



American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners

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AASRP Policy Manual

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Duties of the President

1. Presides at and conducts meetings of AASRP
2. Is the official spokesperson for AASRP
3. Develops and maintains a working relationship with the Company that does our Management, hereafter referred to as Management, to enhance communication and continuity.
4. Receives nominations for all awards given out by AASRP and makes recommendations to the Board.
5. Nominates non-elected officers of the Board, Chairpersons of Committees, AVMA delegate and AVMA alternate delegate.
6. Coordinates and supervises activities of the Association.
7. Attends the annual AVMA Veterinary Leadership Conference.
8. Is active in giving direction to Management and the Board.
9. Is responsible for the financial status of the Association. These duties may be delegated.

Term of Office is two years.

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Duties of the President Elect

1. Presides over and conducts meetings of the Association in the absence of the President.
2. Is a member of the Board of Directors and presides as Chairperson in the absence of the President.
3. Serves as Chairperson of Continuing Education.
4. Assumes the presidency at the termination of the President's term of office.
5. Attends the annual AVMA Veterinary Leadership Conference.

Term of Office is two years.

Duties of Chairperson for Continuing Education (President Elect)

1. As determined by the Board of Directors, develops CE at meetings involving small ruminants.
2. Identifies speakers and moderators that will represent AASRP in the best possible light, and provide quality education. Board approval of participants and subjects suggested but not required.
3. If appropriate, works with the CE coordinators of various meetings to provide timely information.
4. Attends pre-planning meetings as required.
5. Should attend all meetings for which CE was arranged.
6. AASRP should pay for all non-reimbursed expenses associated with developing continuing education programs. All expenses submitted for reimbursement from AASRP will be approved by the Board.

Duties of the Immediate Past President

1. Serves the association as the President directs.
2. Serves on the Board of Directors as a voting member.
3. Imparts wisdom

Term of Service is two years.

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Duties of the Secretary

The Secretary is nominated from the Board of Directors by the President and approved by the Board.

1. Keeps accurate minutes of all meetings of the Board.
2. Submits minutes for appropriate publication.
3. Provides a relaxed, comfortable environment for board meetings.
4. In conjunction with the President, provides agendas for Board meetings and membership meetings. Provides stimulus to keep the Board from straying from the agenda.
5. Shall be the Custodian of the corporate Constitution, By-Laws and Minute Books.
6. Signs and executes all Corporate documents and instruments where upon his or her signature may be lawfully required.
7. Submits all documents required by law to be filed by non-profit corporations.
8. These duties may be delegated to Management.

Duties of the Treasurer

The treasurer is nominated from the Board of Directors by the President and approved by the Board.

1. Prepares the annual budget.
2. Prepares financial statements for board meetings on a monthly basis.
3. Provides yearly review of financial status of the Association.
4. Provides information for annual audit of financial records.
5. Reviews and ensures prompt and accurate payment of bills.
6. Makes recommendations for use of excess funds.
7. These duties may be delegated to Management.

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AVMA Delegate / Alternate Delegate

1. Nominated by the President.
2. Approved by the Board of Directors.
3. Term of office is four years and is renewable.
4. Carries the concerns and proposals of the Association to the AVMA House of Delegates.
5. Reports to Board on the activities of the AVMA House of Delegates.
6. Develops and maintains active relationship with the AVMA Executive Board liaison.
7. Searches for qualified AASRP members to serve on AVMA councils or committees.
8. AVMA delegate serves as a voting member of the AASRP Board of Directors.
9. Actively participates in AVMA allied group caucus.
10. Attends AVMA Leadership Conference.

Regional Board Members

The Board:

1. Upholds and is guided by the Constitution and By-Laws of the AASRP.
2. Studies the By-Laws, policy manual and other documents of the Association to become well informed and prepared to address issues.
3. Keeps the membership informed about Board activities and progress of issues before the Board.
4. Strives to build a strong organization which reflects current and future needs of the members and the profession.
5. Evaluates and approves programs and activities of the Association.
6. Accepts and reports assignments as given by the President.
7. Annually evaluates the management of AASRP.
8. Monitors the financial status of AASRP and makes appropriate recommendations.
9. Is accountable for creating member value.
10. Administers the nomination and election process of the Association.
11. Attends scheduled Board meetings and, as needed, contributes to appointed committees.
12. Represents the AASRP at Board approved functions.
13. Strives to represent the organization in the highest professional and ethical manner.

Term of office is two years elected by members of their region and may be renewed one time. After one year absence from the Board, may be elected to another term.

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Board Meetings

1. The Board shall meet monthly face to face or by other available means.
2. The annual meeting is held during the AVMA Convention.
3. Should staff need the Board to take action on an urgent matter between scheduled monthly meetings, and the President determines the convening of the Board in a special meeting as called for in the By-Laws is not possible in a timely manner, the President may then agree to discuss the issue with the Board electronically. Any action that is being proposed via email transmissions or the like must have the approval to do so of each Board member, and then the action must be followed up as official business at the next monthly meeting of the Board and recorded as such in the minutes.
4. The Board shall follow a prepared agenda which will be reviewed in advance by all Board members to facilitate discussion of agenda items in a direct and succinct manner.
5. All items on the agenda should be clearly identified as either an action item or an information item. All action items should be documented fully and should contain specific recommendations for action.
6. Actions by the Board should be decisive, whether the action concerns rejection of a recommended policy, modification of a policy, request for additional data or referral of complicated agenda items to a committee for research and recommendations to the Board.
7. The agenda must be strictly adhered to. Except in emergency situations, no issue should be considered by the Board unless it has been placed on the meeting agenda beforehand. New items that are considered important may be introduced for discussion under "New Business" at the end of the agenda.

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Annual Membership Meeting

1. The Board of Directors will establish the place, date, time, and duration of the meeting.
2. The order of business at the meeting shall be:
 - a. Call to order
 - b. Roll call
 - c. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting
 - d. Recognize Guests
 - e. Reports
 - i. Invited Guests
 - ii. Committee chairs
 - iii. AVMA Executive Board Liaison
 - iv. AVMA delegate
 - v. AVMA Committee members
 - vi. Board members with assignments
 - vii. Management
 1. membership
 2. financial
 3. other items
 - f. Old Business
 - g. New Business
 - h. Report on Election of Officers
 - i. Installation of Officers
 - j. Announcement of Committee and AVMA delegate Nominees.
 - k. Approval of Nominees by Board
 - l. Awards and Recognitions
 - m. Adjournment

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Membership

1. Membership regions-revised July 2010
 - Region 1
Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Quebec, Newfoundland, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick
 - Region 2
Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Indiana, Michigan and Ontario
 - Region 3
North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nunavut Territory
 - Region 4
Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territory
2. Memberships accepted and dues paid after August 1 will expire in January of the 2nd year
3. Members not renewing membership by failing to pay required dues will be dropped from membership on June 1.
4. Membership dues effective July 2009

	US & Canada	Foreign
Active members	\$105.00	\$130.00
Affiliates	\$105.00	\$130.00
Associates	\$105.00	\$130.00
Students	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00
Retired	\$ 52.50	\$ 65.00

Nominating Committee

1. Chairperson is nominated by the President and approved by the Board of Directors.
2. Chairperson nominates committee members for Board approval.
3. Is alert to upcoming vacancies at AASRP and AVMA organizations.
4. Identifies qualified AASRP members as possible candidates.
5. Makes recommendations to the President.
6. As assigned and approved by the Board, contacts candidates for recruitment.
7. Notifies the management company to prepare appropriate ballots.
8. Obtains biographical sketches if necessary.
9. Follows up with candidates on election results.

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Membership Directory

The membership directory of the AASRP shall be published in the same year following election of a new President of the association.

The directory shall include the following:

1. AASRP Board of Directors
2. AASRP Representation for AVMA offices and committees
3. Management information
4. Samuel B. Guss Memorial Fund information
5. List of U.S. Active members by name and by city and state
6. List of International members
7. List of Associate and Affiliate members
8. List of Student members, U.S. and International
9. Honorary Life members
10. Veterinary college liaisons
11. Available extern positions

George McConnell Award Guidelines

George McConnell was an enthusiastic supporter of the Intermountain Veterinary Meeting (now Western Veterinary Conference) and of the American Association of Sheep and Goat Practitioners (now AASRP). He was vice-president of the H.C. Burns Company (now Burns Veterinary Supply). Under his leadership, our fledgling association took root and grew to what we have today. This award embraces his foresight, work, support and his fun loving enthusiastic desire for education of small ruminant veterinarians.

The purpose of this award is to recognize the American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioner who exemplifies the ideals and dedication of George McConnell and who has given extraordinary service to both the association and the practice of small ruminant medicine.

Nomination procedure. Nominations are due May 1st to the management office of AASRP. Nominations are reviewed for appropriate criteria and forwarded to the President of AASRP for selection of recipient. The President will gain approval from the Board of Directors. By nature of this being a prestigious award, it may not be awarded every year.

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The Award. The award is an individualized engraved myrtle wood plaque that is created in Salem, Oregon. The presentation of this award will be done at the annual membership meeting.

An application form will identify the criteria required for consideration:

1. Educational history
2. Description and percent of veterinary work devoted to small ruminant species
3. Description of involvement in AASRP organization
4. Description of involvement in other veterinary organizations
5. Offices held in organized veterinary medicine
6. Contributions to veterinary medicine and small ruminant industries
7. Description of involvement in community service
8. Awards that indicate service to others

Bailey Practitioner of the Year Guidelines

“Dr. Donald E. Bailey Practitioner of the Year Award”

Dr. Don Bailey set the standard for small ruminant practitioners. He loved being a veterinarian, servant of the community, teacher of youth and of colleagues, giver of time talents and laughter, and above all, a wise parent and loving spouse. Our association is better because Don put his stamp on it. We therefore initiated an award, named in his honor, to recognize the American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioner of the Year.

Nomination procedure. Nominations are due May 1st to the management office of AASRP. Nominations are reviewed for appropriate criteria and forwarded to the President of AASRP for selection of the recipient. The President will gain approval from the Board of Directors.

The Award. The award will be an etched glass bowl – the glass representing clearness of purpose and transparency of greatness, the bowl representing a reservoir of knowledge and values necessary for success. The presentation of this award will be done at the annual AASRP membership meeting, first awarded in 2005.

An application form will identify the criteria required for consideration:

1. Must be a member of AASRP for a minimum of 10 consecutive years
2. Must be a member of their national veterinary association
9. Description and percent of veterinary work devoted to small ruminant species
3. Description of involvement in organized veterinary medicine
4. Description of involvement in community service
5. Awards and recognitions received
6. List small ruminant involvement
7. List mentoring activities
8. Why have you nominated this individual

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Exhibiting at Veterinary Meetings

AASRP will have a booth at the AVMA Annual Convention and the AABP annual conference. The Association may also have a booth at other veterinary meeting sites at the direction of the Board of Directors.

The AASRP booth will be under the supervision of the Management Company. It is preferred that the booth have an attendant at all times it is open. Members of the AASRP may be assigned to fill in for lunch and break times. The booth will serve as a source of information about the association and as a membership recruitment tool.

College liaison Committee

1. The President of AASRP nominates the chairperson and submits to the Board for approval.
2. The President appoints other committee members when needed.
3. The Committee provides materials for recruitment, enrollment, funding and reporting of educational opportunities. It is suggested these materials be available on the AASRP website.
4. The Committee recruits liaisons for AASRP from faculty at Colleges of Veterinary Medicine.
5. College liaisons serve as a conduit for materials from AASRP to students at Colleges of Veterinary Medicine.
6. College liaisons encourage students to become members of AASRP.

Student Education Committee

1. The President of AASRP nominates the chairperson and submits to the Board for approval.
2. Members of the Committee will be a chairperson, a member from AASRP's Board of Directors and a member from management.
3. The President appoints other committee members when needed.
4. With the assistance of veterinary college liaisons to AASRP, the Committee serves as a resource to identify suitable places that will provide small ruminant experience for AASRP students. Members will be encouraged to volunteer to provide student education opportunities.
5. Students seeking educational opportunities will be members in good standing of AASRP.
6. The Committee receives, reviews and approves requests for student education opportunities.
7. The committee chair submits requests for funding to the Board of Directors.
8. The approved applications are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors and funds are disbursed by the management office.
9. The committee chair will have responsibility for tracking the successful completion of the student educational experience, and submitting reports to the *Wool and Wattles* for publication.

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Samuel B. Guss Memorial Fund

1. The Chairperson of the Student Education Committee is the Chairperson of the Fund. All members of the Board will serve as Directors of the fund.
2. The fund is to be used to provide educational opportunities for qualified AASRP veterinary students. Funds are not available for post DVM students, interns or residents.
3. Requests for funds will come from the AASRP Student Education Committee. This Committee determines if the student and the desired experience meet the criteria for funding.
4. The Student Education Committee chair submits recommendations to the Board for approval.
5. The maximum any one student may receive is \$750 in a lifetime. The student may submit multiple requests but may not exceed the maximum amount of funding.
6. Students receive 75% of the requested fund initially. The remaining 25% is disbursed after receiving a detailed report of their experience. The report will be published in *Wool and Wattles*.
7. The AASRP Board determines budget amounts for marketing the fund.

Reimbursement of Expenses

1. **Board of Directors Expenses:** The expenses of members of the Board of Directors for attendance at Board meetings will be reimbursed as requested by the members for a maximum amount established by the Board each year. Receipts for expenses shall be attached to the request. The maximum is to be reduced by amounts received from other sources (e.g., registration costs, travel costs, etc. paid to conference speakers) for conferences where the Board meetings are held. This provision also applies to the reimbursement of expenses of new Directors for attendance at the Annual Meeting at which they take their seats.

The Board will not reimburse for what are considered personal expenses.

If a Board member incurs expenses for AASRP not related to Board meetings, such expenses will be reimbursed upon request whenever provision has been made for such expenses in the Board-approved annual budget or in other Board decisions.

2. **Management or Staff Expenses:** Reimbursement of expenses incurred by persons providing management or staff services for AASRP is subject to the terms of a contract between AASRP and the persons or agencies providing those services. Receipts will be submitted to and reviewed by the AASRP Secretary. AASRP will not reimburse for what are considered personal expenses.
3. **Other Expenses:** The expenses of persons who represent AASRP at meetings of other organizations will be reimbursed as arranged with such individuals, up to a maximum amount included in the Board-approved budget; or, if not budgeted, up to a maximum amount approved by the Board of Directors. Such expenses will normally be kept to a minimum by selecting representatives who live near the meeting sites. Receipts must be submitted with reimbursement requests. AASRP will not reimburse for what are considered personal expenses.

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Dues

1. Dues are set by the Board of Directors
2. All members of the Board must vote on any dues increases.
3. Changes in dues will be announced at the annual meeting of AASRP, published in *Wool and Wattles*, the membership directory and on the website.
4. Student dues paid after August 1st shall cover the current year and the next.

Wool and Wattles Publication

Published four times a year: January, April, July and October.

Policy Statement concerning Unnecessary Bottle Feeding of Newborn Camelids

While there are no doubt understandable indications for bottle-feeding neonatal South American camelids (llamas and alpacas), it has generally been accepted that human contact during this procedure should be kept to a minimum to avoid undesirable consequences.

The practice of taking newborn South American camelids from their mothers and placing them on bottles to make them more tractable in a contact or petting zoo venue is unnecessary and detrimental to the animal. This generally results in over socialization of the young animal to humans which predictably become a severe problem when the animal reaches sexual maturity. Male camelids raised in this way will become aggressive toward humans and can be very dangerous in that they attempt fighting and breeding behavior as well as direct social behavior such as spitting toward humans. This behavior has been described as Berserk Male Syndrome/Aberrant Behavior Syndrome and male animals that display this behavior are frequently humanely euthanized. Affected animals do not readily regress from this undesirable behavior even if castrated. Females are not quite as aggressive, but will spit and on occasion strike or kick. In addition to the risk to human health that they cause, the animals themselves do not socialize well with other South American camelids.

The American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners strongly recommends against unnecessary bottle-feeding of young camelids. Further information on unnecessary bottle-feeding of camelids can be obtained from AASRP.

Revised May 2008

Policy Statement Concerning Aminoglycoside Use in Small Ruminants

Because of the prolonged withdrawal time of aminoglycosides, the American Veterinary Medical Association approved the following resolution in 1998: That until further scientific information becomes available, aminoglycosides should not be used in cattle, except as specifically approved by the FDA. For the same reason, the AASRP passed a resolution during its 2000 Annual Meeting stating that, "Veterinarians should not use or prescribe aminoglycosides in small ruminants.

July 2000/Revised May 2008

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Policy Statement concerning Velveting in Farmed Deer

1. The harvest of velvet (growing antler) from farmed cervids is a commercially viable and renewable resource which, when done properly, does not harm the health or reproductive status of the animal.
2. Removal of velvet antler is a surgical procedure and requires adherence to the following tenets:
 - a. Relief of pain (analgesia)
 - b. Antisepsis (cleanliness)
 - c. Homeostasis (control of blood flow)
3. Because the removal of velvet antler is an amputation, the harvest of velvet antler must be conducted within the bounds of a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship. Such a relationship is of duration long enough for the veterinarian to have current knowledge of the husbandry practices and health status of the herd and for the veterinarian to be confident in the ability of the deer farmer to perform any needed treatments to the standard defined in this policy statement.
4. Humane removal of velvet requires a combination of restraint and analgesia. The following are examples of acceptable restraint/analgesia combinations.
 - a. Mechanical restraint (chute or crush) and application of local analgesia around the pedicle of the antler.
 - b. Chemical sedation with application of local analgesia around the pedicle of the antler.
 - c. A combination of chemical immobilization and a dissociative anesthesia.
 - d. Chemical immobilization and general anesthesia using a chemical agent and a narcotic anesthetic.
5. The following are unacceptable methods of velvet antler removal.
 - a. Mechanical restraint without the appropriate use of local analgesic.
 - b. The use of paralytic agents without the appropriate use of local analgesic.
 - c. General electro-immobilization.

Revised May 2008

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Policy Statement concerning Llama ban in National Parks

With reference to the current ban of ruminant pack animals in Canyon-lands National Park (CNP), the American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners finds insufficient scientific justification for this ruling. The ban was based on the risk of llamas spreading Johne's disease to the CNP resident Big Horn Sheep. Johne's disease has been diagnosed in only a few llamas in North America. We believe the diagnosis in so few cases to be an accurate assessment of the very low prevalence of Johne's disease in llama herds. Disease surveillance at herd level and at the individual animal level has been excellent due to the high individual value of llamas in North America.

The conclusion that pack llamas pose a threat to the Desert Big Horn Sheep or other susceptible free living wildlife of North America is ill founded given the low prevalence of this disease in llamas and the low risk of fecal shedding of this organism in a concentration sufficient to infect free ranging individuals. Transmission of John's disease depends upon ingestion of large numbers of organisms by young animals within the first few months of life or continuous exposure of older animals to high doses of the organism. Typically, only animals affected with advanced disease shed high numbers of the causative agent, *Mycobacterium Para tuberculosis*, in feces. At this stage of infection, such individuals would be unfit for packing due to poor body condition.

Until llamas, or for that matter other domestic livestock, are reasonably proven to be a significant threat for transmitting Johne's disease to free living wildlife, no bans should be placed on the movement of pack small ruminants in National Parks or the grazing of ruminants in Bureau of Land Management or Forest Service lands in North America based on supposition of risk of Johne's disease.

Revised May 2008

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Policy Statement concerning Accelerated Scrapie Eradication Program

Scrapie is a fatal, degenerative disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats. Scrapie is in a class of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathy's (TSEs). Other diseases in this class include bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle and Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in deer and elk. Recent publicity surrounding TSEs and limited knowledge about these diseases has heightened public concern. Extensive epidemiological research has shown no evidence that scrapie can be transmitted to humans.

The American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners (AASRP) believes it is in the industry's best interest to eliminate scrapie in the U.S. AASRP supports USDA's accelerated scrapie eradication program that was issued in October 2001 and its goal of eliminating scrapie from the U.S. by 2010. Ongoing federal funding of this national program will be imperative to support continuation of research, effective producer educational programs and indemnification of suspect and/or diseased sheep and goats.

Small ruminant practitioners provide an important conduit to communicate technical information about scrapie and the accelerated eradication program to producers and stand ready to assist this industry/government collaboration.

Adopted 2001/Re-adopted May 2008

Policy Statement concerning Tail Docking of Lambs

Resolution: Position on Tail Docking of Lambs:

Resolved that the American Veterinary Medical Association adopt the following AVMA position on tail docking of lambs.

Lambs are tail docked for cleanliness and to minimize fly strike, but cosmetic, excessively short tail docking can lead to an increased incidence of rectal/vaginal prolapses and is unacceptable for the welfare of the lamb. We recommend the lambs' tails be docked at the level of the distal end of the caudal tail fold.

Adopted AVMA July 21, 2000/Re-adopted May 2008

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Prudent Drug Use Guidelines for Small Ruminant Practitioners

The American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners is committed to improving the health and welfare of sheep, goats, cervids and camelids. The first three of these species are considered food producing animals by the United States Food and Drug Administration's Center for Veterinary Medicine (FDA-CVM). The principles of prudent drug use in small ruminants are the same as other food animal's species. It should be understood that the small ruminant owner's intent for the use of the animal(s) for instance, has no bearing on drug use decisions. All sheep, goats and cervids are considered food producing animals and are subject to the same legalities and constraints as other food animal species.

With the very short list of drugs and associated approved indications, the small ruminant practitioner is often forced to use drugs approved for other species in an extra-label manner. The Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act (AMDUCA) allows this, but only under certain conditions. All food animal veterinary practitioners should know the rules of AMDUCA. If the veterinarian, in his clinical judgment, does not think the labeled drug will work, or there is no labeled drug for a given indication, a different drug approved for that species should be selected first. If an appropriate choice is not available, drugs approved for other food animal species must be selected. Drugs approved for non-food animals, and then those approved for humans should be used only as a last resort. The veterinarian must remember that under AMDUCA, factors such as lower cost and convenience (long-acting formulations, oral tablets, small volumes, good syringability, availability, etc.) are not justifications for use of drugs in an extra-label manner.

The following prudent use guidelines are intended to help small ruminant practitioners select drugs appropriately while avoiding violative residues in food.

- Preventive strategies, such as appropriate nutrition, immunization and deworming programs, and biosecurity should be emphasized. This will reduce the incidence of disease and the need for drug therapy.
- Other therapeutic options (fluid therapy, physical therapy, local therapy, etc.) and culling should be considered prior to the use of systemic drug therapy.
- Drug therapy should be used only under within the confines of a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship.
- Drug therapy regimens should be optimized using current pharmacological information and principles. Published regimens for small animals or cattle may not be appropriate for small ruminants. Practitioners should avail themselves of continuing education opportunities and species groups in order to keep current with species-specific recommendations.
- Quantities of drugs prescribed and dispensed should be appropriate, to avoid accumulation and potential misuse of drugs on the farm.
- Accurate records of treatment and outcome should be used to document and evaluate therapeutic regimens.
- Extra-label drug usage (ELDU) should be within the confines of the rules of AMDUCA.

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- ELDU includes a change in route, dosage, duration, frequency, indication or species from what is published on the label or package insert.
- ELDU is permitted only by or under the supervision of a veterinarian.
- ELDU is allowed only for FDA approved animal and human drugs.
- ELDU is not permitted if it results in a violative food residue which may present a risk to public health. Practitioners should not use drugs in an extra-label manner unless adequate scientific information is available to determine a withdrawal time. For recommendations on meat and milk withdrawal times go to www.FARAD.org
- ELDU of some drugs is prohibited. The veterinarian should have timely knowledge of this list at all times. For updates go to www.FARAD.org (list revised January 17, 2008)
 - Chloramphenicol
 - Clenbuterol
 - Diethylstilbestrol (DES)
 - Dipyrone
 - Nitroimidazoles (including dimetridazole, metronidazole and ipronidazole)
 - Nitrofurans (including nitrofurazone, furazolidone, topical use prohibited as well)
 - Sulfonamide drugs in lactating dairy cattle (except approved use of sulfadimethoxine)
 - Fluoroquinolones (examples enrofloxacin and danofloxacin)
 - Glycopeptides (example vancomycin)
 - Phenylbutazone in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older
 - Gentian Violet

(The Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) prohibits the presence of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and colloidal silver on dairies.)

- ELDU is limited to cases in which the health of the animal is threatened (ie. suffering or death may result from lack of treatment). Extra-label drug use is not permitted to enhance production.
- ELDU of medicated feed is prohibited. However, the FDA Compliance Policy Guide on Extra-label Use of Medicated Feeds for Minor Species allows this under certain conditions, including but not limited to:
 - The health of the animal is threatened.
 - The medicated feed is approved for a major food-producing species.
 - The medicated feed is formulated and labeled according to its approved labeling.
 - Other tenets of AMDUCA (valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship, proper record keeping, establishment of a suitable withdrawal period, etc.) still apply.
- The use of drugs compounded from bulk pharmaceutical ingredients in food animals is prohibited. A few exceptions to this exist and can be found in the FDA's Compliance Policy Guide on Compounding of Drugs for Use in Animals.

Helpful links: <http://www.farad.org>
<http://www.fda.gov/cvm/MumsDesigList.htm>
<http://www.fda.gov/cvm/minortoc.htm>
<http://www.fda.gov/cvm/greenbook.html>

Adopted May 2008