

# IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FOR DRUG TESTING

[statefair.org](http://statefair.org)



# WHY WE DRUG TEST?



- For animal welfare
- To protect the safety of food
- To foster fair competition
- To follow State Fair Rules and Regulations



# WHO IS DRUG TESTED?



- 4-H & FFA Market Grand and Reserve Grand Champions
- Random 4H & FFA Market Animals
- State Fair reserves the right to test any animal entered at the Nebraska State Fair

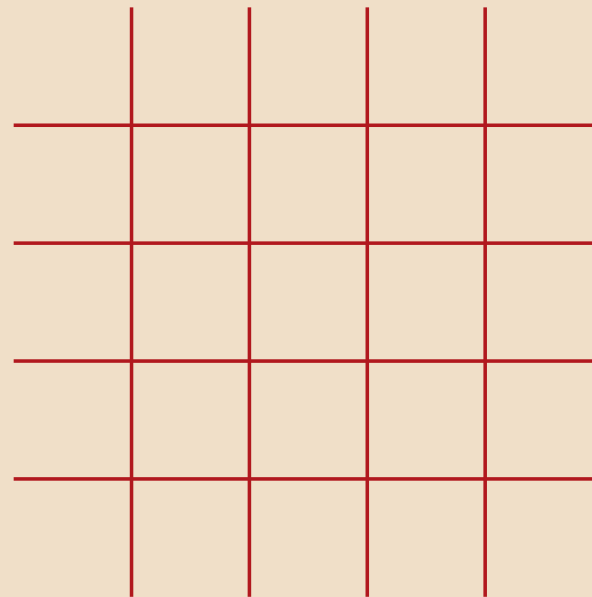




# WHO DOES THE COLLECTION?



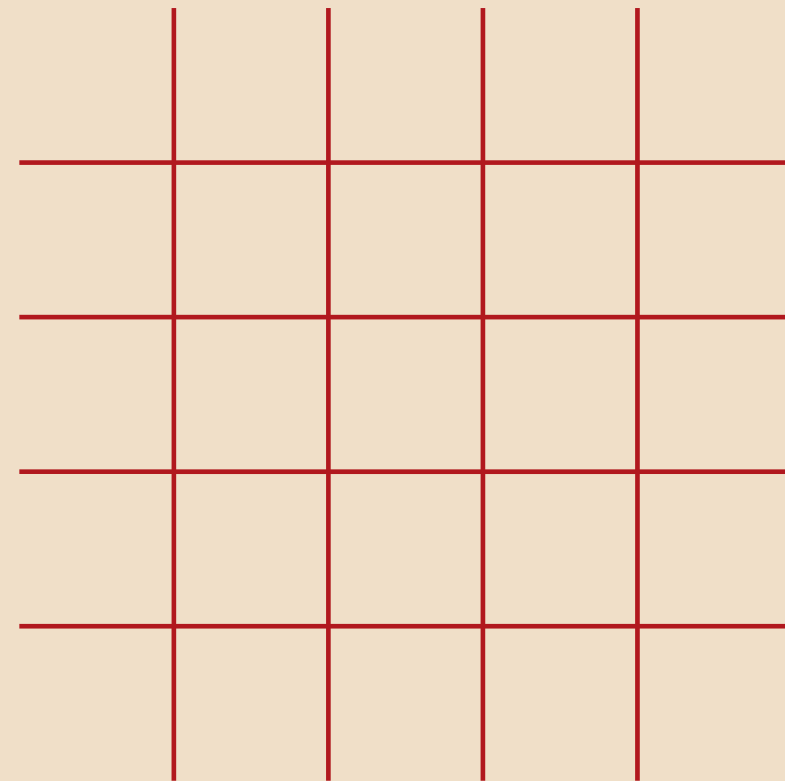
- Drug testing is led by our Nebraska State Fair Official Veterinarian
- Other veterinarians are hired to assist
- Veterinary students may be asked to help as well
- Everyone participating is trained in the process and understands the sensitivity of the collection.



# WHEN DOES COLLECTION HAPPEN?

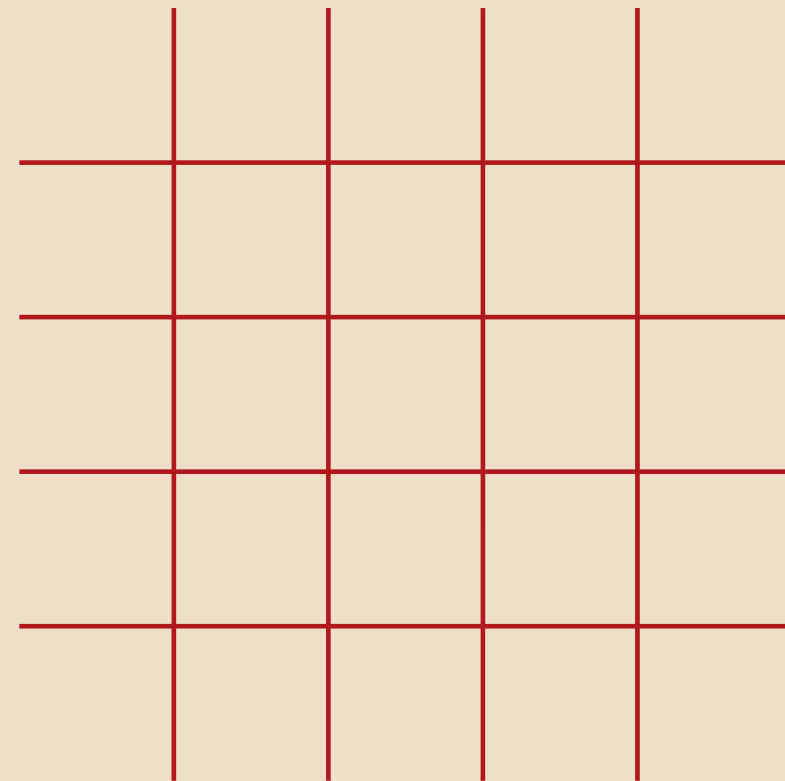


- Grand and Reserve Grand Winners
  - Immediately after selection
  - In drug testing area
- Randoms
  - After class



# WHAT SAMPLES ARE COLLECTED AT THE SHOW?

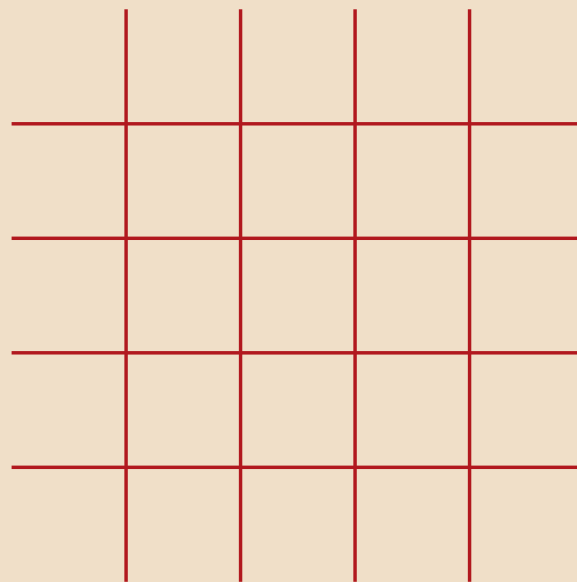
- Swine
  - Urine sample
- Cattle, Sheep & Goats
  - Blood sample



# IMPORTANT NOTE FOR EXHIBITORS

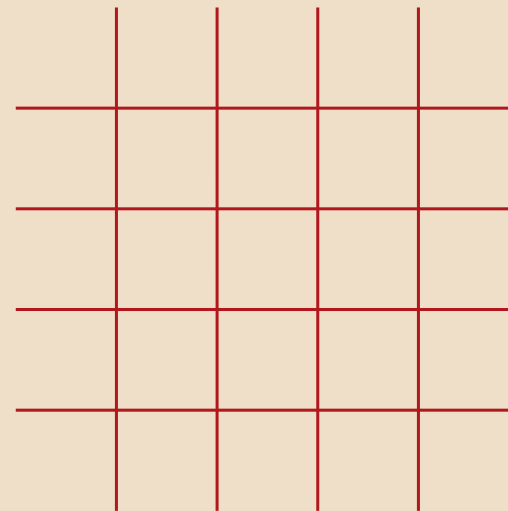


- If your animal is being drug tested, you will have paperwork to complete while your animal is being collected.
- It is very important that the collection paperwork matches the ethics affidavit.
- Exhibitors and their parent/ guardian will need to sign the paperwork after collection.



# WHAT HAPPENS TO THE SAMPLES AFTER COLLECTION?

- An extensive chain of ownership is followed by the Nebraska State Fair.
- The samples are sent to a drug testing laboratory for analysis. Analysis can take anywhere from 1 week to 1 month, depending on the lab.
- After analysis, results are sent back to the Nebraska State Fair



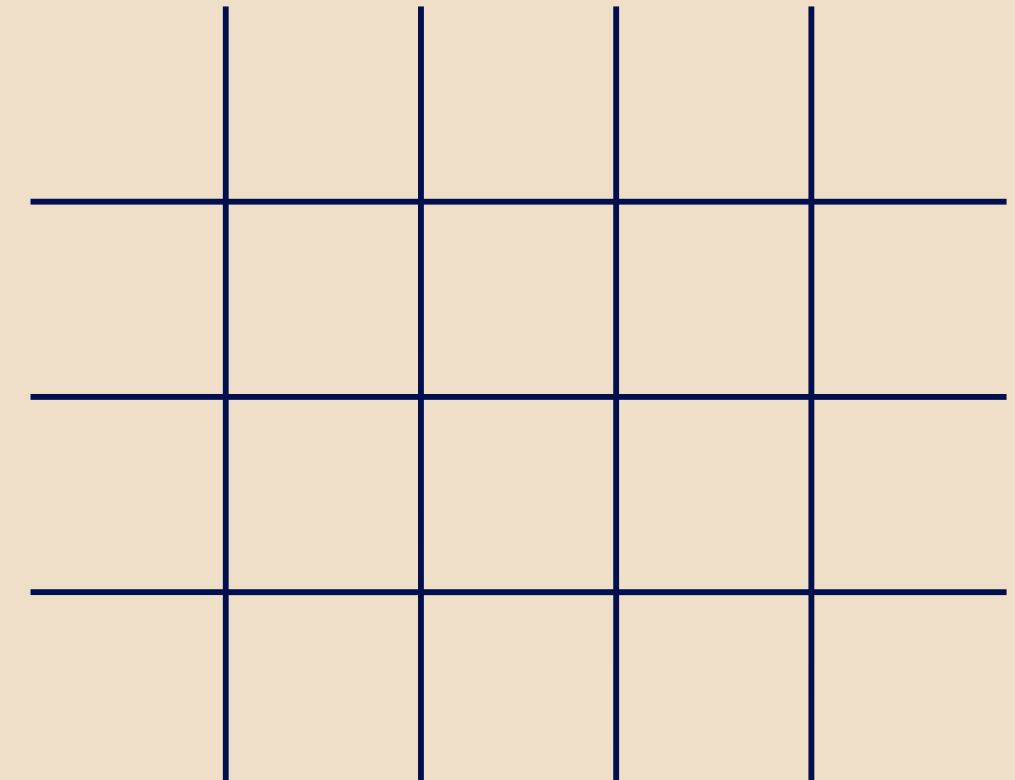


# WHAT IS TESTED FOR?



- NSAIDs
- Growth Promoters/Repartitioning Agents
- Steroids
- Analgesics
- Stimulants (caffeine & nicotine)
- Illicit Drugs
- Sedatives/Tranquilizers
- Diuretics

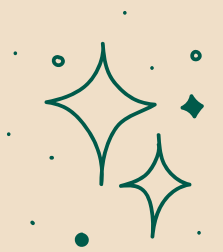
# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



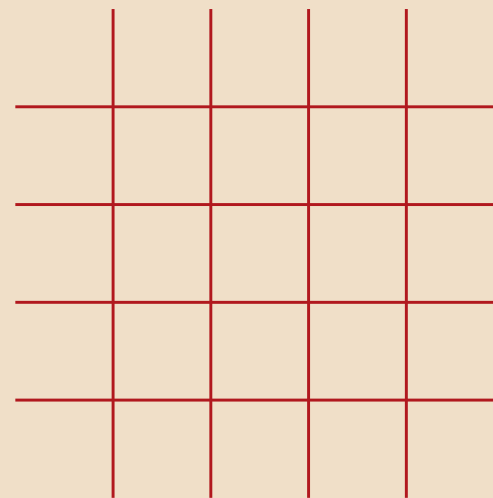
Information found on the following slides has been provided by Dr. Travis Mays, MS, PhD, the director of the Texas A&M Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory



# IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS



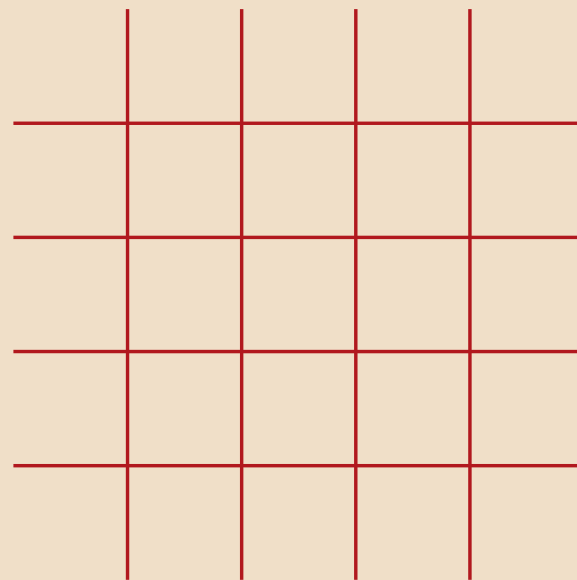
- Residue
  - Any compound present in edible tissues that results from use of a drug, and includes the drug, its metabolites & any other substance formed in or on food because of the drug's use
- Tolerance
  - The maximum concentration of a marker residue, or other residue indicated for monitoring, that can legally remain in a specific edible tissue (or milk) of an animal



# IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS



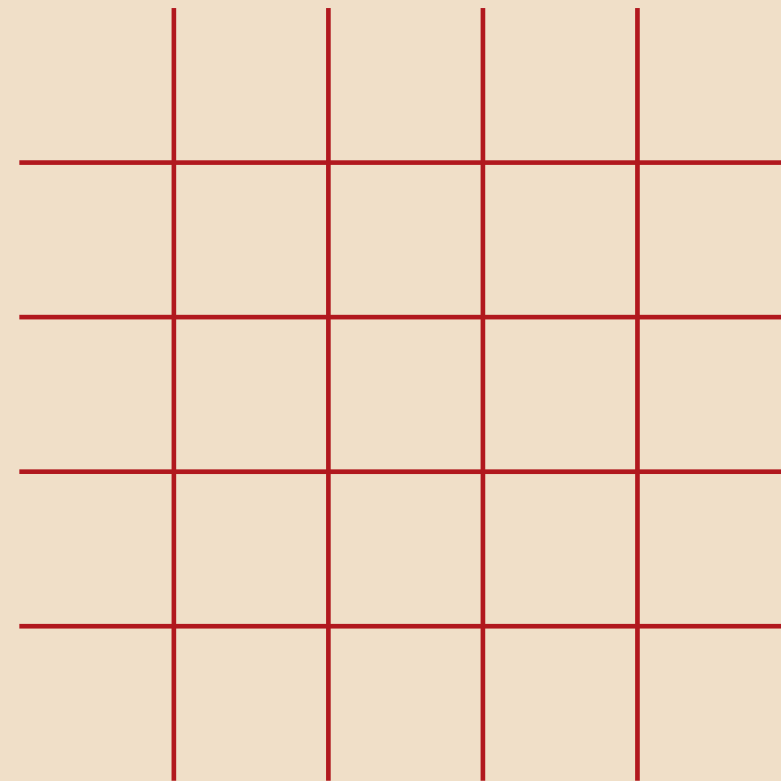
- Withdrawal Time
  - The amount of time that must pass following the administration of a drug before an animal can be slaughtered for human consumption
- Elimination Time
  - The amount of time required for a substance to be eliminated from the body (no longer detected)
- WITHDRAWAL TIME & ELIMINATION TIME MAY NOT BE THE SAME



# FACTORS THAT AFFECT ELIMINATION & WITHDRAWAL TIME



- Dose
- Route of administration
- Frequency of administration
- Co-administration of multiple drugs
- Drug storage conditions
- Health status
- Water & feed consumption

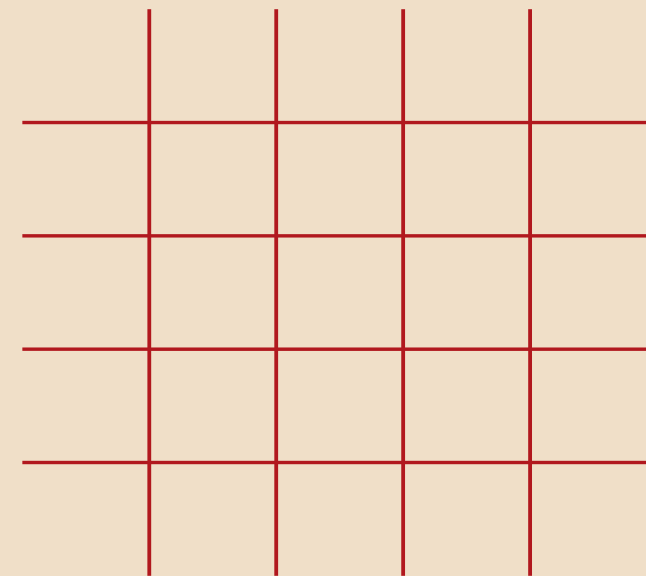




# WAYS TO AVOID DRUG RESIDUE



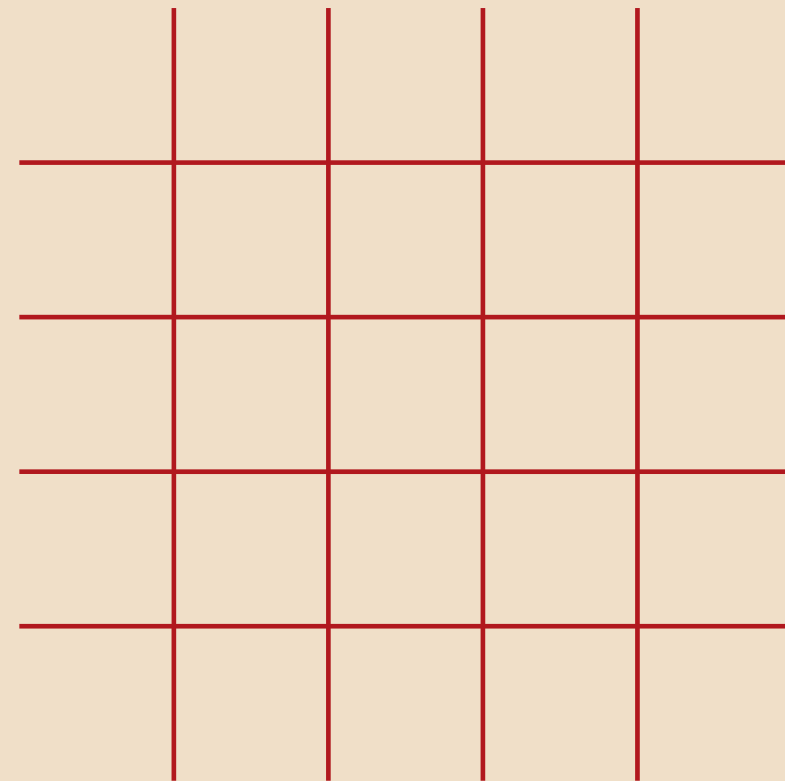
- Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship
  - Retain veterinary records
- Know the ingredients
  - READ THE LABEL ON SUPPLEMENTS
- Don't administer human medications
- Avoid Unintentional Exposure
  - Caffeine exposure can easily happen - spilled coffee in the feed tub, left energy drink where animal can get to it, etc.
  - Remember a positive test is positive, regardless if intentional or not



# WAYS TO AVOID DRUG RESIDUE



- Purchase your livestock from a trusted breeder/seller
- Avoid off-label use
- Wash hands
- Don't reuse syringes and needles
- Store medications properly
- Only purchase and use feed that has an ingredient label





**THANK YOU**