

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Veterinary Services

Feedlot 2011 VS Second Visit

(October 3-December 9, 2011)



National Animal Health Monitoring System

2150 Centre Ave Bldg B Fort Collins, CO 80526

Form Approved OMB Number 0579-0079 Expires 6/30/2013

State FIPS:	Operation #:	Interviewer:	Date:
2 digits	4 digits	Initials	(mm/dd/yy)

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Arrival	time	at o	peration:			

Be sure the VMO or AHT has the information to complete Question 1 below before the Initial VS visit.

Unless specified, the time period for this questionnaire refers to the 1-year period of July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011.

In general my questions deal with cattle and calves **on feed for the slaughter market**. Their ration would include grain, silage, hay, or protein supplements.

- 1. They would **include** cattle you are feeding for others.
- 2. They would exclude
 - a. Any of your cattle being custom fed in feedlots being operated by others.
 - b. Cattle being "backgrounded only" for sale as feeders, for later placement on feed in another feedlot, or to be returned to pasture.
 - c. Any cattle and calves placed in your feedlot(s) for purposes other than the U.S. slaughter market (e.g., animals to be used for breeding stock).

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-xxxx. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1.0 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collected.

NAHMS-268 MAR 2011

Section 1—Therapeutic Treatment

The following questions ask about therapeutic treatments for cattle that show signs of illness.

1. What percentage of the cattle received the following classes of injectable antimicrobials as part of an **initial treatment** course for respiratory disease such as shipping fever?

		Cattle less than 700 lb when placed	Cattle 700 lb or more when placed
a.	Tilmicosin (e.g., Micotil®)	%	%
b.	Florfenicol (e.g., Nuflor®)	%	%
C.	Tetracyclines (e.g., Oxy-Tet100™, LA200®, Biomycin®)	%	%
d.	Cephalosporins (e.g., Naxcel®, Excenel®, Excede®)	%	%
e.	Penicillins (e.g., PenG, Aquacillin™)	%	%
f.	Amoxicillin (e.g., Amoxi-Inject®)	%	%
g.	Macrolides (e.g., Gallimycin®, Tylan®200) [exclude Micotil®]	%	%
h.	Tulathromycin (Draxxin®)	%	%
i.	Fluoroquinolones (e.g., Baytril®, A180®)	%	%
j.	Other (specify:)	%	%

For the next two questions, a "retreat" is an animal that failed to respond to the initial course of treatment for respiratory disease and required a second course of treatment. A "repull" is an animal that responded favorably to the initial course of treatment for respiratory disease, was returned to a pen, and was then repulled at a later date for additional treatment for respiratory disease.

2. Does your choice of antimicrobial typically change for the treatment of retreats and repulls compared to the antimicrobial used for their initial treatments of respiratory disease?

			Change antimicrobial	Use same antimicrobial	Use treatmen other than antimicrobial	No retreats
	a.	Retreats	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
	b.	Repulls	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
3.	inje	nat percentage of the cattle rece ectable antimicrobials as part of sease course such as shipping f	an retreats of re		Cattle less than 700 lb when placed	Cattle 700 lb or more when placed
	a.	Tilmicosin (e.g., Micotil®)			%	%
	b.	Florfenicol (e.g., Nuflor®)			%	%
	C.	Tetracyclines (e.g., Oxy-Tet10 Biomycin®)			%	%
	d.	Cephalosporins (e.g., Naxcel®	, Excenel®, Exc	ede®)	%	%
	e.	Penicillins (e.g., PenG, Aquaci	llin™)		%	%
	f.	Amoxicillin (e.g., Amoxi-Inject@	③)		%	%
	g.	Macrolides (e.g., Gallimycin®, [exclude Micotil®]	•		%	%
	h.	Tulathromycin (Draxxin®)			%	%
	i.	Fluoroquinolones (e.g., Baytrik	®, A180®)		%	%
	j.	Other (specify:)	%	%

Questions 4 through 7 should be answered for both cattle classes.

		Cattle less than 700 lb when placed	Cattle 700 lb or more when placed
4.	Of those cattle and calves placed on feed, what percentage were treated at least once for respiratory disease (shipping fever):	%	%
[If	Question 4 both = 0%, SKIP to Question 8.]		
5.	Of the cattle and calves in Question 4, what percentage:		
	a. Responded?	%	%
	b. Died?	%	%
	c. Were considered chronics and were realized?	%	%
	d. Were treated again (retreats)?	%	%
[If	Question 5d both = 0%, SKIP to Question 8.]		
6.	Of the cattle and calves in Question 5d, what percentage:		
	a. Responded?	%	%
	b. Died?	%	%
	c. Were considered chronics and were realized?	%	%
	d. Were treated again (retreats)?	%	%
[If	Question 6d both = 0%, SKIP to Question 8.]		
7.	Of the cattle and calves in Question 6d, what percentage:		
	a. Responded?	%	%
	b. Died?	%	%
	c. Were considered chronics and were realized?	%	%

8.	To what extent do the following items influence your
	selection of injectable antimicrobials for treatment
	of disease?

		Strongly influence	Somewhat influence	Little or no influence
a.	Veterinarian recommendations	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3
b.	Other producers' recommendations	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3
C.	Lab test results	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3
d.	Drug company advertisement or representative's recommendation	\square_1	\square_2	□3
e.	Personal experience (past response rates)	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3
f.	Cost of antimicrobial	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3
g.	Approved route by which antimicrobial is to be given	\square_1	\square_2	□3
h.	Duration of action of antimicrobials (e.g., the need to give only once)	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3
i.	Drug withdrawal time	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3
j.	Other (specify:)	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3

9. Which of the following best describes the level of specific training provided to your employees for any of the following areas related to injectable antimicrobial usage? [The training may have been conducted by qualified feedlot personnel, a veterinarian, a drug company representative, etc.]

		Specific training with written guidelines	Specific training without written guidelines	No training done
a.	Disease diagnosis	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3
b.	Appropriate antimicrobial selection for specific disease		\square_2	\square_3
C.	Label use of antimicrobial agents	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3
d.	Drug residue avoidance	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3
e.	Other (specify:)	□₁	\square_2	\square_3

Section 2—Antimicrobial Use in Feed and Water

1. What percentage of cattle that were **less than 700 pounds** when placed on feed during the period July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011, received antimicrobials in the feed and/or water as a health or production management tool? [Do not include coccidiostats and ionophores. If any cattle received the antimicrobials, include the average number of days the antimicrobial was included in the feed and/or water for a typical pen of cattle less than 700 pounds when placed.]

		Percent cattle less than 700 lb when placed that received antimicrobials in feed or water	Average number of days the cattle received the antimicrobials in feed or water
a.	Bacitracin (BMD®, Fortracin® Alloac®)	%	days
b.	Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin®100, CTC)	%	days
C.	Chlortetracycline/sulfamethazine (Aureomycin®700, MoorMan's®, Beef Cattle Boost)	%	days
d.	Neomycin (Blosol®, Neomix®325)	%	days
e.	Oxytetracycline (OTC, Terramycin®, TM50)	%	days
f.	Sulfamethazine/sulfadimethoxine (Albon®, Sulmet®)	%	days
g.	Tetracycline (Tetrasure™, T-Vet®)	%	days
h.	Tylosin (Tylan®)	%	days
i.	Virginiamycin (V Max®)	%	days
j.	Other (specify:)	%	days

2. What percentage of cattle that were **700 pounds or more** when placed on feed during the period July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011, received antimicrobials in the feed and/or water as a health or production management tool?

		Percent cattle 700 lb or more when placed that received antimicrobials in feed or water	Average number of days the cattle received the antimicrobials in feed or water
a.	Bacitracin (BMD®, Fortracin® Alloac®)	%	days
b.	Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin®100, CTC)	%	days
C.	Chlortetracycline/sulfamethazine (Aureomycin®700, MoorMan's®, Beef Cattle Boost)	%	days
d.	Neomycin (Blosol®, Neomix®325)	%	days
e.	Oxytetracycline (OTC, Terramycin®, TM50)	%	days
f.	Sulfamethazine/sulfadimethoxine (Albon®, Sulmet®)	%	days
g.	Tetracycline (Tetrasure™, T-Vet®)	%	days
h.	Tylosin (Tylan®)	%	days
i.	Virginiamycin (V Max®)	%	days
j.	Other (specify:)	%	days

Section 3—General Information

1.	Of the cattle placed on feed during the period July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011,
	what percentage were given the following parasiticides (dewormers and/or
	insecticides) as a treatment or preventive for internal or external parasites?
	[If Producer is unsure of the category of parasiticide used, use the table
	or product names.]

a.	Avermectins (e.g., Ivomec®, Eprinex®, Dectomax®)		%
b.	Clorsulon (e.g., Curatrem®)		%
c.	Avermectin/Clorsulon combination (Ivomec® Plus)		%
d.	Levamisole (e.g., Totalon®, Tramisol®, Prohibit™)		%
e.	Permethrins (e.g., Permectrin™, CyLence™, Ectiban®)	(%
f.	Organophosphates (Co-Ral®, Spotton, Tiguyon, Warbex)		%

Sta	te/O	peration #:		L	JRAF I				
2.	Did you use any of the following methods to control flies on this feedlot during the year ending June 30, 2011?								
	a.	Manure removal			□₁Yes	□₃No			
	b.	Biological control (predatory insects)			□₁Yes	□₃No			
	C.	Ear tags containing insecticides			□₁Yes	□₃No			
	d.	Environmental sprays			□₁Yes	□₃No			
	e.	Pour-ons, dusting powder, or animal sprays		□₁Yes	□₃No				
	f.	Feed additives that kill larva (e.g., phenothiozine, runne		□₁Yes	□₃No				
	g.	Sticky tape or other fly traps			□₁Yes	□₃No			
	h.	Granular fly bait (e.g., Golden Malrin®)			□₁Yes	□ ₃ No			
	i.	Other (specify:)		□₁Yes	□ ₃ No			
3.		you use computer databases to store production and/ormal health-related information?			□₁Yes	□₃No			
[If	Que	stion 3 = NO, SKIP to Question 5.]							
4.		w important to this feedlot are these computer abases for:							
			Very important	Somewhat important		lot ortant			
	a.	Comparing your feedlot to other feedlots?	\square_1	\square_2	ſ	\square_3			
	b.	Comparing current information to historical information for this feedlot?	\square_1	\square_2	ı	\beth_3			
	c.	Tracking withdrawal times?	\square_1	\square_2	ſ	\square_3			
	d.	Tracking production?	\square_1	\square_2	Γ	\square_3			

 \square_1

 \square_2

 \square_3

e. Tracking economic records?....

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ı	ate FIPS:	Operation #:	Interviewer:	Dat	:e:	•
	2-digits	4-dig		Initials	(mm/dd/yy)	
1.		v (include time to discuss e than one data collector			min	VITIME
2.		d trip). If more than one ne			min v	TTIME
3.	Data collector(s): [Ent	ter the number for each o	category.]			
	Federal VMO	Federal AHT	State personnel	Other (s	pecify) vvмo/vaнт	/VST/VOTH
4.	one code of 00-07 tha	99 if questionnaire is cor at best describes the reas	son why the owner		code	VRCO
	01 = Poor time of yea 02 = Does not want a 03 = Bad experience 04 = Does not want to information	er five contact attempts r or no time nyone on operation with government vetering o do another survey or did not want to be contact cows)	vulge			
5.	Producer data quality		□₁ Good	I to Excellent D	□ ₂ OK □ ₃ Poor	VPDQ
6.		best describes the resp			code	VCONS
	4 = Other hired emplo	other than owner or mana byee	- /			
7.	records to answer que complete information? \square_1 Never \square_2 Occasionally (one		s might have been helpt	ful in giving accu		VPOS
Coı	mments regarding this	questionnaire or operation	on:			
VM	O or AHT Signature:_					
		THE COORDINATOR:				