Poultry Quality Assurance

Youth Poultry Clinic
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Minimum Youth QA Teaching Standards

NEW FOR 2018 –

• QA Certification must be completed at least 45 days prior to the start of exhibition!
  • This includes youth exhibiting at the Ohio State Fair.
  • If exhibition at the Ohio State Fair is before their county fair, youth must have completed QA training at least 45 days prior to exhibition at the Ohio State Fair.
Ethics and Welfare

Food Animal Quality Assurance
Youth Poultry Exhibitors

- Most public arena of food animal industry
- Actions of 4-H and FFA members impact
  - Public perception of food animal industry
  - Food quality and safety
- You are representing your organization, club, county, the industry, your family and yourself!
Ethical Questions to Ask Yourself

- Does the practice break state and federal laws?
- Does the practice harm the bird?
- Does the practice falsely represent the bird?
- Do you have to lie to cover up what you are doing?
- Would the public be upset if they knew what you were doing?
- Are the meat and/or eggs from the bird marketable?
- Would you eat the meat and/or eggs from this bird?
Animal Well-being

- Establish a Veterinarian/Client/Patient Relationship
- Learn how to properly care for and handle your birds
- Take record keeping seriously
  - Medical and treatment records
Animal Well-being

- Have an emergency backup plan
- Make sure everyone taking care of your birds has access to phone numbers  
  - Yours
  - Veterinarian
  - Fire
  - Police
- Prepare for  
  - Power outages
  - Seasonal weather
  - High winds
  - Fire
Animal Well-being

• Observe your flock daily
• Know their normal behavior
• Look for changes in behavior
  • Are they drinking like they should?
  • Are they eating like they should?
  • Has egg production changed?
  • Has their flock behavior changed?
  • Are movement patterns normal?
Animal Well-being – Water

- Baby chicks are composed of about 80% water
  - Percentage decreases as chick grows but need for water remains
- Water plays important roles in regulating body temperature, digesting food, and eliminating wastes
- Water softens feed and carries it through digestive tract
- Chickens typically drink twice as much water as eating feed at normal temperatures, and 2-4 times when it’s hot
- Make sure birds have access to fresh, clean water daily
Nutrients provide energy and material needed for development of bone, flesh, feathers, and eggs.

Provide the right type of feed for:
- Species
- Age
- Purpose
- Production Stage

Pellets | Crumbles | Mash
Animal Well-being - Shelter

- Place for birds to get inside to escape from bad weather
  - Consider comb type, clean or feather legged
    - Frostbite
- Poultry at various ages and stages of production require different amounts of space
- Know space requirements needed for your type of birds
- Know space needed based on bird’s size or stage of production
Animal Well-being - Space

- Adequate space is important
  - Stand up
  - Turn around
  - Spread wings
  - Perch
    - Include in space if adding
  - Sitting down
Animal Well-being - Ventilation

- Allow for proper air movement
- Does coop or building have proper temperature control?
Animal Well-being - Transportation

- Do NOT overcrowd
- Provide proper ventilation
- Do NOT transport during extreme cold or heat
- Transport during early morning or evening in hot weather
- Avoid long transport lines
- **DO NOT** put birds in closed car trunk!! Must have ventilation!
Animal Well-being – Moving Poultry

- Know and use flight zone
- Make sure pathways are clear of obstructions
- Poultry calmer at dusk
- No yelling, poking, hitting, shocking
- Know proper way to catch your species of birds
Animal Well-being – Willful Acts of Abuse

• Unacceptable on any farm and in any show venue! ANYWHERE!

• Right versus Wrong!
  • Just because another person is doing it?
  • Just because we know the person doing it?
  • Just because you look up to that person?

• If you observe willful acts of abuse you should stop the situation.
  • If you feel threatened or afraid to stop the abuse, tell someone and let them handle the situation
Establish and Implement an Efficient and Effective Health Management Plan

Good Production Practice #2
Health Management Plan

- Necessary for food safety
- Increases production and efficiency
- Requires less medical care
- Has beneficial impact on poultry health
  - Disease prevention/vaccination plans
  - Biosecurity protocols
  - Emergency preparedness
Health Management Plan Includes

- Developing and maintaining a VCPR
- Developing an individualized flock health plan
- Developing biosecurity plan for flock
- Using what you have learned in the other GPPs
- Awareness of zoonotic diseases which can be passed from animals to humans and humans to animals
Veterinarian/Client/Patient Relationship

- Veterinarian should be familiar with your flock and environment
- You should feel comfortable contacting your veterinarian if you have questions, need him/her to look at your flock
- Veterinarian must have personally seen animals to write a Veterinary Feed Directive
Develop Individualized Flock Health Plan

- To address potential and current health challenges
- To help prevent diseases from entering flock
- Helpful in preventing or controlling potential disease outbreaks
- Know disease status of birds
- Follow National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) testing requirements
National Poultry Improvement Plan

• Ask for NPIP papers and any health records when purchasing birds
• Tested for
  • Avian Influenza
  • Pullorum
• 9-3 Form
  • Hatcheries, Businesses that ship birds
• 9-2 Form
  • Individual Sellers, Breeders
• Online forms and reporting options
Develop a Biosecurity Plan

- **Biosecurity** – measures taken to prevent introduction and/or spread of disease in poultry flock
- **Isolation**
  - Maintain a perimeter to keep your birds from coming into contact with other birds
  - Avoid introducing new birds into a flock
    - Quarantine for at least 2 weeks
  - Avoid contact with other birds
    - 24-72 hours
  - Prepare a self-quarantine plan
Biosecurity Plan

- Traffic Control
  - Establish visitor policy
    - Be selective
    - Inquire where they have been in last 24-48 hours
    - Provide visitors with disposable booties, clean boots, or foot bath
  - Separate clean and dirty tasks
    - Clean – bird handling, egg pick up, feed handling
    - Dirty – Manure pickup, handling dead birds
    - Do clean tasks first and early, and before dirty tasks
  - Isolate dead birds and manure management areas
Biosecurity Plan

- Sanitation
  - Vehicle disinfection
    - Commercial poultry operations
  - Equipment disinfection
    - Clean and sanitize before using in poultry building
  - Cleaning and disinfection between flocks
    - Recommend downtime of 2 weeks between flocks
      - Sweeping, cleaning, disinfection, drying entire coop
Biosecurity Plan

- Pest Control
  - Rodents
    - Feed on spilled feed
    - Leave behind feces containing disease-causing agents
  - Insects
    - Flying and crawling
    - Can serve as intermediate hosts for some internal parasites
    - Capable of transmitting disease-causing agents into flock
Properly Store and Administer Health Products

Good Production Practice #4
Who is Responsible for Proper Drug Administration?

Exhibitors

AND

Parents/Guardians

AND

Producers
Use Drugs Responsibly

• Know what medicines require a prescription
• Know what medicated feeds require a Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD)
• ALWAYS read, understand and follow label
• Make sure animals are identified
  • Leg bands
  • Wing bands
• Keep medication/treatment records on all animals
• Know what animals you’ve treated
• ALWAYS follow withdrawal times – read label warnings
Animal Health Products Best Practices

• Keep medication box, medication, and all labels together during storage
• Keep medication labels for your records
• Keep records for poultry for at least one year
• Copies of VFD orders must be kept for minimum of 2 years
Storage

- Medications and other health products have specific storage requirements
- Proper storage
  - Reduces contamination
  - Reduces health risks for animals and people
  - Helps ensure product will work
Expiration Date and Shelf Life

- Purchase amount needed
- Veterinarian will prescribe dosage
- Never use outdated drug or vaccine
- Some drugs require being used same day once opened or mixed
  - May lose effectiveness if not
Storage DOs

• Follow drug storage requirements
• Most require cool, dark, dry storage
• Some require refrigeration
• Store all drugs in a clean, organized place
• Avoid contamination
Storage DON’Ts

• **DO NOT** store partially used drugs or vaccines unless allowable by label

• **DO NOT** store medications in syringes
  • Unless provided that way by veterinarian
Proper Needle Disposal

- Use a sharps container to properly dispose of “sharps”
  - Needles
  - Syringes
  - Surgical knife blades
Cross-Contamination

- Means to pollute or taint by contact
- Use transfer needles to reconstitute vaccines
- **NEVER** mix vaccines or other animal health products unless directed
  - Use only APPROVED combinations of vaccines or health products
- **DO NOT** store medications in feed room
  - Could get mixed with feed ration
Administering Medications

- Exhibitors, parents, producers all responsible for proper administration of medications
- Proper administration and record keeping result in elimination of drug residue
- Give subcutaneous injections whenever possible
  - Lowest risk of damage to meat
Administering Medications

- **Orally**
  - Through mouth
  - Oral dose syringes
  - Drenching guns
  - In feed
  - In water
    - Most efficient way to medicate a flock
Administering Medications

• Topical
  • Directly on skin
  • Directly on mucous membranes of eyes, ears, nasal passages
  • Make sure product is approved for poultry
  • Pesticides typically have this type of application
Administer Injections Properly – Why?

- Proper injection site is important
- Consumer SAFETY is compromised
- Consumers want QUALITY meat products
- MONEY is lost by industry
Follow Proper Feed Processing Protocols

Good Production Practice #5
Medicated Feeds and cGMPs

• What are cGMPs?
  • current Good Manufacturing Practices

• cGMPs are designed to
  • Prevent feed contamination
  • Provide reasonable assurance of proper medicated feed manufacturing
  • cGMPs ensure safe, wholesome meat for human consumption
Medicated Feeds and cGMPs

- Both medicated and non-medicated cGMPs provide standards for
  - Buildings and grounds
  - Equipment
  - Workspace and storage areas
  - Product quality assurance
  - Labeling
  - Recordkeeping
Medicated Feeds and cGMPs

- Medicated cGMPs require that feed
  - Complies with federal residue levels for feed
  - Assesses feed additives and veterinary drugs used in feed are safe
  - Identification of poultry fed medicated feed is required
  - Meets required withdrawal time
Medicated Feeds and cGMPs

- Can only feed at level approved by Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
  - No extra-label use of medicated feeds
  - This is ILLEGAL!
- Feed at level as indicated on feed label instructions
  - Consult veterinarian with questions
- Must have VFD order if VFD drug is added to feed
Storage of Medicated Feeds

- Store at proper moisture and temperature

- Keep medicated feeds separate from non-medicated feeds
Cross-Contamination

- Reduce the risk of cross-contamination of medicated and non-medicated feed
- Use different colored feed scoops
  - Red for medicated
  - Green or other color for non-medicated
- Properly clean feed mixing equipment
- Store medicated feed and other feeds separately
- Identify which feeds are medicated
  - Labeling feed container
  - Different color feed container - labeled
Read the Label!

- Age and type of animal feeding
- Best way to medicate animal – feed or water or injection
- Active drug ingredient and withdrawal time
- Know how to calculate proper amounts!
  - Consult with veterinarian

Requires Rx
Read the Label!

- Active drug ingredient and withdrawal time

**Warning**
Do not slaughter birds or swine for food within 4 days of treatment or calves within 5 days of treatment. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Not for use in turkeys or chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Do not use for more than 5 consecutive days in swine and calves, or 14 consecutive days in birds.
Feed Product Label

- Regulated by USDA
- Regulated by FDA if medications are added
- Must appear on all commercial feeds and ingredients
Recordkeeping

- Record use of medicated feeds
- Keep complete records of feed formulation
- Keep poultry records for 1 year
- Keep VFD orders for minimum of 2 years
Drug Use Notification Form (DUNF) – 901-19-06

Required by law ONLY for:

- Market Steer
- Market Hog
- Market Lamb
- Veal Calf
- Market Dairy Steer
- Market Goats
- Market Poultry (by pen)
- Lactating Dairy Cattle
- Lactating Dairy Goats
Questions?

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Relay Race Activity