

EL COMPAÑERO



UNA GACETA DE INFORMACIÓN PARA
TRABAJADORES DE FINCAS LECHERAS

SALUD DE HATO

SEPTIEMBRE/OCTUBRE 2015

Como Leer la Etiqueta de una Droga Lyssa Seefeldt, Agente Agrícola del Condado de Marquette

Leer la etiqueta de un producto es una parte importante de usar cualquier antibiótico o vacuna. Hay nueve áreas clave en una etiqueta que contienen información importante sobre el producto. Esta información ayuda a determinar cómo usar el producto correctamente y evitar residuos de antibióticos en la leche o carne (cuando una vaca es descartada del hato).

1. **Nombre Comercial:** Nombre de la marca del producto
2. **Ingrediente Activo:** Nombre de la droga
3. **Instrucciones de Uso:** En que especies de animal y etapa de producción se puede usar el producto
4. **Indicaciones:** Lo que el producto está etiquetado para tratar
5. **Dosis:** Dónde encontrar o calcular la cantidad adecuada de producto para dar
6. **Vía de Administración:** Cómo (por ejemplo-intramuscular) y dónde debe ser dado el producto (por ejemplo-en el cuello)
7. **Precauciones y Advertencias:** Las situaciones a tener en cuenta, que controlar
8. **Requerimientos de Almacenamiento:** Como almacenar el producto correctamente.
9. **Tiempos de Retiro:** Por cuánto tiempo el animal necesita estar fuera de tratamiento para poder utilizar la leche/carne para la alimentación humana

Leer la etiqueta del producto es un paso importante en el tratamiento de cualquier animal. Asegúrese de que sabe dónde encontrar la información clave antes de tratar a un animal. Siempre asegúrese de registrar los tratamientos y calcular las fechas de retiro, que pueden ser diferentes para la leche en comparación con la carne.

Para más información sobre cómo leer la etiqueta de un producto o cómo convertirse en persona certificada en Aseguramiento de Cuidado Animal y Calidad de Animales Lecheros, comuníquese con su oficina local de UW-Extensión.

1 Trade Name → **Omnibiotic**
(Hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension)

2 Active Ingredients → (Hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension)

3 Directions for Use → **Directions for use:**
For use in Beef Cattle, Lactating and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle, Swine and Sheep
Read Entire Brochure Carefully Before Using This Product
For Intramuscular Use Only

4 Indications → **Active Ingredients:** Omnibiotic is an effective antimicrobial preparation containing hydrocillin hydrochloride. Each ml of this suspension contains 200,000 units of hydrocillin hydrochloride in an aqueous base.
Indications: Cattle - bronchitis, foot rot, leptospirosis, mastitis, metritis, pneumonia, wound infections. Swine - erysipelas, pneumonia. Sheep - foot rot, pneumonia, mastitis; and other infections in these species caused by or associated with hydrocillin-susceptible organisms.

5 Dosage → **Recommended Daily Dosage**
The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb. of body weight given once daily.
Maximum dose is 15 ml/day.

Body Weight	Dosage
100 lb	2 ml
300 lb	6 ml
500 lb	10 ml
750 lb or more	15 ml

Continue treatment for 1 or 2 days after symptoms disappear.

6 Administration Route → **Caution:** 1. Omnibiotic should be injected deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck. Do not inject this material in the hip or rump, subcutaneously, into a blood vessel, or near a major nerve because it may cause tissue damage. 2. If improvement does not occur within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reconsidered and appropriate treatment initiated. 3. Treated animal should be closely observed for at least 30 minutes. 4. Should a reaction occur, discontinue treatment and immediately administer epinephrine and antihistamines. 5. Omnibiotic must be stored between 2° and 8° C (36° to 46° F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use.

7 Cautions & Warnings → **Warning:** Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours (4 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food.

8 Storage Requirements → **How supplied:** Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.

9 Withdrawal Times → Lot # 56789B Expires June, 20XX

Take Time
Observe Label Directions

Ejemplo de Etiqueta de una Droga con Información Clave Marcada.
Adaptado del Manual Plus de Aseguramiento de Calidad de Cerdo.

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CUIDADO DEL BECERRO

¿Qué Tan Caliente está el Agua? Sarah Mills-Lloyd, DM V UW-Extension Agente Agrícola del Condado Oconto

La limpieza propiamente del equipo por las becerras es una tarea rutina diariamente por una lechería. La resulta de esa tarea está muy importante a la salud da la becerro porque el mal limpiado puede causar enfermedades graves a las terneros jóvenes. Todo de los programas de limpieza depende en cuatro componentes básicos – el tiempo, temperatura de agua, químicas por el concentración adecuada, y la acción física de la limpieza.

Muchas problemas de la limpieza son fácil evaluar, pero otros requieren tiempo a resolver. Comenzar fácil y sencilla como la verificación de la temperatura del agua. La temperatura recomendada por el agua de la limpieza es 145 grados Fahrenheit (63 Celsius); sin embargo, tener precaución porque el agua de esa temperatura se quemar la piel seriamente en menos que cinco segundos. Usa a las siguientes recomendaciones a verificar la temperatura del agua para limpiar. Para mejores medidas, deja la máquina de calentar agua por una hora antes de verificar la temperatura el agua. Un termómetro digital funciona bien por este trabajo.

Paso 1



Paso 2



Paso 3



Paso 4



- Paso 1** Aprende el agua al lavabo donde va a limpiar.
- Paso 2** Deja el agua correr para tres minutos por lo menos.
- Paso 3** Toma la temperatura usando un termómetro como meter el termómetro entre la corriente de agua del grifo. Tal vez sería más fácil si poner una taza abajo el grifo para coleccionar el agua para probarlo.
- Paso 4** A nota la temperatura de la agua. Incluye la fecha, la hora, y los iniciales del nombre de la persona verificando la temperatura.

Póngase en contacto con UW-Extensión de su condado para obtener más recursos en Inglés y Español sobre la Entrenamiento para Trabajadores de Granjas Lecheras: www.yourcountyextensionoffice.com

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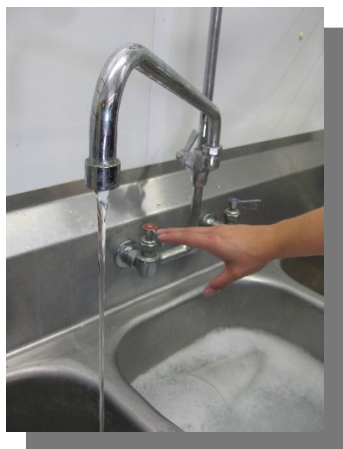
CALF CARE

How Hot is Your Water? Sarah Mills-Lloyd, DMV, Oconto County UW-Extension Agriculture Agent

Properly cleaning calf equipment on the farm is a routine daily task. The outcome of this task is very important to calf health as poorly cleaned items may expose young calves to life-threatening diseases. All cleaning programs rely on four basic components - time, water temperature, chemicals at the proper concentration and physical cleaning action.

Many cleaning problems are easy to evaluate, but others may take time to resolve. Checking the water temperature used for cleaning is a simple and easy place to start. Ideal temperature for hot water used for cleaning is 145 degrees Fahrenheit; however, caution should be used as water at this temperature can cause serious burns in less than five seconds. Follow these easy steps in checking the temperature of the water you use for cleaning. For more accurate measurements, allow the water heater to sit unused for an hour prior to checking the temperature. A digital kitchen thermometer works well for this task.

Step 1



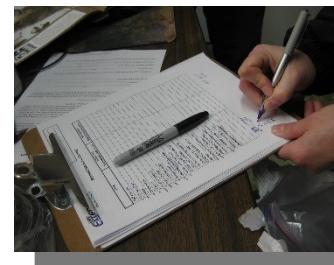
Step 2



Step 3



Step 4



-
- Step 1** Turn on the hot water at the sink faucet used for cleaning.
 - Step 2** Let the hot water run for at least three minutes.
 - Step 3** Measure the water temperature using a thermometer by placing the thermometer directly in the stream of the water exiting the faucet. It may be easier to place a small cup below the faucet to collect the water for testing.
 - Step 4** Document the hot water temperature. Include the date, time and the initials of the individual checking the temperature.

Contact your county UW-Extension for more resources in English and Spanish on UW Extension Dairy Workers Training: www.yourcountyextensionoffice.com

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THE DAIRY PARTNER



A NEWSLETTER FOR
DAIRY FARM EMPLOYEES

HERD HEALTH

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2015

How to Read a Drug Label *Lyssa Seefeldt, Marquette County Agriculture Agent*

Reading a product label is an important part of using any antibiotic or vaccination. There are nine key areas to a product label that contain important information about the product. This information helps you determine how to use the product correctly and avoid antibiotic residues in milk or meat (when a cow is culled from the herd).

1. **Trade Name:** brand name of product
2. **Active Ingredient:** name of the drug
3. **Directions for Use:** What species of animal and stage of production the product can be used on
4. **Indications:** What the product is labeled to treat
5. **Dosage:** Where to find or calculate the proper amount of product to give
6. **Administration Route:** How (for example-intramuscular) and where the product should be given (for example-in the neck)
7. **Cautions & Warnings:** Situations to watch out for, what to monitor, etc.
8. **Storage Requirements:** How to store the product properly
9. **Withdrawal Times:** How long the animal needs to be off treatment to be able to use the milk/meat for human food

Reading a product label is an important step in treating any animal. Make sure that you know where to find the key information before you treat an animal. Always be sure to record treatments and calculate your withdrawal dates which may be different for milk versus meat.

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9 Withdrawal Times — Lot # 56789B Expires June, 20XX

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Example Drug Label with Key Information Highlighted.
Adapted from the Pork Quality Assurance Plus Manual.

For more information on how to read a product label or how to become Dairy Animal Care & Quality Assurance certified, contact your local UW-Extension office.

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