



IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FOR DRUG TESTING

<https://www.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?

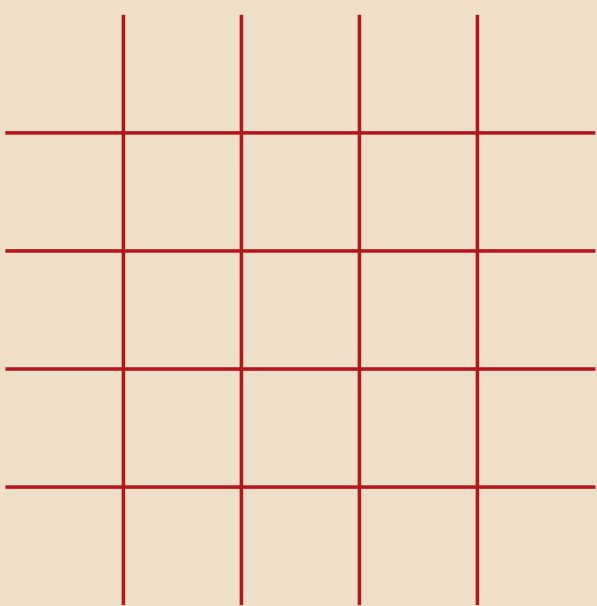


- 4-H & FFA Market Grand and Reserve Grand Champions
- Random 4-H & FFA Market Animals
- State Fair reserves the right to test any animal entered at the Nebraska State Fair



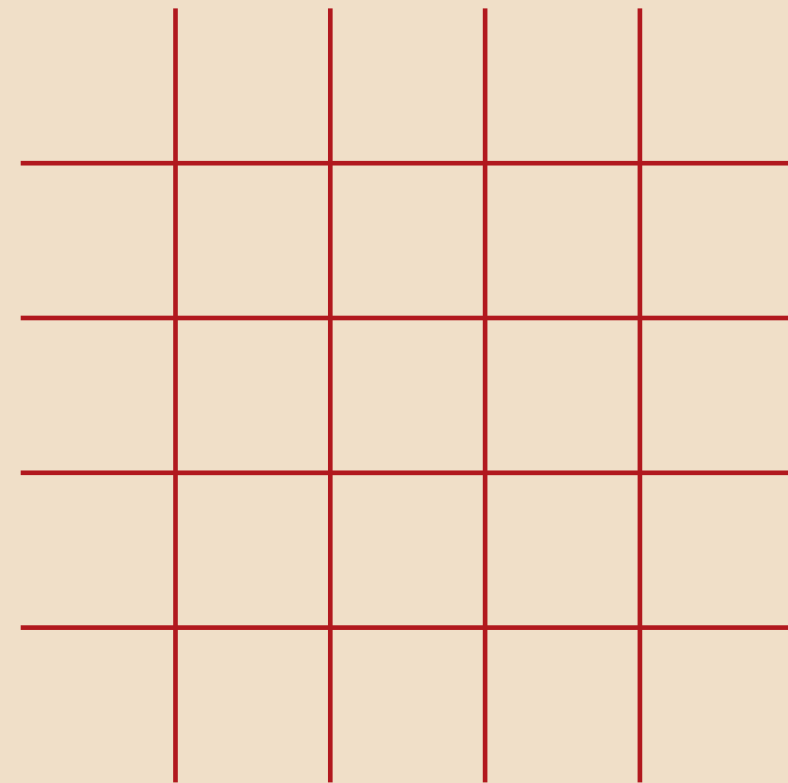


WHO DOES THE COLLECTION?

- Drug testing is led by our Nebraska State Fair Official Veterinarian
 - They hire other veterinarians 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.**
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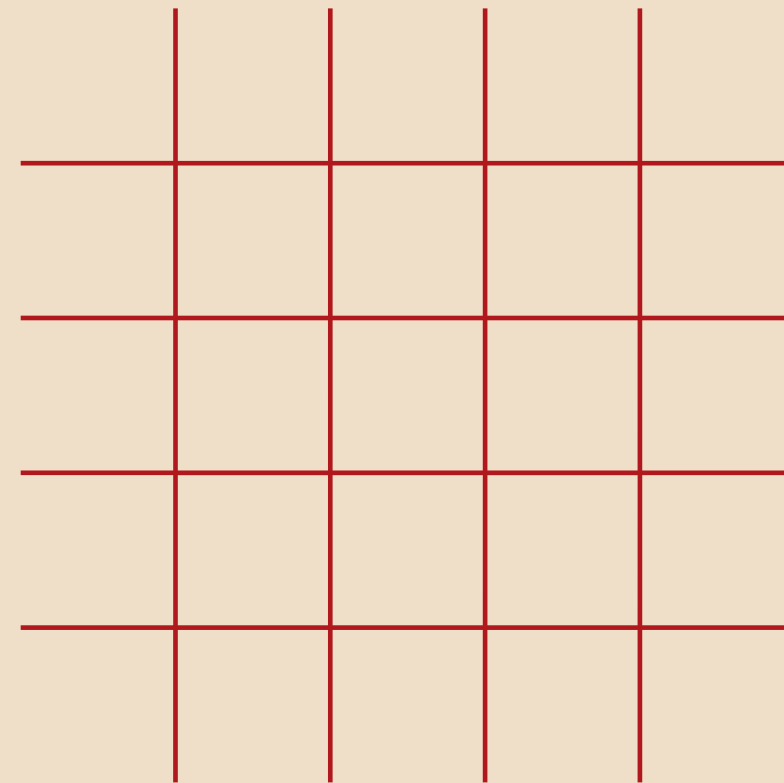
WHEN DOES COLLECTION HAPPEN?

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



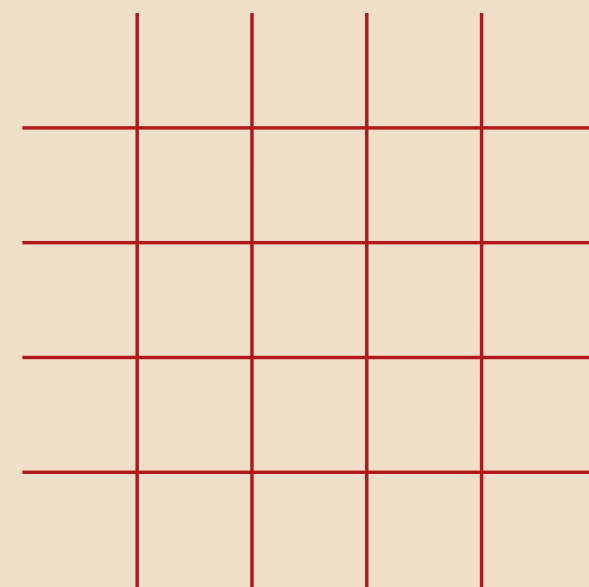
WHAT SAMPLES ARE COLLECTED?

- Swine
 - Urine samples only
- Cattle, Sheep & Goat
 - Blood sample
 - Hair/urine sample



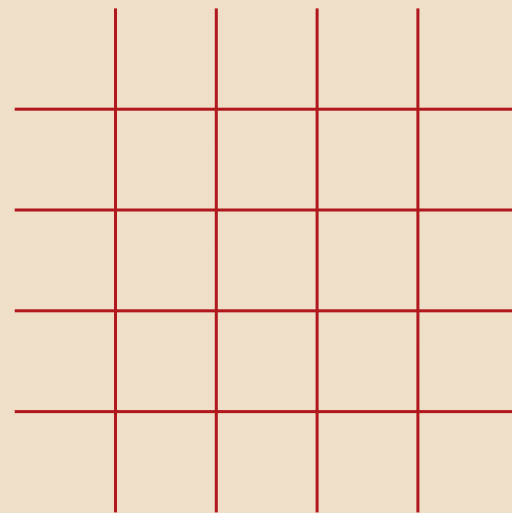
IMPORTANT NOTE FOR EXHIBITORS

- 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

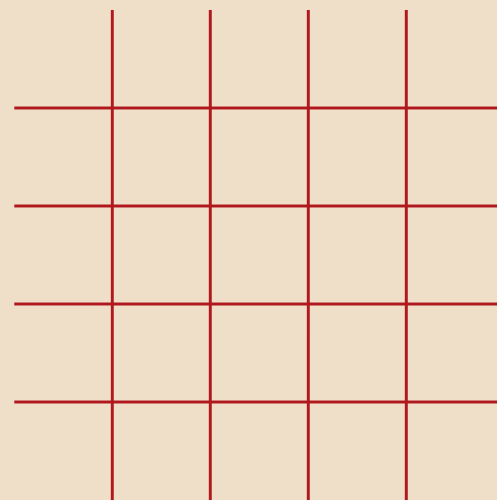


ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

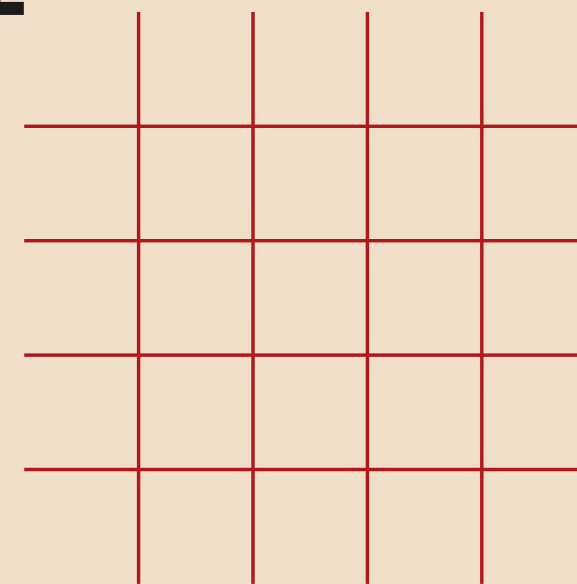
IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- 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



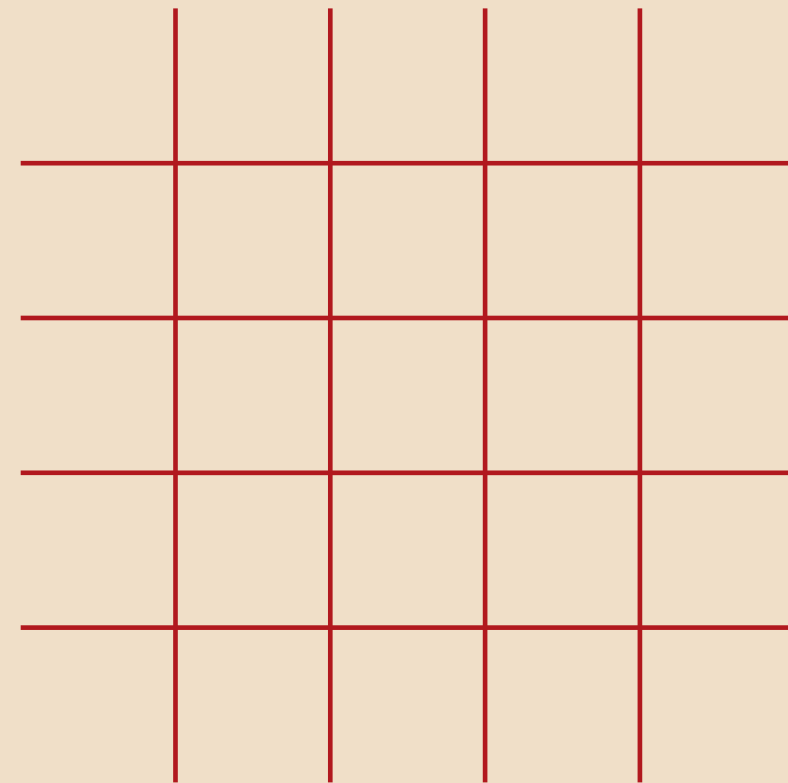
IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- 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**



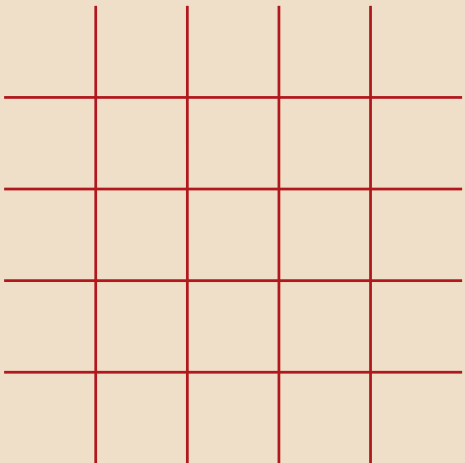
FACTORS THAT AFFECT ELIMINATION & WITHDRAWAL TIME

- 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

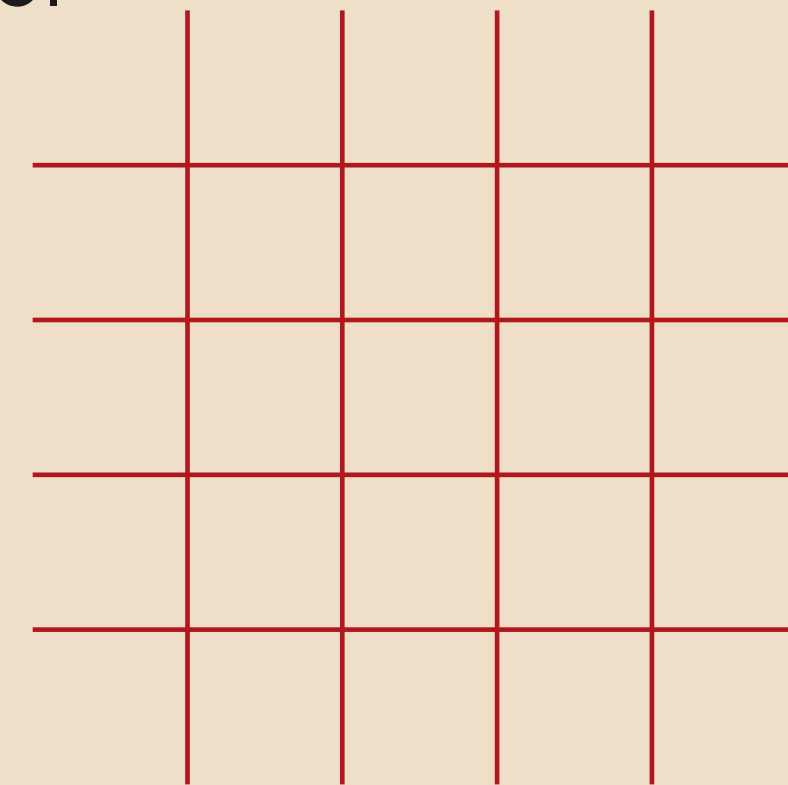
- Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship
 - Retain veterinary records
- Know the ingredients
 - **READ THE LABEL ON SUPPLEMENTS**
- Don't administer human medications
- Avoid Unintentional Exposure
 - Caffeine exposure can easily happen - spilled coffee in the feed tub, left energy drink where animal 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