn

Name _____ **KEY** _____

Junior Individual Quality Assurance – 2022

You have decided to keep your show gilts from the previous year to breed them in the fall. After discussing with fellow breeders on the steps you must take to breed your gilts, you look to develop a vaccination protocol to keep your breeding stock healthy and to prevent threatening diseases. Your veterinarian recommends FARROWSURE GOLD B to be implemented into your breeding stock vaccination protocol. Use the attached FARROWSURE GOLD B label to answer the **10 questions** below relating to this product. **Circle your answers and keep this sheet to go over with you coach at the conclusion of the contest. Bubble in scantron sheet in the Quality Assurance box.** (10 questions are 5 points per question for 50 total points).

1. Which of the following is FARROWSURE GOLD B?

- a.) Killed Virus
- b.) Modified Live Virus
- c.) Bacteria
- d.) Protozoa

2. What diseases does FARROWSURE GOLD B protect against?

- a.) Porcine Parvovirus
- b.) Erysipelas
- c.) Leptospirosis
- d.) All of the above

3. How much of this vaccine should a gilt or sow receive?

- a.) 2 mL
- b.) 100 mL
- c.) 500 mL
- d.) None of the above

4. Who makes the FARROWSURE GOLD B vaccine?

- a.) Zoetis
- b.) Merck
- c.) Elanco
- d.) Kalamazoo, MI

5. How should this vaccine be administered?

- a.) Intramuscularly
- b.) Pour on
- c.) Subcutaneously
- d.) Intravenous

6. Should you give your gilts the second dose 3 to 5 weeks after the first dose?

a.) Yes

b.) No

7. What size bottles is this vaccine packed in?

a.) 100 mL and 500 mL

c.) Both A and B

b.) 50 doses and 250 doses

d.) None of the above

8. Is this product safe to use in both sows and gilts?

a.) Yes

c.) No, Only Gilts

b.) No, Only Sows

d.) Unknown

9. Your neighbor owns a small-scale commercial cattle operation next door. He visits you one day for advice on his vaccination protocol. He has been struggling with his cows' developing leptospirosis, which has been causing stillborn calves, and wants to find a vaccine to prevent this problem in the future. Would you recommend FARROWSURE GOLD B to your neighbor for his vaccination protocol?

a.) Yes

b.) No

10. Your vet vaccinated one of your gilts with this vaccine on September 1st, but two weeks later you decided you were not going to breed that gilt. Because of this decision, can you slaughter this gilt with the rest of your market hogs on September 14th?

a.) Yes

b.) No

Label

Use/Dose

ZOETIS INC.**333 PORTAGE STREET, KALAMAZOO, MI, 49007**

Telephone: 269-359-4414

Customer Service: 888-963-8471

Website: www.zoetis.com

THIS SERVICE AND DATA ARE PROVIDED "AS IS". DVMetrics assumes no liability, and each user assumes full risk, responsibility, and liability, related to its use of the DVMetrics service and data. See the Terms of Use for further details.

FARROWSURE® GOLD B**Zoetis****Parvovirus Vaccine****Killed Virus****Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae-Leptospira Bratislava-Canicola-Grippotyphosa-Hardjo-Icterohaemorrhagiae-Pomona Bacterin**

For use in swine only

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: FarrowSure GOLD B is for vaccination of healthy breeding swine as an aid in preventing reproductive failure caused by porcine parvovirus (PPV), erysipelas caused by *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*, and leptospirosis caused by *Leptospira bratislava*, *L. canicola*, *L. grippotyphosa*, *L. hardjo*, *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*, and *L. pomona*. An 18-week duration of immunity following vaccination has been demonstrated against erysipelas. FarrowSure GOLD B is a liquid preparation of porcine parvovirus grown on an established porcine cell line, a serum-free, clarified *E. rhusiopathiae* culture, and whole cell cultures of the 6 *Leptospira* serovars identified above. The antigens have been chemically inactivated and adjuvanted with 2 adjuvants, including Amphigen®, to enhance the immune response.

DISEASE DESCRIPTION: PPV and *Leptospira* are common agents of reproductive loss in swine. While infection with either of these pathogens may produce subclinical disease, infection with PPV during pregnancy may result in fetal resorption, fetal mummification and stillbirths. Infection by *Leptospira* during the second half of pregnancy may cause abortions and stillbirths; late-term abortions are the most important economic effect of leptospirosis. Leptospirosis caused by any of the serovars represented here cannot be clinically differentiated. Abortions may also occur in sows infected with *E. rhusiopathiae* during pregnancy.

SAFETY AND EFFICACY: The safety of FarrowSure GOLD B was demonstrated under field conditions in approximately 1,340 sows and gilts receiving single or multiple doses. No serious systemic or allergic reactions were observed following vaccination.

Efficacy of the fractions of FarrowSure GOLD B was demonstrated in controlled challenge-of-immunity and immunogenicity tests. Additionally, duration-of-immunity studies demonstrated that FarrowSure GOLD B protected pigs against *E. rhusiopathiae* challenge 18 weeks after the second vaccination.

DIRECTIONS:

General Directions: Shake well. Aseptically administer 2 mL intramuscularly.

Primary Vaccination: Healthy swine should receive 2 doses 3-5 weeks apart with the second dose administered 2-4 weeks prior to breeding. Healthy gilts, however, should receive the second dose as near as possible to 14 days prior to breeding.

Revaccination: Revaccination with a single dose is recommended prior to subsequent breedings. Boars should be revaccinated semiannually.

Good animal husbandry and herd health management practices should be employed.

PRECAUTIONS:

Store at 2°-7°C. Prolonged exposure to higher temperatures may adversely affect potency. Do not freeze.

Use entire contents when first opened.

Sterilized syringes and needles should be used to administer this vaccine.

Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

Contains gentamicin as preservative.

Transient injection site swelling and/or inappetance may occur following vaccination.

As with many vaccines, anaphylaxis may occur after use. Initial antidote of epinephrine is recommended and should be followed with appropriate supportive therapy.

This product has been shown to be efficacious in healthy animals. A protective immune response may not be elicited if animals are incubating an infectious disease, are malnourished or parasitized, are stressed due to shipment or environmental conditions, are otherwise immunocompromised, or the vaccine is not administered in accordance with label directions.

Technical inquiries should be directed to Zoetis Inc. Veterinary Services, (888) 963-8471 (USA), (800) 461-0917 (Canada).

For veterinary use only

U.S. Veterinary License No. 190

Zoetis Inc., Kalamazoo, MI 49007

50 doses	100 mL	85-0842-00
250 doses	500 mL	5249000 85-1207-00

CPN: 3690244.2

County _____

Team Members _____

Junior Team Quality Assurance Exercise – 2022

You are a farm to fork hog operation. Your operation has really taken off with the push for locally sourced pork products. Just like any operation you have your share of animals that get sick. Currently you have 3 hogs that are in your treated pen. These three hogs have been spoken for by local buyers and they would like to have their product as soon as possible. You mentioned you would go through your routine quality assurance check list and let them know if the hogs could go to slaughter on 2/15/2022. Using the three (3) medication inserts provided, answer the questions below and finish filling in the table of treatment records on the reverse side of this page. Once the table is filled in, please draw the ear notches on the three pig heads below to confirm you know who each pig is. A calendar is provided for your use as well. (Each answer (20 in total) is worth 7 points each for a total of 140 points, plus each ear correctly notched is worth 10 points each for a total of 60 points. Total points for exercise=200)

NOTES ON TREATMENTS:

- Assume you accurately followed the directions on the medication insert.
- Assume the treatment date given in the treatment records is the last date of treatment
- If a range of recommended dosage is given on the medication insert, assume you gave the highest dosage recommended

1) Which medication is a parasiticide? _____ **IVOMEC** _____

2) When giving Duramycin, what's the largest amount that should be administered in 1 site? 5 mL

3) Can you administer Tylan to sheep? _____ **NO** _____

4) How many ways is IVOMEC supplied? _____ **4** _____

5) Which of the medications is made in the UK? _____ **Duramycin** _____

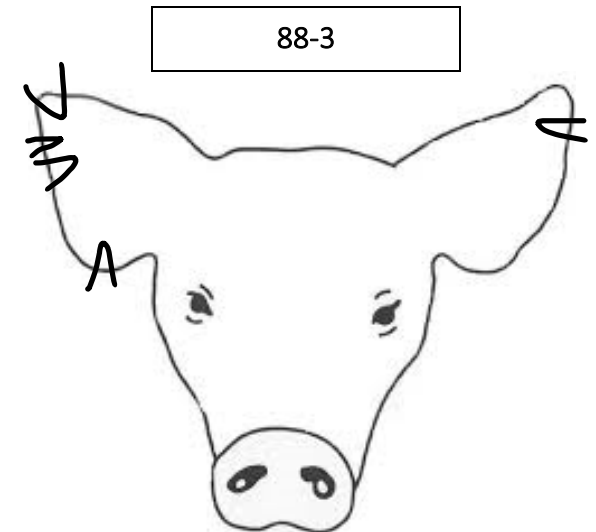
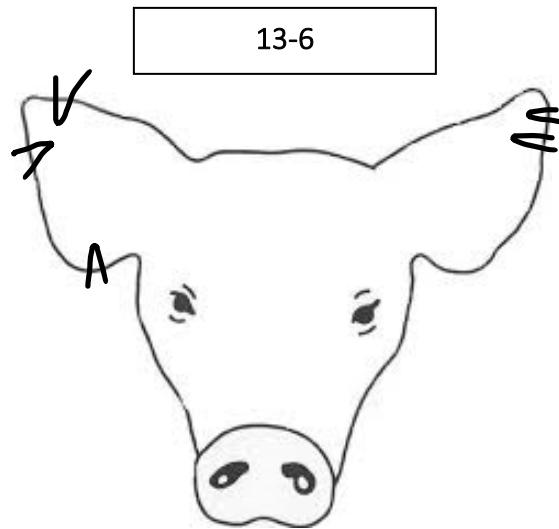
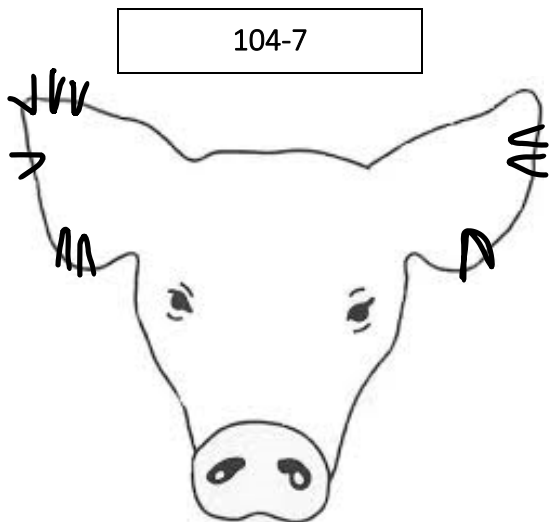
[OVER]

TREATMENT RECORD

Treatment Date	Hog Treated (Ear Notch)	Hog Weight	Medication Given	Route Given	Amount Given	Required Withdrawal Period (days)	Date Withdrawal Complete	Can Hog Be Sold on 2/15/22 (yes or no)
1/27/22	104-7	240 lbs	Ivomec	SQ	3.2mL (anywhere from 3-4 accepted)	18	February 14, 2022	Yes
1/01/22	13-6	300 lbs	Tylan	IM	6mL	14	January 15, 2022	Yes
1/15/22	88-3	280 lbs	Duramycin	IM	12.6mL	28	February 12, 2022	Yes

Intramuscular = IM
 Subcutaneous = SC
 Intravenous = IV
 Topical = T
 Added to feed = F

Please notch the hogs below. There notches will be listed above each head.
 Please use the following symbol in the area of the ear you want notched: >
Each ear worth 10 points a piece.



CALENDAR

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			December 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	31	January 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	31	February 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

Tylan™ 200 Injection (ELANCO US, INC.)

Label

Use/Dose

ELANCO US, INC.**2500 INNOVATION WAY, GREENFIELD, IN, 46140**

Customer Service: 317-276-1262

Technical Service: 800-428-4441

Website: www.elanco.usEmail: elanco@elanco.com

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Tylan™ 200 Injection**Elanco US****(tylosin injection)****For Use in Cattle and Swine Only****200 mg per mL****An Antibiotic**

Indications: In Beef Cattle and Non-lactating Dairy Cattle, Tylan 200 Injection is indicated for use in the treatment of bovine respiratory complex (shipping fever, pneumonia) usually associated with *Pasteurella multocida* and *Actinomyces pyogenes*; foot rot (necrotic pododermatitis) and calf diphtheria caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and metritis caused by *Actinomyces pyogenes*.

In Swine, Tylan 200 Injection is indicated for use in the treatment of swine arthritis caused by *Mycoplasma hyosynoviae*; swine pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella* spp.; swine erysipelas caused by *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*; swine dysentery associated with *Treponema hyodysenteriae* when followed by appropriate medication in the drinking water and/or feed.

Each mL contains 200 mg of tylosin activity (as tylosin base) in 50 percent propylene glycol with 4 percent benzyl alcohol and water for injection.

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE: Tylan 200 Injection is administered intramuscularly.

BEEF CATTLE AND NON-LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE-Inject intramuscularly 8 mg per pound of body weight one time daily (1 mL per 25 pounds).

Treatment should be continued 24 hours following remission of disease signs, not to exceed 5 days. Do not inject more than 10 mL per site.

SWINE-Inject intramuscularly 4 mg per pound of body weight (1 mL per 50 pounds) twice daily. Treatment should be continued 24 hours following

remission of disease signs, not to exceed 3 days. Do not inject more than 5 mL per site.

Read accompanying directions fully before use.

CAUTION:

Do not mix Tylan 200 Injection with other injectable solutions as this may cause a precipitation of the active ingredients.

WARNINGS:

NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Adverse reactions, including shock and death, may result from overdosage in baby pigs.

Do not attempt injection into pigs weighing less than 25 pounds (0.5 mL) with the common syringe. It is recommended that Tylan 50 Injection be used in pigs weighing less than 25 pounds.

Do not administer to horses or other equines. Injection of tylosin in equines has been fatal.

RESIDUE WARNING: Swine: Swine intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 14 days of the last use of this drug product.

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle: Cattle intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 21 days of the last use of this drug product. This drug product is not approved for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older, including dry dairy cows. Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in milk and/or in calves born to these cows. This product is not approved for use in calves intended to be processed for veal. A withdrawal period has not been established in pre-ruminating calves.

If tylosin medicated drinking water is used as a follow-up treatment for swine dysentery, the animal should thereafter receive feed containing 40 to 100 grams of tylosin per ton for 2 weeks to assure depletion of tissue residues.

Store at or below 25°C (77°F).

Tylan, Elanco and the diagonal bar logo are trademarks of Elanco or its affiliates.

Restricted Drug (California) - Use Only as Directed.

Approved by FDA under NADA # 012-965

For additional information about reporting adverse drug experiences for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS or <http://www.fda.gov/reportanimalae>.

Manufactured for: Elanco US Inc., Greenfield, IN 46140, USA

Product of Ireland

250 mL	AH0206	YL241124A
500 mL Professional Size Use automatic syringe equipment only	AH0206	YL241125A

CPN: 1131082.1

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IVOMEC® 1% Injection for Cattle and Swine (BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM ANIMAL HEALTH USA INC.)

Label

Use/Dose

BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM ANIMAL HEALTH USA INC.**3239 SATELLITE BLVD., DULUTH, GA, 30096**

Telephone: 800-325-9167

Fax: 816-236-2717

Website: www.bi-vetmedica.comWebsite: www.metacam.comWebsite: www.prrsresearch.comWebsite: www.prozinc.usWebsite: www.vetera-vaccines.comWebsite: www.vetmedin-us.comEmail: info@productionvalues.us

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ivomec® 1% Injection for Cattle and Swine**Merial****(ivermectin)**

NADA 128-409, Approved by the FDA

67306, 67307, 67308, 67309

1% Sterile Solution**A Parasiticide for the Treatment and Control of Internal and External Parasites of Cattle and Swine****Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment and control of parasitism.****INTRODUCTION**

IVOMEC® (ivermectin) is an injectable parasiticide for cattle and swine. One low-volume dose effectively treats and controls the following internal and external parasites that may impair the health of cattle and swine: gastrointestinal roundworms (including inhibited *Ostertagia ostertagi* in cattle), lungworms, grubs, sucking lice, and mange mites of cattle; and gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, lice, and mange mites of swine. Discovered and developed by scientists from Merck Research Laboratories, ivermectin is a novel chemical entity. Its convenience, broad-spectrum efficacy, and safety margin make IVOMEC Injection a unique product for parasite control of cattle and swine.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Ivermectin is derived from the avermectins, a family of potent, broadspectrum antiparasitic agents isolated from fermentation of *Streptomyces avermitilis*.

IVOMEC Injection is a clear, ready-to-use, sterile solution containing 1% ivermectin, 40% glycerol formal, and propylene glycol, q.s. ad 100%. IVOMEC Injection is formulated to deliver the recommended dose level of 200 mcg ivermectin/kilogram of body weight in cattle when given subcutaneously at the rate of 1 mL/110 lb (50 kg). In Swine, IVOMEC Injection is formulated to deliver the recommended dose level of 300 mcg ivermectin/kilogram body weight when given subcutaneously in the neck at the rate of 1 mL per 75 lb (33 kg).

MODE OF ACTION

Ivermectin is a member of the macrocyclic lactone class of endectocides which have a unique mode of action. Compounds of the class bind selectively and with high affinity to glutamate-gated chloride ion channels which occur in invertebrate nerve and muscle cells. This leads to an increase in the permeability of the cell membrane to chloride ions with hyperpolarization of the nerve or muscle cell, resulting in paralysis and death of the parasite. Compounds of this class may also interact with other ligand-gated chloride channels, such as those gated by the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA).

The margin of safety for compounds of this class is attributable to the fact that mammals do not have glutamate-gated chloride channels, the macrocyclic lactones have a low affinity for other mammalian ligandgated chloride channels and they do not readily cross the blood-brain barrier.

INDICATIONS

Cattle: IVOMEC Injection is indicated for the effective treatment and control of the following harmful species of gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, grubs, sucking lice, and mange mites in cattle:

Gastrointestinal Roundworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae):

Ostertagia ostertagi (including inhibited *O. ostertagi*)

O. lyrata

Haemonchus placei

Trichostrongylus axei

T. colubriformis

Cooperia oncophora

C. punctata

C. pectinata

Oesophagostomum radiatum

Bunostomum phlebotomum

Nematodirus helvetianus (adults only)

N. spathiger (adults only)

Lungworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae):

Dictyocaulus viviparus

Cattle Grubs (parasitic stages):

Hypoderma bovis

H. lineatum

Sucking Lice:

Linognathus vituli

Haematopinus eurysternus

Solenopotes capillatus

Mites (scabies):

Psoroptes ovis (syn. *P. communis* var. *bovis*)

Sarcoptes scabiei var. *bovis*

Persistent Activity

IVOMECC Injection has been proved to effectively control infections and to protect cattle from reinfection with *Dictyocaulus viviparus* and *Oesophagostomum radiatum* for 28 days after treatment; *Ostertagia ostertagi*, *Trichostrongylus axei* and *Cooperia punctata* for 21 days after treatment; *Haemonchus placei* and *Cooperia oncophora* for 14 days after treatment.

Swine: IVOMECC Injection is indicated for the effective treatment and control of the following harmful species of gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, lice, and mange mites in swine:

Gastrointestinal Roundworms:

Large roundworm, *Ascaris suum*

(adults and fourth-stage larvae)

Red stomach worm, *Hyostrongylus rubidus*

(adults and fourth-stage larvae)

Nodular worm, *Oesophagostomum* spp.

(adults and fourth-stage larvae)

Threadworm, *Strongyloides ransomi* (adults)

Somatic Roundworm Larvae:

Threadworm, *Strongyloides ransomi* (somatic larvae)

Sows must be treated at least seven days before farrowing to prevent infection in piglets.

Lungworms:

Metastrongylus spp. (adults)

Lice:

Haematopinus suis

Mange Mites:

Sarcoptes scabiei var. *suis*

DOSAGE

Cattle: IVOMECC Injection should be given only by subcutaneous injection under the loose skin in front of or behind the shoulder at the recommended dose level of 200 mcg of ivermectin per kilogram of body weight. Each mL of IVOMECC contains 10 mg of ivermectin, sufficient to treat 110 lb (50 kg) of body weight (maximum 10 mL per injection site).

Body Weight (lb)	Dose Volume (mL)
220	2
330	3
440	4
550	5
660	6
770	7

880	8
990	9
1100	10

Swine: IVOMECC Injection should be given only by subcutaneous injection in the neck of swine at the recommended dose level of 300 mcg of ivermectin per kilogram (2.2 lb) of body weight. Each mL of IVOMECC contains 10 mg of ivermectin, sufficient to treat 75 lb of body weight.

	Body Weight (lb)	Dose Volume (mL)
Growing Pigs	19	1/4
	38	1/2
	75	1
	150	2
Breeding Animals (Sows, Gilts, and Boars)	225	3
	300	4
	375	5
	450	6

ADMINISTRATION

Cattle: IVOMECC Injection is to be given subcutaneously only, to reduce risk of potentially fatal clostridial infection of the injection site. Animals should be appropriately restrained to achieve the proper route of administration. Use of a 16-gauge, 1/2 to 3/4" needle is suggested. Inject under the loose skin in front of or behind the shoulder (see illustration).



When using the 200, 500 or 1000 mL pack size, use only automatic syringe equipment. Use sterile equipment and sanitize the injection site by applying a suitable disinfectant. Clean, properly disinfected needles should be used to reduce the potential for injection site infections. No special handling or protective clothing is necessary.

Swine: IVOMECC® (ivermectin) Injection is to be given subcutaneously in the neck. Animals should be appropriately restrained to achieve the proper route of administration. Use of a 16- or 18-gauge needle is suggested for sows and boars, while an 18- or 20-gauge needle may be appropriate for young animals. Inject under the skin, immediately behind the ear (see illustration).



When using the 200 mL, 500 mL or 1000 mL pack size, use only automatic syringe equipment. As with any injection, sterile equipment should be used. The injection site should be cleaned and disinfected with alcohol before injection. The rubber stopper should also be disinfected with alcohol to prevent contamination of the contents. Mild and transient pain reactions may be seen in some swine following subcutaneous administration.

Recommended Treatment Program

Swine: At the time of initiating any parasite control program, it is important to treat all breeding animals in the herd. After the initial treatment, use IVOMECC Injection regularly as follows:

BREEDING ANIMALS

- Sows:** Treat prior to farrowing, preferably 7-14 days before, to minimize infection of piglets.
- Gilts:** Treat 7-14 days prior to breeding.
- Treat 7-14 days prior to farrowing.
- Boars:** Frequency and need for treatments are dependent upon exposure. Treat at least two times a year.

FEEDER PIGS

(Weaners/Growers/Finishers)

All weaner/feeder pigs should be treated before placement in clean quarters. Pigs exposed to contaminated soil or pasture may need retreatment if reinfection occurs.

NOTE:

- (1) IVOMECC Injection has a persistent drug level sufficient to control mite infestations throughout the egg to adult life cycle. However, since the ivermectin effect is not immediate, care must be taken to prevent reinfestation from exposure to untreated animals or contaminated facilities. Generally, pigs should not be moved to clean quarters or exposed to uninfested pigs for approximately one week after treatment. Sows should be treated at least one week before farrowing to minimize transfer of mites to newborn baby pigs.
- (2) Louse eggs are unaffected by IVOMECC Injection and may require up to three weeks to hatch. Louse infestations developing from hatching eggs may require retreatment.
- (3) Consult a veterinarian for aid in the diagnosis and control of internal and external parasites of swine.

Special Minor Use

Reindeer: For the treatment and control of warbles (*Oedemagena tarandi*) in reindeer, inject 200 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously. Follow use directions for cattle as described under ADMINISTRATION.

American Bison: For the treatment and control of grubs (*Hypoderma bovis*) in American bison, inject 200 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously. Follow use directions for cattle as described under ADMINISTRATION.

RESIDUE WARNING: Do not treat reindeer or American bison within 8 weeks (56 days) of slaughter.

WARNING

NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS.

Keep this and all drugs out of the reach of children.

The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report adverse effects, obtain an MSDS or for assistance, contact Merial at 1-888-637-4251.

RESIDUE WARNING: Do not treat cattle within 35 days of slaughter. Because a withdrawal time in milk has not been established, do not use in female dairy cattle of breeding age. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Do not treat swine within 18 days of slaughter.

PRECAUTIONS

Transitory discomfort has been observed in some cattle following subcutaneous administration. A low incidence of soft tissue swelling at the injection site has been observed. These reactions have disappeared without treatment. For cattle, divide doses greater than 10 mL between two injection sites to reduce occasional discomfort or site reaction. Use sterile equipment and sanitize the injection site by applying a suitable disinfectant. Clean, properly disinfected needles should be used to reduce the potential for injection site infections.

Observe cattle for injection site reactions. Reactions may be due to clostridial infection and should be aggressively treated with appropriate antibiotics.

If injection site infections are suspected, consult your veterinarian.

This product is not for intravenous or intramuscular use.

Protect product from light.

IVOMECC Injection for Cattle and Swine has been developed specifically for use in cattle, swine, reindeer, and American bison **only**. This product should not be used in other animal species as severe adverse reactions, including fatalities in dogs, may result.

Restricted Drug (California) - use only as directed.

When to Treat Cattle with Grubs

IVOMECC effectively controls all stages of cattle grubs. However, proper timing of treatment is important. For most effective results, cattle should be treated as soon as possible after the end of the heel fly (warble fly) season. Destruction of *Hypoderma* larvae (cattle grubs) at the period when these grubs are in vital areas may cause undesirable host-parasite reactions including the possibility of fatalities. Killing *Hypoderma lineatum* when it is in the tissue surrounding the esophagus (gullet) may cause salivation and bloat; killing *H. bovis* when it is in the vertebral canal may cause staggering or paralysis. These reactions are not specific to treatment with IVOMECC, but can occur with any successful treatment of grubs. Cattle should be treated either before or after these stages of grub development. Consult your veterinarian concerning the proper time for treatment. Cattle treated with IVOMECC after the end of the heel fly season may be retreated with IVOMECC during the winter for internal parasites, mange mites, or sucking lice without danger of grub-related reactions. A planned parasite control program is recommended.

Environmental Safety

Studies indicate that when ivermectin comes in contact with soil, it readily and tightly binds to the soil and becomes inactive over time. Free ivermectin may adversely affect fish and certain aquatic organisms. Do not permit water runoff from feed lots to enter lakes, streams or ponds. Do not contaminate water by direct application or by improper disposal of drug containers. Dispose of containers in an approved landfill or by incineration. As with other avermectins, ivermectin is excreted in the dung of treated animals and can inhibit the reproduction and growth of pest and beneficial insects that use dung as a source of food and for reproduction. The magnitude and duration of such effects are species and life-cycle specific. When used according to label directions, the product is not expected to have an adverse impact on populations of dung-dependent insects.

HOW SUPPLIED

IVOMECC Injection for Cattle and Swine is available in four ready-to-use pack sizes:

The 50 mL pack is a multiple-dose, rubber-capped bottle. Each bottle contains sufficient solution to treat 10 head of 550 lb (250 kg) cattle or 100 head of 38 lb (17.3 kg) swine.

The 200 mL pack is a soft, collapsible pack designed for use with automatic syringe equipment. Each pack contains sufficient solution to treat 40 head of 550 lb (250 kg) cattle or 400 head of 38 lb (17.3 kg) swine.

The 500 mL pack is a soft, collapsible pack designed for use with automatic syringe equipment. Each pack contains sufficient solution to treat 100 head of 550 lb (250 kg) cattle or 1000 head of 38 lb (17.3 kg) swine.

The 1000 mL is a soft, collapsible pack designed for use with automatic syringe equipment. Each pack contains sufficient solution to treat 200 head of 550 lb (250 kg) cattle or 2000 head of 38 lb (17.3 kg) swine.

IVOMECC, Cattle Head Logo and Pig Head Logo are registered trademarks of Merial Limited.

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Distributed by:

Merial Limited, Duluth, GA 30096 USA

Made in Brazil

Rev. 01/2016

603003869

CPN: 1111031.7

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Duramycin 72-200 (DURVET, INC.)

Label

Use/Dose

DURVET, INC.**100 S.E. MAGELLAN DRIVE, BLUE SPRINGS, MO, 64014**

Telephone: 816-229-9101

Toll-Free: 800-821-5570

Fax: 816-224-3080

Website: www.durvet.comEmail: info@durvet.com

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DURAMYCIN 72-200***Durvet*****(oxytetracycline)****200 mg/mL****ANTIBIOTIC****Each mL contains 200 mg of oxytetracycline base as amphoteric oxytetracycline.****For use in beef cattle; dairy cattle; calves, including preruminating (veal) calves; and swine.****For animal use only.****Read Entire Package Insert Carefully Before Using This Product.**

Duramycin 72-200 (oxytetracycline) is a sterile, ready-to-use solution for the administration of the broad-spectrum antibiotic oxytetracycline by injection.

Duramycin 72-200 does not require refrigeration; however, it is recommended that it be stored at 59° to 86°F (15° to 30°C). The antibiotic activity of oxytetracycline is not appreciably diminished in the presence of body fluids, serum, or exudates.

CAUTION: When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site(s) and surrounding tissues during the dressing procedure.

WARNINGS:

Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of cattle and swine. Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 96 hours after the last treatment must not be used for food. Rapid intravenous administration may result in animal collapse. Oxytetracycline should be administered intravenously slowly over a period of at least 5 minutes.

PRECAUTIONS:

Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level of drug per lb of body weight per day, administering more than the recommended number of treatments, and/or exceeding 10 mL intramuscularly or subcutaneously per injection site in adult beef and dairy cattle, and 5 mL intramuscularly per injection site in adult swine, may result in antibiotic residues beyond the withdrawal period.

Consult your veterinarian prior to administering this product in order to determine the proper treatment required in the event of an adverse reaction. At the first sign of any adverse reaction, discontinue use of the product and seek the advice of your veterinarian. Some of the reactions may be attributed either to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction) or to cardiovascular collapse of unknown cause.

Shortly after injection, treated animals may have transient hemoglobinuria resulting in darkened urine.

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, may suggest that an overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms has occurred. If any of these conditions occur, consult your veterinarian.

Since bacteriostatic drugs may interfere with the bactericidal action of penicillin, it is advisable to avoid giving Duramycin 72-200 in conjunction with penicillin.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

Reports of adverse reactions associated with oxytetracycline administration include injection site swelling, restlessness, ataxia, trembling, swelling of eyelids, ears, muzzle, anus and vulva (or scrotum and sheath in males), respiratory abnormalities (labored breathing), frothing at the mouth, collapse and possibly death. Some of these reactions may be attributed to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction) or to cardiovascular collapse of unknown cause. To report suspected adverse drug events, for technical assistance or to obtain a copy of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), contact Norbrook at 1-866-591-5777. For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS or online at www.fda.gov/reportanimalae.

STORAGE: Store at 59° to 86°F (15° to 30°C). Keep from freezing. For 100 mL size: Use within 60 days of first puncture and puncture a maximum of 36 times. For 250 mL and 500 mL sizes: Use within 60 days of first puncture and puncture a maximum of 36 times. If using a needle or draw-off spike larger than 16 gauge, discard any remaining product immediately after use.

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 oxytetracycline-susceptible organisms, most animals that have been treated with Duramycin 72-200 show a noticeable improvement within 24-48 hours. 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 diseased animals.

INDICATIONS:

Duramycin 72-200 is intended for use in the treatment of the following diseases in beef cattle; dairy cattle; calves, including preruminating (veal) calves; and swine when due to oxytetracycline-susceptible organisms:

Cattle: Duramycin 72-200 is indicated in the treatment of pneumonia and shipping fever complex associated with *Pasteurella* spp. and *Haemophilus* spp.; infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) caused by *Moraxella bovis*; foot rot and diphtheria caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum*; bacterial enteritis (scours) caused by *Escherichia coli*; wooden tongue caused by *Actinobacillus lignieresii*; leptospirosis caused by *Leptospira pomona*; and wound infections and acute metritis caused by strains of staphylococci and streptococci organisms sensitive to oxytetracycline.

Swine: Duramycin 72-200 is indicated in the treatment of bacterial enteritis (scours, colibacillosis) caused by *Escherichia coli*; pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida*; and leptospirosis caused by *Leptospira pomona*.

In sows, Duramycin 72-200 is indicated as an aid in the control of infectious enteritis (baby pig scours, colibacillosis) in suckling pigs caused by *Escherichia coli*.

DOSAGE:

Cattle: Duramycin 72-200 is to be administered by intramuscular, subcutaneous (SC, under the skin) or intravenous injection to beef cattle; dairy cattle; and calves, including preruminating (veal) calves.

A single dosage of 9 mg of Duramycin 72-200 per lb of body weight administered intramuscularly or subcutaneously is recommended in the treatment of the following conditions:

- (1) bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella* spp. (shipping fever) in calves and yearlings, where retreatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions, such as cattle on range, or where repeated restraint is inadvisable.
- (2) infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) caused by *Moraxella bovis*.

CATTLE DOSAGE GUIDE

At the first signs of pneumonia or pinkeye, * administer a single dose of Duramycin 72-200 (200 mg/mL) by deep intramuscular injection, or subcutaneously, according to the following weight categories. **

Animal Weight (lb)	Number of mL or cc
100	4.5
200	9.0
300	13.5
400	18.0
500	22.5
600	27.0
700	31.5
800	36.0
900	40.5
1000	45.0
1100	49.5
1200	54.0

* See package insert for dosing instructions for other indicated diseases and full product information.

** Do not administer more than 10 mL at any one injection site (1 to 2 mL per site in small calves).

Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter.

Duramycin 72-200 can also be administered by intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular injection at a level of 3-5 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight per day. In the treatment of severe foot rot and advanced cases of other indicated diseases, a dosage level of 5 mg/lb of body weight per day is recommended. Treatment should be continued 24-48 hours following remission of disease signs; however, not to exceed a total of 4 consecutive days. Consult your veterinarian if improvement is not noted within 24-48 hours of the beginning of treatment.

Swine: A single dosage of 9 mg of Duramycin 72-200 per lb of body weight administered *intramuscularly* in the neck region is recommended in the treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida* in swine, where re-treatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions or where repeated restraint is inadvisable.

SWINE DOSAGE GUIDE

At the first signs of pneumonia, * administer Duramycin 72-200 (200 mg/mL) by deep intramuscular injection, according to the following weight

categories. **

Animal Weight (lb)	Number of mL or cc
10	0.5
25	1.1
50	2.3
75	3.4
100	4.5
125	5.6
150	6.8
175	7.9
200	9.0
225	10.1
250	11.3
275	12.4
300	13.5
325	14.6

* See package insert for dosing instructions for other indicated diseases and full product information.

** Do not administer more than 5 mL at any one injection site.

Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter.

Duramycin 72-200 can also be administered by intramuscular injection at a level of 3-5 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight per day.

Treatment should be continued 24-48 hours following remission of disease signs; however, not to exceed a total of 4 consecutive days. Consult your veterinarian if improvement is not noted within 24-48 hours of the beginning of treatment.

For sows, administer once intramuscularly in the neck region 3 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight approximately 8 hours before farrowing or immediately after completion of farrowing.

For swine weighing 25 lb of body weight and under, Duramycin 72-200 should be administered undiluted for treatment at 9 mg/lb but should be administered diluted for treatment at 3 or 5 mg/lb.

Body weight	9 mg/lb Dosage	3 or 5 mg/lb Dosage		
	Volume of Undiluted Duramycin 72-200	Volume of Diluted Duramycin 72-200		
	9 mg/lb	3 mg/lb	Dilution*	5 mg/lb
5 lb	0.2 mL	0.6 mL	1:7	1.0 mL
10 lb	0.5 mL	0.9 mL	1:5	1.5 mL
25 lb	1.1 mL	1.5 mL	1:3	2.5 mL

* To prepare dilutions, add one part of Duramycin 72-200 to 3, 5, or 7 parts of sterile water, or 5% dextrose solution as indicated; the diluted product should be used immediately.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Duramycin 72-200 is intended for use in the treatment of disease due to oxytetracycline-susceptible organisms in beef cattle; dairy cattle; calves, including preruminating (veal) calves; and swine. A thoroughly cleaned, sterile needle and syringe should be used for each injection (needles and syringes may be sterilized by boiling in water for 15 minutes). In cold weather, Duramycin 72-200 should be warmed to room temperature before administration to animals. Before withdrawing the solution from the bottle, disinfect the rubber cap on the bottle with suitable disinfectant, such as 70% alcohol. The injection site should be similarly cleaned with the disinfectant. Needles of 16-18 gauge and 1-1 1/2 inches long are adequate for intramuscular and subcutaneous injections. Needles 2-3 inches are recommended for intravenous use.

Intramuscular Administration:

Intramuscular injections in swine should be made by directing the needle of suitable gauge and length into the fleshy part of a thick muscle in the neck 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. No more than 10 mL should be injected intramuscularly at any one site in adult beef and dairy cattle, and not more than 5 mL should be injected at any one site in adult swine; rotate injection sites for each succeeding treatment. The volume administered per injection site should be reduced according to age and body size so that 1-2 mL per site is injected in small calves.

Subcutaneous Administration:

Subcutaneous injections in beef cattle, dairy cattle, and calves, including preruminating (veal) calves, should be made by directing the needle of suitable gauge and length through the loose folds of the neck skin in front of the shoulder. Care should be taken to ensure that the tip of the needle has penetrated the skin but is not lodged in muscle. 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. The solution should be injected slowly into the area between the skin and muscles. No more than 10 mL should be injected subcutaneously at any one site in adult beef and dairy cattle; rotate injection sites for each succeeding treatment. The volume administered per injection site should be reduced according to age and body size so that 1-2 mL per site is injected in small calves.

Intravenous Administration:

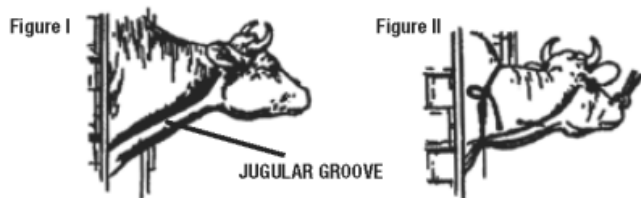
Duramycin 72-200 may be administered intravenously to beef and dairy cattle. As with all highly concentrated materials, Duramycin 72-200 should be administered slowly by the intravenous route.

Preparation of the Animal for Injection:

1. Approximate the location of vein. The jugular vein runs in the jugular groove on each side of the neck from the angle of the jaw to just above the brisket and slightly above and to the side of the windpipe (see Fig. I).
2. Restraint. A stanchion or chute is ideal for restraining the animal. With a halter, rope, or cattle leader (nose tongs), pull the animal's head around the side of the stanchion, cattle chute, or post in such a manner to form a bow in the neck (see Fig. II), then snub the head securely to prevent movement. By forming the bow in the neck, the outside curvature of the bow tends to expose the jugular vein and make it easily accessible.

Caution: Avoid restraining the animal with a tight rope or halter around the throat or upper neck which might impede blood flow. Animals that are down present no problem so far as restraint is concerned.

3. Clip hair in area where injection is to be made (over the vein in the upper third of the neck). Clean and disinfect the skin with alcohol or other suitable antiseptic.



Entering the Vein and Making the Injection:

1. Raise the vein. This is accomplished by tying the choke rope tightly around the neck close to the shoulder. The rope should be tied in such a way that it will not come loose and so that it can be untied quickly by pulling the loose end (see Fig. II). In thick-necked animals, a block of wood placed in the jugular groove between the rope and the hide will help considerably in applying the desired pressure at the right point. The vein is a soft flexible tube through which blood flows back to the heart. Under ordinary conditions it cannot be seen or felt with the fingers. When the flow of blood is blocked at the base of the neck by the choke rope, the vein becomes enlarged and rigid because of the back pressure. If the choke rope is sufficiently tight, the vein stands out and can be easily seen and felt in thin-necked animals. As a further check in identifying the vein, tap it with the fingers in front of the choke rope. Pulsations that can be seen or felt with the fingers in front of the point being tapped will confirm the fact that the vein is properly distended. It is impossible to put the needle into the vein unless it is distended. Experienced operators are able to raise the vein simply by hand pressure, but the use of a choke rope is more certain.
2. Inserting the needle. This involves 3 distinct steps. First, insert the needle through the hide. Second, insert the needle into the vein. This may require 2 or 3 attempts before the vein is entered. The vein has a tendency to roll away from the point of the needle, especially if the needle is not sharp. The vein can be steadied with the thumb and finger of one hand. With the other hand, the needle point is placed directly over the vein, slanting it so that its direction is along the length of the vein, either toward the head or toward the heart. Properly positioned this way, a quick thrust of the needle will be followed by a spurt of blood through the needle, which indicates that the vein has been entered. Third, once in the vein, the needle should be inserted along the length of the vein all the way to the hub, exercising caution to see that the needle does not penetrate the opposite side of the vein. Continuous steady flow of blood through the needle indicates that the needle is still in the vein. If blood does not flow continuously, the needle is out of the vein (or clogged) and another attempt must be made. If difficulty is encountered, it may be advisable to use the vein on the other side of the neck.
3. While the needle is being placed in proper position in the vein, an assistant should get the medication ready so that the injection can be started without delay after the vein has been entered.
4. Making the injection. With the needle in position as indicated by continuous flow of blood, release the choke rope by a quick pull on the free end. This is essential - the medication cannot flow into the vein while it is blocked. Immediately connect the syringe containing Duramycin 72-200 to the needle and slowly depress the plunger. If there is resistance to depression of the plunger, this indicates that the needle has slipped out of the vein (or is clogged) and the procedure will have to be repeated. Watch for any swelling under the skin near the needle, which would indicate that the medication is not going into the vein. Should this occur, it is best to try the vein on the opposite side of the neck.
5. Removing the needle. When injection is complete, remove needle with straight pull. Then apply pressure over area of injection momentarily to control any bleeding through needle puncture, using cotton soaked in alcohol or other suitable antiseptic.

Not for Human Use.

Restricted Drug - California. Use Only as Directed.

MANUFACTURED FOR: DURVET INC., Blue Springs, Missouri 64014

www.durvet.com

MADE IN THE UK

Approved by FDA under ANADA # 200-306

MANUFACTURED BY: Norbrook Laboratories Limited, Newry, BT35 6PU, Co. Down, Northern Ireland.

NET CONTENTS:	NDC	
100 mL	30798-237-10	REV 11-19 025215I06 004215L04
250 mL	30798-237-13	REV 11-19 025215I05 023215L05
500 mL	30798-237-17	REV 11-19 025215I06 024215L06

CPN: 1084050.11

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County/County Team # _____

Team Members _____

Junior Team Breeding Exercise – 2022

Animal ID	DOB	Birth Type	Rear Type	Adjusted 90 Day Weight	Adjusted 150 Day Weight	Dam's Progeny Track Record	Price
1	1/1/21	Single	Single	32	60	Progeny make top 30% of sales	\$750
2	12/18/20	Twin	Twin	44	70	Progeny make top 20% of sales	\$1,500
3	12/18/20	Twin	Twin	41	72	Progeny make top 20% of sales	\$1,500
4	11/25/20	Twin	Single	45	75	Progeny make top 10% of sales	\$2,000
5	12/19/20	Twin	Twin	49	79	No known progeny track record.	\$1,750

Your group is working with Goat Rancher Sally. Sally has asked your group to help her select one (1) doe as a potential replacement for a Commercial Boer Goat Herd in the Southern U.S. Primary income is derived from the sale of offspring to youth show exhibitors. Fifteen (15%) percent of female progeny will be kept as replacements. The remainder of the progeny will be fed out and marketed to various ethnic markets at a variety of final weights. Please select the best doe for this situation and answer the questions below. Once you have made your selection, please discuss your findings with the official. All team members must actively participate in the group discussion for total points to be awarded.

[The questions are worth 10 points each for a total of 100 possible points and your discussion with the Official is worth 100 possible points for a grand total of 200 possible points.]

1. Which doe offers the most phenotypic appeal?

1 2 3 **4** 5

2. Which doe offers the least amount of phenotypic appeal?

1 **2** 3 4 5

3. Which doe is the fastest growing according to the paper?

1 2 3 4 **5**

4. True or false: Does 2 and 3 are potentially twins. **Question thrown out**

True False

5. True or false: The youngest doe is also the slowest growing on paper?

True False

6. Of the does \$1,500 or less, which doe offers the most muscle to inject into future progeny?

1 **2** 3 4 5

7. Which doe is the frailest featured?

1 2 3 4 5

8. Of the December born does, who offers the most balanced, attractive, symmetrical look?

1 **2** 3 4 5

9. Which does cull progeny should experience the fastest growth rate and most value to the ethnic markets?

1 2 3 4 5

10. How many does dam's progeny have made at least the top 30% of sales.

1 2 3 4 5