

From:

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To:
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Re: Monensin Premix, Surmax™ Premix

Case Id: ON-021522-24288

Date of Response: Feb 15, 2022 11:16:30 AM

Case Information:

Date Submitted Feb 15, 2022 10:53:19 AM

Species Turkeys
Number of Animals 20000
Location of Animals

Reason for Use Prophylaxis

Drugs Administered

Drug Trade Name	Generics	Route	Dose	Diseases
Monensin Premix	monensin sodium	Oral - Feed	100 ppm (in feed) Continuously for 70 days	Alimentary: coccidiosis
Surmax™ Premix	avilamycin	Oral - Feed	20 ppm (in feed) Continuously for 70 days	Alimentary: necrotic enteritis - clostridium perfringens

Response and Recommendation: 2 days

Monensin is approved for inclusion in turkey rations for the prevention of coccidiosis at 100 ppm with no limit to the duration of treatment and with no withdrawal time. Avilamycin is not approved for use in turkeys in Canada, and there are no maximum residue limits for turkey tissues. Therefore, any amount detected at slaughter will constitute a violative residue. The CgFARAD™ was able to obtain tissue depletion data for avilamycin used at 45 ppm for 21 days in turkeys from Elanco. Based on the results of the Elanco study, following a 24 hours withdrawal interval should be sufficient for the use of avilamycin up to 45 ppm for 21 days in turkeys. Due to concerns

regarding antimicrobial resistance, the Veterinary Drugs Directorate will no longer approve antimicrobials for continuous use throughout the production cycle and they strongly discourage extended durations of therapy. Therefore, we suggest that extended treatments with avilamycin should be avoided whenever possible and if used beyond 21 days, we recommend extending the withdrawal interval to at least 2 days. We are not aware of any interaction between these drugs that would require further extension of the withdrawal intervals. Therefore, we recommend that you follow a meat withdrawal interval of at least 2 days for this combination.

Therefore, the Canadian gFARAD recommends a withdrawal interval of 2 days, which should be sufficient so that detectable residues are not found. Furthermore, this recommendation for residue avoidance does not address the risks of developing or transmitting antimicrobial resistance from treated animals to other animals or humans following the extralabel use of this antimicrobial. Because the Canadian gFARAD withdrawal recommendation is not an official withdrawal time and is based on data that has not been reviewed nor approved by the Veterinary

To review this request in CgFARAD: https://farad.usask.ca/cqfarad/vet/viewRequest?id=24288&langen