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OMB Approved 0579-0079 EXP: XX/20XX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
VETERINARY SERVICES
NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM
2150 CENTRE AVE, BLDG B
FORT COLLINS, CO 80526

Health Management on U.S. Feedlots 2020 Phase 2 Questionnaire

Beginning time (military)										
Ending time (military)										
State FIPS:O	peration #:	Interviewer:_	Date: _	1	1					
2 digits	4 digits		initials	mm/dd/	'VV					

The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. In accordance with the Confidential Information Protection provisions of Title V, Subtitle A, Public Law 107–347 and other applicable Federal laws, your responses will be kept **confidential** and will not be disclosed in identifiable form to anyone other than employees or agents. By law, every employee and agent has taken an oath and is subject to a jail term, a fine, or both, if he or she willfully discloses ANY identifiable information about you or your feedlot. Response is **voluntary**.

General Instructions

Unless otherwise noted, questions refer to the time period from **September 1, 2019, to August 31, 2020.**

We would like to know about all cattle and calves on feed for the slaughter market, regardless of ownership, on this particular feedlot.

- Include cattle being fed by you for others.
- Exclude any of your cattle being custom fed in feedlots operated by others.
- Exclude cattle being "backgrounded only" for sale as feeders, for later placement on feed on another feedlot, or to be returned to pasture.
- Exclude cows and bulls being fed by you for the slaughter market

If "Don't Know" is provided as an answer option, it is abbreviated as "DK."

If "Not Applicable" is provided as an answer option, it is abbreviated as "NA."

The following 4-point scale is utilized in many questions when possible instead of asking specifically for percentages. This is done because we recognize that in many cases percentages supplied are approximations and we would like the reponse to reflect that.

- "None" (0%)
- "Some (50% or less)
- "Most" (51% or more)
- "All" (100%)

If a different scale is used it is specified in the question.

Section A—Cattle Health and Health Practices

Preconditioning and Backgrounding

1. Preconditioning and backgrounding comprises procedures such as acclimatization to feed bunks, vaccinations, implants, antibiotic use, weaning, deworming, castration, and dehorning that occur before cattle arrive at the feedlot. For this question, **reliable** information about preconditioning and backgrounding is defined as information that is trusted, but not necessarily documented. For each of the following arrival weight and breed classes, answer yes or no for whether they were placed on this feedlot. If yes, for what proportion of these cattle did you have **reliable** information about pre-conditioning/backgrounding they received prior to arrival at this feedlot?

			R	eliable inf	ormation?	
	Weight class and breed placed on the feedlot?		None	Some	Most	All
Beef breed cattle (less than 400 lb at arrival)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	If No, SKIP to 2b If Yes →	□1	\square_2	□3	□4
b. Beef breed cattle (400-699 lb at arrival)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	If No, SKIP to 2c If Yes →	□1	\square_2	□3	□4
C. Beef breed cattle (700 lb or greater at arrival)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	If No, SKIP to 2d If Yes →	□1	\square_2	□3	□4
d. Dairy or dairy cross breed cattle (less than 400 lb at arrival)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	If No, SKIP to 2e If Yes →	□1	\square_2	□3	□4
Dairy or dairy cross breed cattle (less than 400-699 lb at arrival)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	If No, SKIP to 2f If Yes →	□1	\square_2	□3	□4
f. Dairy or dairy cross breed cattle (700 lb or greater at arrival)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	If No, SKIP to 3 If Yes →	□1	\square_2	□3	□4

2.Between September 1, 2019 and August 31, 2020, were all cattle placed on this	□₁ Yes □₃ No
feedlot bred and raised by this operation?	□4 DK

[If Question 2 = Yes, then SKIP to Question 6]

3. How important is it to have reliable information on the preconditioning and backgrounding that cattle received prior to arrival? [Choose one only]

Not important	Slightly important	Moderately important	Very important	Extremely important
\square_1	\square_2	□3	\square_4	□₅

[If Question 3 = Not Important, SKIP to Question 6]

4. Are you able to access all the reliable information that you want?	□₁ Yes □₃ No
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[If Question 4 = Yes, SKIP to Question 6]

5. Why can't you access the reliable information that you want?

a. Finding cattle to purchase for which this information is known is inconvenient.	□₁ Yes □₃ No
b. Cattle are purchased at a sale barn where this information is not available.	□₁ Yes □₃ No
c. Cattle for which this information is known are too expensive.	□₁ Yes □₃ No
d. There is no practical mechanism for transfer of this information.	□₁ Yes □₃ No
e. Other (specify:)	□₁ Yes □₃ No

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6. When you were aware of the history of cattle you purchased, or in calves you raised yourself, what proportion of the cattle had the following pre-conditioning and backgrounding procedures performed?

	None	Some	Most	All	DK
a. Introduction to the feed bunk	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□ ₅
b. Given respiratory vaccines less than 2 weeks prior to or at weaning?	□1	□2	Пз	□4	□ 5
c. Given respiratory vaccines more than 2 weeks prior to weaning?	□1	\square_2	□3	\square_4	\square_5
d. Given modified live, not killed, respiratory vaccines?	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5
e. Weaned 4-6 weeks before arrival at feedlot?	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5
f. Weaned more than 6 weeks before arrival at feedlot?	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5
g. Bull calves and/or bulls castrated at least 3 weeks prior to arrival at feedlot?	□1	\square_2	Пз	□4	\square_5
h. Non-polled cattle dehorned at least 3 weeks prior to arrival at feedlot? (write N/A in margin if only naturally polled cattle placed)	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5
i. Treated for external or internal parasites?	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□ 5
j. Given antibiotics within 4 weeks of arrival at feedlot?	□1	□2	□3	□4	□ 5

Initial Processing and Management at the Feedlot

7. Were cattle assessed for their risk for bovine respiratory disease when they arrived at this feedlot and initial processing protocols modified based on this assessment?	□₁ Yes □₃ No
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[If Question 7 = No, SKIP to Question 9]

8. How important were the following factors when making this risk assessment?

	Not Important	Slightly Important	Moderately Important	Very Important	Extremely Important
a. Long shipping distance	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
b. Arrival weight class	□1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	□5
c. Appearance of cattle at arrival	□1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	□5
d. Respiratory disease in cattle previously received from same source	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5
e. Presence of respiratory disease in some cattle in group	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5
f. Whether cattle were commingled with other cattle prior to arrival	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5
g. Geographic origin of the cattle	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
h. Lack of previous respiratory vaccination	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
i. Lack of preconditioning/backgrounding	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
j. Season of the year	□1	\square_2	□3	\square_4	□ 5
k. Weather at time of arrival at the feedlot	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
Experience of receiving crew	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
m.Breed of cattle	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	\square_5
n. History of prior antibiotic treatment	□1	□2	□3	□4	□ 5
o. Other (specify:)	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5

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9. Processing includes procedures such as vaccinations, tagging, implants, deworming, mineral or vitamin supplementation, castration, dehorning, and antibiotic administrations. Excluding cattle processed separately for treating illness, were any cattle processed as a group at, or within 4 weeks, of placement?	□₁ Yes □₃ No
--	--------------

[If Question 9 = NO, then SKIP to Question 13]

10. What proportion of cattle were initially processed as a group during the following time periods?

	None	Some	Most	All	DK
a. 24 hours or less after arrival	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□ 5
b. 25 to 72 hours after arrival		\square_2	□3	□4	□5
c. 73 hours to 2 weeks after arrival	□1	\square_2	□3	\square_4	\square_5
d. 2 to 4 weeks after arrival	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□ 5
e. Not processed as a group at placement	□1	\square_2	□3		\square_5

11. When cattle were initially processed as a group at placement, what proportion of the cattle had the following procedures performed? Answer 1 for "None" or 0% of cattle, 2 for "Some" for 50% or less, 3 for "Most" or 51% or more, 4 for "All" or 100%, or DK for "Don't Know." Answer for all cattle of all weight classes at arrival. If the answer is 2 or 3, "Some" or "Most," then also answer by arrival weight class if possible. [Refer to Reference Card 2 (Vaccine Examples) for examples of common trade names of vaccines. For combination products, enter information into all relevant rows]

	All	We	ights at arr	ival		
	Cattle	Cattle <400 lb	Cattle 400-699 lb	Cattle ≥700 lb		
Vaccinations						
a. Vaccination against bovine viral diarrhea (BVD)?						
b. Vaccination against clostridial diseases (e.g., blackleg)?	tion against clostridial diseases (e.g., blackleg)?					
c. Vaccination against tetanus specifically?						
d. Vaccination against <i>Moraxella</i> (pinkeye)?						
e. Vaccination against any respiratory diseases?						
[If Question 11e = 0% for all, SKIP to Other Procedures 11i]						
f. Injectable vaccination against viral respiratory disease?						
g. Intranasal vaccination against viral respiratory disease?						
h. Vaccination against bacterial respiratory disease due to Mannheimia and/or Pasteurella?						
Other procedures						
i. Testing for bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) infection						
j. Implantation?						
k. Administration of a parasiticide?						
I. Administration of an immunostimulant (e.g., Zelnate™)?						
m. Individual weighing of the animal?						
n. Taking the temperature of the animal?						
o. Listening to lungs with stethoscope?						
p. Administration of injectable antibiotic?						
q. Administration of vitamin and/or mineral injection?						
r. Other procedure? (specify:)						

12. Continue to enter 1 for None, 2 for Some, 3 for Most, 4 for All, and DK for Don't Know for these questions about subgroups of cattle.

		Heifers
a.	For heifers, what proportion had a pregnancy check at arrival?	
b.	For heifers, what proportion were administered an abortifacient such as prostaglandin at arrival?	
		Bulls or bull calves
C.	For bulls and bull calves, what proportion arrived at the feedlot uncastrated?	
		Non-polled cattle
d.	For non-polled cattle, what proportion arrived at the feedlot with horns?	
	[If Question 12d = None or DK, SKIP to Question 13]	
e.	What proportion of non-polled cattle were dehorned at the feedlot?	
f.	What proportion of non-polled cattle were tipped at the feedlot?	

13. How frequently did you conduct pen-riding or walking procedures for:

[Enter one code for each line: 1. Once a day; 2. Twice a day; 3. More than twice a day; 4. Less than once a day; 5. No standard procedure]

a. New arrivals (at feedlot less than 15 days)?	
b. Animals at feedlot 15 to 30 days?	
c. Animals at feedlot 30 days or more?	

14. Were the following used to mitigate weather-related stress on this feedlot?

a. Shade/shelter	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
b. Sprinklers, misters, and/or water trucks	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ DK
c. Wind breaks	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
d. Building mounds	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
e. Feed additives, such as yeast, essential oils, or pepper extract	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
f. Other (specify:)	□₁ Yes

Disease Conditions

15. What percentage of all placed cattle of the following arrival weight classes were **affected** with bovine respiratory disease (BRD) from September 1, 2019 to August 31, 2020? What percentage of all placed cattle of the following arrival weight classes **died** due to bovine respiratory disease during this time period? [If it is not possible to estimate these percentages stratified by weight classes, enter DK for Don't Know and complete the cattle of all arrival weight classes row. If it is not possible to estimate the percentage for all arrival weight classes, enter DK for Don't Know]

		Affected	Died	
a.	Cattle less than 400 lb at arrival	%	%	
b.	Cattle 400 to 699 lb at arrival	%	%	
C.	Cattle 700 lb or greater at arrival	%	%	
	OR			
d.	Cattle of all arrival weight classes	%	%	

[If Question 15 all = 0 or DK, SKIP to Question 19]

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6. The occurrence of BRD on feedlots can vary throughout the year for many re articularly seasonal factors. What percentage of cattle were affected with BRD deedlot during the fall/winter months compared to the spring/summer months? If the nknown, enter "DK" for Don't Know.	on this	Percenta cattle affec BRI	ted with
a. Cattle affected with BRD in fall/winter months			
b. Cattle affected with BRD in spring/summer months			
c. Total (Cattle affected with BRD all year)		1009	<u></u>
7. How did the averall parameters of actile are this facilities of actile and the second of the seco	1	1	1
7. How did the overall percentage of cattle on this feedlot affected with BRD easonally compare to the expected or "normal" percentages on this feedlot for: Check one only]	Lower	Similar	Highe
a. BRD in fall/winter months		_	\square_3
	□1	\square_2	— 3
b. BRD in spring/summer months f Question 17.a and 17.b = Similar, SKIP to Question 19] 18. If the percentage of cattle affected with BRD was higher or lower than expect you think this occurred in the space at the end of the questionnaire.	□1	□ ₂	□3
b. BRD in spring/summer months f Question 17.a and 17.b = Similar, SKIP to Question 19] 18. If the percentage of cattle affected with BRD was higher or lower than expect you think this occurred in the space at the end of the questionnaire. 19. What percentage of cattle developed the following conditions from September 2020? If you are not familiar with the condition or do not think you can provide a percentage of cattle that developed it, answer DK.	eted, descri	□2 ibe reasons o August 3 estimate c	□ ₃
b. BRD in spring/summer months f Question 17.a and 17.b = Similar, SKIP to Question 19] 18. If the percentage of cattle affected with BRD was higher or lower than expect you think this occurred in the space at the end of the questionnaire. 19. What percentage of cattle developed the following conditions from September 2020? If you are not familiar with the condition or do not think you can provide a percentage of cattle that developed it, answer DK. [Refer to Reference Card 3 (Disease Conditions) for descriptions of these disease	eted, descri	ibe reasons o August 3 estimate cons]	□3 s why 31, of the
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a. Cattle footbaths	□₁ Yes □₃ No
b. Topical sprays	□₁ Yes □₃ No

[If both 20.a and 20.b = No, SKIP to Question 22]

21. What was the active ingredient in the footbaths or sprays? [Check one only]

□₁ Copper sulfate	
□ ₂ Formalin/formaldehyde	
□₃ Hydrogen peroxide	
□₄ Oxytetracycline	
□₅ Other (specify:)

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	None	Some	Most	All	DK
22. When cattle died on this feedlot, what proportion of cattle had a post-mortem examination (i.e., necropsy) performed?	□1	□ 2	Пз	□4	□ ₅

23. Are the following given to sick cattle as part of the $initial\ course$ of treatment for:

Treatment	Bovine respiratory disease	Digestive disorders other than bloat (e.g., coccidiosis, diarrhea)	Footrot	Pinkeye
If no disease, SKIP column	□ No BRD	☐ No digestive disorders	☐ No footrot	□ No pinkeye
a. Injectable antibiotic?	□ ₁ Yes □ ₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□ ₁ Yes □ ₃ No	□ ₁ Yes □ ₃ No
	□ ₄ DK	□₄ DK	□ ₄ DK	□ ₄ DK
b. Bolus-dosed oral antibiotic?	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□ ₁ Yes □ ₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No
	□₄ DK	□ ₄ DK	□₄ DK	□₄ DK
c. In feed antibiotic?	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ DK	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ DK		
d. Topical antibiotic?			□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ DK
e. Respiratory vaccine?	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK			
f. Corticosteroid (e.g., Azium®)?	□1 Yes □3 No	□1 Yes □3 No	□1 Yes □3 No	□₁ Yes □₃ No
	□4 DK	□4 DK	□4 DK	□₄ DK
g. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (e.g., Banamine®, aspirin)?	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No
	□₄ DK	□₄ DK	□₄ DK	□₄ DK
h. Antihistamine?	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1 Yes □3 No	□1 Yes □3 No	□₁ Yes □₃ No
	□₄ DK	□4 DK	□4 DK	□₄ DK
i. Vitamin B injection?	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1 Yes □3 No	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No
	□₄ DK	□4 DK	□₄ DK	□₄ DK
j. Vitamin C injection?	□1 Yes □3 No	□1 Yes □3 No	□1 Yes □3 No	□₁ Yes □₃ No
	□4 DK	□4 DK	□4 DK	□₄ DK
k. Immunostimulant (e.g., Zelnate™)?	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No
	□₄ DK	□₄ DK	□₄ DK	□₄ DK
Injectable mineral supplement (e.g., MultiMin®)?	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1 Yes □3 No	□1 Yes □3 No	□1 Yes □3 No
	□₄ DK	□4 DK	□4 DK	□4 DK
m. Probiotic paste	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□ ₁ Yes □ ₃ No	□ ₁ Yes □ ₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No
	□₄ DK	□ ₄ DK	□ ₄ DK	□₄ DK
n. Other? (specify:)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□₁ Yes □₃ No
	□₄ DK	□₄ DK	□₄ DK	□₄ DK

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24. Were there separate pens to house sick cattle (e.g., hospital pens)?	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ DK
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[If question 24 = No or DK, SKIP to Question 26]

25. Were the following resources provided to cattle in the hospital pen? Answer none of the time, some of the time (as needed), or all of the time.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	None of the time	Some of the time	All of the time	DK
a. Wind breaks	□1	\square_2	□3	\square_4
b. Shade	□1	\square_2	□3	□4
c. Sprinklers/misters to keep cattle cool	□1	\square_2	□3	□4
d. Additional bedding (e.g., straw) compared to home pen	□1	\square_2	□3	□4
e. Additional hay to eat compared to home pen	□1	\square_2	\square_3	□4
f. Increased waterer/bunk space per animal compared to home pen	□1	\square_2	□3	□4
g. Increased observation/surveillance compared to home pen	□1	\square_2	□3	□4
h. Dust control	□1	□ 2	□3	□4
i. Other (specify:)	□1	\square_2	□3	□4

	□₁ Yes □₃ No
from this feedlot affected with liver abscesses resulting in condemnation of livers?	□4 DK

[If Question 26 = No or DK, SKIP to Question 28]

27. Approximately what percentage of slaughtered cattle of the following types had liver condemnations due to liver abscesses?

	Placed on this feedlot?		Percentage with liver condemnations?
Beef breed cattle given in-feed antibiotics	□₁ Yes □₃ No	If No, SKIP to 27b If Yes →	% □4 DK
b. Dairy or dairy cross breed cattle given in-feed antibiotics	□₁ Yes □₃ No	If No, SKIP to 27c If Yes →	% □4 DK
c. Beef breed cattle NOT given in-feed antibiotics	□₁ Yes □₃ No	If No, SKIP to 27d If Yes →	% □4 DK
d. Dairy or dairy cross breed cattle NOT given in-feed antibiotics	□₁ Yes □₃ No	If No, SKIP to 28 If Yes →	% □4 DK

28. Over the past 5 years, has there been an increase in death loss in late-fed cattle on this feedlot (i.e., cattle fed 100 days or more)?	□ ₁ Yes □ ₃ No □ ₄ DK
---	--

[If Question 28 = No or DK, SKIP to Section B]

29. Were the following associated with this increased late-fed death loss?

a.	Bovine respiratory disease, excluding acute interstitial pneumonia	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
b.	Acute interstitial pneumonia (i.e., dust pneumonia, atypical pneumonia)	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
C.	Injury	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
d.	Fatigued cattle syndrome	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
e.	Heart failure	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
f.	Other (specify:)	□₁ Yes

NAHMS ID:	
Section B—Antibiotic Use	
1. Were any antibiotics used in cattle on this feedlot (all forms; e.g., injectable bolus-dosed, in feed, and/or in water) from September 1, 2019 to August 31, 2020?	, □1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
[If Question 1 = No or DK, SKIP to Section C] Injectable and Bolus-Dosed Antibiotic Use	
2. Were injectable or bolus-dosed antibiotics used on this feedlot?	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK

[If Question 2 = No or DK, SKIP to Question 12]

3. How important are the following factors in the selection of injectable and bolus-dosed antibiotics?

		Not Important	Slightly Important	Moderately Important	Very Important	Extremely Important
a.	Veterinarian recommendations	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5
b.	Other producers' recommendations	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5
C.	Laboratory test results	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
d.	Drug company advertisement	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
e.	Personal experience (past response rates)	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
f.	Cost of antibiotic	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
g.	Approved route by which antibiotic is given	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5
h.	Duration of action (e.g., only needs to be given once)	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
i.	Drug withdrawal time	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
j.	Over the counter availability	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5
k.	Other (specify)	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5

4. For this question, individual treatment is defined as the administration of antibiotics only to those cattle identified to be sick.	
Were cattle administered injectable or bolus-dosed antibiotics for the individual treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD)?	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ DK

[If Question 4 = No or DK, SKIP to Question 8]

NAHMS	ID.	

5. For this question, consider only the cattle that you identified in Section A, Question 15; Page 5, to be **affected with BRD**. For each of the following **injectable or bolus-dosed antibiotics**, what percentage of these cattle were **individually treated for BRD** with this antibiotic for their initial treatment? [Answer by weight class at arrival if possible. Otherwise, answer by % all sick cattle Write in DK if the estimate is unknown. Refer to Reference Card 4 (Antibiotics Given via Injection or Bolus)]

,			% all		
Active ingredient name (Trade name examples)	% sick cattle <400 lb	% sick cattle 400 - 699 lb	% sick cattle ≥700 lb		sick cattle
a. Tilmicosin (Micotil®)					
b. Gamithromycin (Zactran®)					
c. Tulathromycin (Draxxin®)					
d. Tylosin (Tylan® 200)					
e. Tildipirosin (Zuprevo®)					
f. Florfenicol (Nuflor®)					
g. Florfenicol w/ flunixin meglumine (Resflor Gold®)				OR	
h. Enrofloxacin (Baytril®)]	
i. Danofloxacin (Advocin™)					
j. Ceftiofur (Naxcel®, Excenel®, Excede®)					
k. Oxytetracycline (LA-200®, Oxytet 100, BioMycin®)					
I. Penicillin (Aquacillin™, Penicillin G Procaine)					
m. Ampicillin (Polyflex®)					
n. Sulfadimethoxine (Albon® Injection)					
o. Sulfadimethoxine (Albon® Bolus)					
p. Sulfamethazine (Sustain III® Bolus, Supra Sulfa® III)					

6. Of the sick cattle described in Question B5 that were initially treated for BRD, what percentage: [Answer by weight class at arrival if Question B5 was answered by weight class. If Question B5 was answered for all cattle, answer by % all sick cattle. Write DK if unknown]

		Arrival Weight			
	% sick cattle <400 lb	% sick cattle 400-699 lb	% sick cattle ≥700 lb		% all sick cattle
a. Responded and recovered?				OR	%
b. Died or were euthanized?					%
c. Were considered chronics and marketed early?					%
d. Did not respond and were re-treated?					%

7. For this question, GROUP administration of antibiotics means that the majority of the pen was given an antibiotic at one time. Were cattle on your feedlot administered injectable or bolus-dosed antibiotics as a GROUP for the prevention, control, or treatment of BRD?	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
--	--------------------

[If Question 7= No or DK, SKIP to Question 9]

8. For each of the following injectable or bolus-dosed antibiotics, what percentage of cattle were given this antibiotic **as a GROUP** for the prevention, control, or treatment of **BRD**? [Answer by weight class at arrival if possible. If not, answer for all cattle overall. Write in DK if the estimate is unknown. Refer to Reference Card 4 (Antibiotics Given via Injection or Bolus)]

		Arrival Weight			% all
Active ingredient name (Trade name examples)	% cattle <400 lb	% cattle 400 - 699 lb	% cattle ≥700 lb		cattle
a. Tilmicosin (Micotil®)					
b. Gamithromycin (Zactran®)					
c. Tulathromycin (Draxxin®)					
d. Tylosin (Tylan® 200)					
e. Tildipirosin (Zuprevo®)					
f. Florfenicol (Nuflor®)					
g. Florfenicol w/ flunixin meglumine (Resflor Gold®)				OR	
h. Enrofloxacin (Baytril®)					
i. Danofloxacin (Advocin™)					
j. Ceftiofur (Naxcel®, Excenel®, Excede®)					
k. Oxytetracycline (LA-200®, Oxytet 100, BioMycin®)					
I. Penicillin (Aquacillin™, Penicillin G Procaine)					
m. Ampicillin (Polyflex®)					
n. Sulfadimethoxine (Albon® Injection)					
o. Sulfadimethoxine (Albon® Bolus)					
p. Sulfamethazine (Sustain III® Bolus, Supra Sulfa® III)					

9. Were sick cattle on your feedlot administered injectable or bolus-dose
antibiotics for the individual treatment of conditions other than BRD?

□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK

[If Question 9 = No or DK, SKIP to Question 11]

10. For this question, consider only the cattle that you identified in Section A, Question 19; Page 6 to have developed the conditions in that question, also listed in the reason codes below. If an injectable or bolus-dosed antibiotic in the list below was used to individually treat cattle with these conditions, enter the reason code corresponding to the **most common reason** (primary reason) in the list that this antibiotic was used. [Refer to Reference Card 4 (Antibiotics Given via Injection or Bolus)]

Active ingredient name (Trade name examples)	Reason Code	Reason Codes for Question 10		
a. Tilmicosin (Micotil®)		4	Acute Interstitial Pneumonia	
b. Gamithromycin (Zactran®)		ı	Acute interstitial Friedinonia	
c. Tulathromycin (Draxxin®)		2	Bloat	
d. Tylosin (Tylan® 200)		3	Other digestive disorders	
e. Tildipirosin (Zuprevo®)		4	Footrot	
f. Florfenicol (Nuflor®)		5	Hairy heel wart	
g. Florfenicol with flunixin meglumine (Resflor Gold®)		6	CNS disease	
h. Ceftiofur (Naxcel®, Excenel®, Excede®)		7	Pinkeye	
i. Oxytetracycline (LA-200®, Oxytet 100, BioMycin®)		8	Cardiovascular disease	
j. Penicillin (Aquacillin™, Penicillin G Procaine)		9	Fatigued cattle syndrome	
k. Ampicillin (Polyflex®)		10 Other		
I. Sulfadimethoxine (Albon® Injection)		10	(specify:)	
m. Sulfadimethoxine (Albon® Bolus)				
n. Sulfamethazine (Sustain III® Bolus, Supra Sulfa® III)				

NAHMS ID:
NATIVIS ID:

Antibiotic Use in Feed

11. Were any antibiotics used in feed on this feedlot?	
Include antibiotics that DO require a veterinary feed directive such as chlortetracycline and tylosin, and antibiotics that DO NOT require a veterinary feed directive (VFD), such as ionophores (e.g., Rumensin®, Monovet®, Bovatec®, and Cattlyst®), bambermycin, and bacitracin.	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK

If Question 11 = No or DK, SKIP to Question 16]

12. For each of the following antibiotics that DO NOT require a VFD, what percentage of cattle overall received it in feed for any reason? If the antibiotic was used, designate up to 2 reason codes from the box below and the percentage of cattle that received it specifically for the reason(s). [Refer to Reference Card 5 (Antibiotics Given via Feed or Water)]

Rea	son codes for Question 12
1	Coccidiosis
2	Growth promotion/improved feed efficiency
3	Reduction in the number of liver condemnations due to abscesses
4	Other (specify:)

Active ingredient name (Trade name examples)	% cattle overall	Reason Code I	% cattle for Reason Code I	Reason Code II	% cattle for Reason Code II
a. Any ionophore (e.g., Rumensin®, Bovatec®)					
b. Bambermycin (Gainpro® 10)					
c. Bacitracin (BMD®, Baciferm®)					

13. This question asks about in-feed antibiotics that DO require a VFD used in cattle that were **less than 700 lb** at arrival. For each of the following antibiotics, what percentage of cattle **less than 700 lb** at arrival overall received it in feed for any reason? If the antibiotic was used, designate up to 2 reason codes from the box below and the percentage of cattle that received it specifically for the reason(s). [Refer to Reference Card 5 (Antibiotics Given via Feed or Water)]

Rea	Reason codes for Question 13								
1	Liver abscesses								
2	Respiratory disease (e.g., bacterial pneumonia, shipping fever)								
3	Gastrointestinal disease (e.g., bacterial enteritis [diarrhea])								
4	Anaplasmosis								
5	Other (specify:)								

Active ingredient name (Trade name examples)	% cattle overall	Reason Code I	% cattle for Reason Code I	Reason Code II	% cattle for Reason Code II
a. Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin®, Aureomix®, CTC)					
b. Oxytetracycline (Terramycin®, OTC)					
c. Sulfamethazine/sulfadimethoxine (Aureomix®)					
d. Neomycin (Neomix)					
e. Tylosin (Tylan, Tylovet)					
f. Virginiamycin (Vmax)					
g. Tilmicosin (Pulmotil®, Tilmovet®)					

NAHMS ID:		

14. This question asks about in-feed antibiotics that DO require a VFD used in cattle that were **700 lb or greater** at arrival. For each of the following antibiotics, what percentage of cattle **700 lb or greater** at arrival overall received it in feed for any reason? If the antibiotic was used, designate up to 2 reason codes from the box below and the percentage of cattle that received it specifically for the reason(s). [Refer to Reference Card 5 (Antibiotics Given via Feed or Water)]

Rea	Reason codes for Question 14									
1	Liver abscesses									
2	Respiratory disease (e.g., bacterial pneumonia, shipping fever)									
3	Gastrointestinal disease (e.g., bacterial enteritis [diarrhea])									
4	Anaplasmosis									
5	Other (specify:)									

Active ingredient name (Trade name examples)	% cattle overall	Reason Code I	% cattle for Reason Code I	Reason Code II	% cattle for Reason Code II
a. Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin®, Aureomix®, CTC)					
b. Oxytetracycline (Terramycin®, OTC)					
c. Sulfamethazine/sulfadimethoxine (Aureomix®)					
d. Neomycin (Neomix)					
e. Tylosin (Tylan, Tylovet)					
f. Virginiamycin (Vmax)					
g. Tilmicosin (Pulmotil®, Tilmovet®)					

[If Question B13.a and B14.a = 0, i.e. no chlortetracycyline was used in feed, SKIP to Question 16. If chlortetracycline was used but reason code was NOT 2, SKIP to Question 16]

15. In-feed chlortetracycline (10 mg/lb/day) is currently approved for use in cattle for 5 days to treat respiratory disease. If cattle do not respond to this pulse treatment, producers have the option to obtain a second VFD from a veterinarian to administer a second pulse, and so on.

	None	Some	Most	All	DK
When chlortetracycline was used in feed for the treatment of respiratory disease, what proportion of pen groups treated with chlortetracycline required more than one pulse treatment? Answer None (0%), Some (50% or less), Most (more than 50%), or All (100%).	□0	□1	\square_2	□3	□4

Antibiotic Use in Water

16. Were any antibiotics used in water on this feedlot?	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ DK
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[If Question 16 = No or DK, SKIP to Section C]

NAHMS ID:								

17. For each of the following **in-water antibiotics**, what percentage of cattle overall received it in water for any reason? If the antibiotic was used, designate up to 2 reason codes from the box below and the percentage of cattle that received it specifically for the reason(s). [Refer to Reference Card 5 (Antibiotics Given via Feed or Water)]

Rea	Reason codes for Question 16									
1	1 Respiratory disease (e.g., bacterial pneumonia, shipping fever)									
2	Gastrointestinal disease (e.g., bacterial enteritis [diarrhea])									
3	Pinkeye									
4	Footrot									
5	Other (specify:)									

Active ingredient name	% cattle overall	Reason Code I	% cattle for Reason Code I	Reason Code II	% cattle for Reason Code II
a. Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin®, Aureomix®, CTC)					
b. Oxytetracycline (Terramycin®, OTC)					
c. Tetracycline (Duramycin, Tet-Sol)					
d. Sulfamethazine/sulfadimethoxine (Sulfasol)					
e. Neomycin (Neosol)					
f. Spectinomycin (Spectam, SpectoGard)					

Section C—Nutrition

1. Of all cattle placed on feed, what percentage were ever given the following during the feeding period?

a.	A coccidiostat other than an ionophore, such as amprolium (e.g., Corid®) or decoquinate (e.g., Deccox®)?	%	□4 DK
b.	A beta-agonist (e.g., ractopamine)	%	□ ₄ DK

3. Which of the following water sources were used for the cattle on this feedlot?

a	Ground water (well)	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
b	Surface water (ponds, lakes, streams, water storage from river flows)	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
C.	Municipal water supply	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK

4. Were any of the following feed additives used on this feedlot? If yes, which of the following were reasons they were included in the ration? [Check all that apply]

			If use	ed on feedlot,	for what reas	on(s)	
	Used on feedlot?	Improve growth rate and/or feed efficiency	Antibiotic Altern- ative	Bovine respiratory disease	Hoof health	Pre- harvest food safety	Reduce liver abscesses
Direct-fed microbial or probiotic (e.g., Lactobacillus acidophilus or yeast)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1	□2	□₃	□4	□₅	□6
b. Yeast fermentation products	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5	□6
c. Prebiotics (e.g., mannan- oligosaccharides)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5	\square_6
d. Vitamin supplements	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	\square_5	□6
e. Organic mineral supplements	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5	□ 6
f. Inorganic mineral supplements	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5	□6
g. Enzymes	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1	\square_2	□3	□4	□5	□6
h. Essential oils and plant- derived products (e.g., yucca extract)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1	□2	□3	□4	□5	□6
i. Other (specify:)	□₁ Yes □₃ No	□1	\square_2	\square_3	□4	\square_5	\square_6

NA	NAHMS ID:			
_	Section D—Biosecuri	ty		
1.	Were the following practices used on this feedot?			
a.	Control access for visitors entering animal areas	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ No visitors		
b.	Disposable or clean boots for visitors entering animal areas	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ No visitors		
C.	Footbaths for visitors entering animal areas	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ No visitors		
d.	Restrictions on vehicles entering animal area	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ No vehicles		
e.	Restrict movement of horses onto the feedlot premises	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ No horses		
f.	Insect control	□₁ Yes □₃ No		

2.	Did this feedlot have a written or electronic biosecurity plan?	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK

□₁ Yes □₃ No

□₁ Yes □₃ No

□₁ Yes □₃ No

□₁ Yes □₃ No

3.	Does this feedlot have a shared fenceline with another operation	
	such that there could be nose to nose contact with other cattle,	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ DK
	bison or other ruminants?	

[If Question 3 = YES, then SKIP to Question 5]

Have dead cattle picked up at edge of property

4.	How close, to the nearest ½ mile, is this feedlot to another operation with	miles
	cattle, bison, or other ruminants?	IIIIles

Number of employees

5. How many employees directly involved in cattle care did this feedlot have on average from September 1, 2019 to August 31, 2020?

[If Question 5 = 0, SKIP to Question 7]

6. Did employees of this feedlot...

Rodent control

Compost deads on site

Bird control

a.	Have contact with cattle, bison, or other ruminants on other operations?	□1 Yes □3 No □4 DK
b.	Own cattle, bison, or other ruminants at another location?	□₁ Yes □₃ No □₄ DK

[If Question 7 = YES or DK, then SKIP to Question 9]

Number

- How many times were cattle re-sorted during the feeding period?
- 9. How familiar are you with the Secure Beef Supply Plan? [Check one only]

	□ ₁ Very familiar
	□ ₂ Somewhat familiar
Ī	□₃ Heard of name only
	□₄ Not familiar



Thank you for your help in completing this survey. Please feel free to use the following space and the back of this questionnaire to communicate comments about the survey or any other information about health management on your feedlot that you think is relevant.

NATIME ID:	
NAHMS ID:	

Section E—Office Use Only State FIPS: Operation #: Interviewer: Date: 5-digits Initials 2-digits (mm/dd/yy 1. Total time for interview finclude time to discuss the program and complete the questionnaire] min 2. Total travel time [round trip] min 3. Data collector(s) (Enter the number for each category.) ____ Other (specify in margin) Federal VMO VFED/VOTH State VMO VST 4. Enter response code 99 if questionnaire is completed or enter one code of 00 through 07 that best describes the reason why the owner is not participating..... code 99 = Survey completed 00 = Producer not contacted by VMO 01 = Poor time of year to contact or no time available to participate 02 = Doesn't want anyone on operation 03 = Bad experience with government veterinarian(s) 04 = Doesn't want to do another survey or divulge information 05 = Told NASS they didn't want to be contacted by VS 06 = Ineligible (no longer in operation) 07 = Other (explain in the comments section below) 5. Which of the following best describes the respondent's position with this operation?..... code 1 = Owner 2 = Manager 3 = Family member (other than owner or manager) 4 = Other hired employee (non-veterinarian) 5= Veterinarian on staff (e.g., company veterinarian) 6= Herd veterinarian or other veterinarian 7 = Other (specify: _____ 6. Producer data quality..... \square_1 Good to excellent \square_2 OK \square_3 Poor 7. Comments regarding this questionnaire or operation: VMO signature:

TO BE COMPLETED BY COORDINATOR:

8. Field data quality......□1 Good to excellent □2 OK □3 Poor

REFERENCE CARD 1: Paperwork Reduction Act

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 0579-0079. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collected.

OMB Approved 0579-0079 EXP: XX/20XX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
VETERINARY SERVICES
NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM
2150 CENTRE AVE, BLDG B
FORT COLLINS, CO 80526

Health Management on U.S. Feedlots 2020 Phase 2 Questionnaire

REFERENCE CARD 2: Vaccine Examples

[For use with Phase 2 questionnaire, Section A, Question 11]

Type of Vaccine	Example trade names	
Injectable vaccines against BVD and/or viral respiratory disease (e.g., IBR, BVD, PI3, BRSV)	Boehringer Ingelheim Elite, Express, Prism, Pyramid, Triangle Colorado Serum Pre-Breed, Respira Elanco Master Guard, Titanium, Vira Shield Merck Vista Texas Vet Lab Multi-Vac 3L, Super Poly-Bac B Zoetis Bovi-Shield 4, GOLD, and IBR, Cattle Master, One Shot BVD or Ultra 7, PregGuard GOLD FP 10, Resvac 4/Somubac	
Intranasal vaccines against BVD and/or viral respiratory disease (e.g., IBR, BVD, PI3, BRSV)		
Vaccines against bacterial respiratory disease (Mannheima haemolytica and Pasteurella multocida)	AgriLabs Pulmo-Guard Boehringer Ingelheim Bar Somnus 2P, Presponse, Triangle 4 or 9 PH-K, Pyramid+Presponse, Bo-Bac 2X Colorado Serum Mannheimia Haemolytica-Pasteurella Multocida Bacterin Elanco Titanium PH-M, Nuplura PH, Vira Shield 6 +/- Somnus Durvet Durvac Past HM Immvac ENDOVAC Merck Vista Once SQ, Once PMH Texas Vet Lab Poly-Bac B or Super Poly-Bac B Zoetis Bovi-Shield GOLD One Shot, One Shot Ultra	
Vaccines against clostridial diseases	Boehringer Ingelheim Alpha 7 or CD, Bar-Vac,, Caliber 3 or 7 Colorado Serum Essential Elanco Pili Shield + C, Clostri Shield, Scour Bos 9 Merck 20/20 Vision 7 with Spur, Cavalry 9, Covexin 8, Guardian, Vision 7, 8, CD, or DC-T with Spur, Piliguard Pinkeye + 7, Super-Tet with Havlogen Professional Biological Clostridium perfringens Type C&D Toxoid and Toxoid-Tetanus Toxoid Zoetis One Shot Ultra 7 or 8, Ultrabac 7, 8, or CD, UltraChoice 7, 8, or CD, ScourGuard 4KC	
Vaccines against <i>Moraxella</i> (pinkeye)	AgriLabs I-Site XP, <i>Moraxella bovoculi</i> bacterin Addison Maxi/Guard Pinkeye Bacterin Boehringer Ingelheim Ocu-Guard-MB-1, Alpha7/MB-1 Elanco Pinkeye Shield XT4 Merck 20/20 Vision 7 with Spur, Piliguard Pinkeye+7, Piliguard Pinkeye-1 Trivalent Zoetis SolidBac Pinkeye IR/PR	

REFERENCE CARD 3: Disease Conditions other than BRD

Code	Disease Condition	
1	Acute Interstitial Pneumonia (e.g., AIP, dust pneumonia, atypical pneumonia	
2	Bloat	
3	Other digestive disorders (e.g., coccidiosis, diarrhea)	
4	Footrot	
5	Hairy heel wart	
6	Central Nervous System disease (e.g., polio, listeriosis, "brainers")	
7	Pinkeye	
8	Cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart failure, brisket disease)	
9	Fatigued cattle syndrome	
10	Other	

REFERENCE CARD 4: Antibiotics Given via Injection or Bolus

Codes are provided for use in electronic questionnaire and are not necessary for paperadministered questionnaire

ANTIBIOTICS GIVEN VIA INJECTION OR BOLUS			
Code	Active Ingredient	Product Name	
1	Tilmicosin	Micotil	
2	Gamithromycin	Zactran	
3	Tulathromycin	Draxxin	
4	Tylosin	Tylan 200	
5	Tildipirosin	Zuprevo	
6	Florfenicol	Nuflor	
7	Florfenicol with Flunixin meglumine	Resflor Gold	
8	Enrofloxacin*	Baytril	
9	Danofloxacin*	Advocin	
10	Ceftiofur	Naxcel, Excenel, Excede	
11	Oxytetracycline	LA-200, Oxytet 100, BioMycin	
12	Penicillin	Aquacillin, Penicillin G Procaine	
13	Ampicillin	Polyflex	
14	Sulfadimethoxine (injectable)	Albon Injection	
15	Sulfadimethoxine (Bolus)	Albon Bolus	
16	Sulfamethazine	Sustain III Bolus, Supra Sulfa	

^{*}These antibiotics are labeled only for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni* and *Mycoplasma bovis* in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle and for the control of BRD in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni* and *Mycoplasma bovis*, and their extra-label use is prohibited. Therefore, these antibiotics are not presented as options for Section B, Question 10 (individual treatment of conditions other than BRD).

REFERENCE CARD 5: Antibiotics Given via Feed or Water

Codes for antibiotics that don't require a veterinary feed directive (VFD) are not necessary for either the electronic questionnaire or the paper-administered questionnaire so are not provided

ANTIBIOTICS USED IN FEED THAT DO NOT REQUIRE A VFD		
Active Ingredient	Product Name	
Ionophore	Rumensin, Bovatec	
Bambermycin	Gainpro 10	
Bacitracin	BMD, Baciferm	

Codes for VFD antibiotics and antibiotics used in water are provided for use in electronic questionnaire and are not necessary for paper-administered questionnaire

ANTIBIOTICS USED IN FEED THAT DO REQUIRE A VFD			
Code	Active Ingredient	Product Name	
1	Chlortetracyline	Aureomycin, Aureomix	
2	Oxytetracycline	Terramycin, OTC	
3	Sulfamethazine / Sulfadimethoxine	Aureomix	
4	Neomycin	Neomix	
5	Tylosin	Tylan, Tylovet	
6	Virginiamycin	Vmax	
7	Tilmicosin	Pulmotil, Tilmovet	

ANTIBIOTICS USED IN WATER			
Code	Active Ingredient	Product Name	
1	Chlortetracyline	Aureomycin, Chloronex	
2	Oxytetracycline	Terramycin, OTC	
3	Tetracycline	Duramycin, Tet-Sol	
4	Sulfamethazine / Sulfadimethoxine	Sulfasol	
5	Neomycin	Neosol	
6	Spectinomycin	Spectam, SpectoGard	