

RESTRICTED AND PROHIBITED DRUGS IN FOOD ANIMALS

GROUP I. *Drugs with No Allowable Extra-Label Uses in Any Food-Producing Animal Species*

- CHLORAMPHENICOL
- CLENBUTEROL
- DIETHYLSTILBESTEROL (DES)
- FLUOROQUINOLONE-CLASS ANTIBIOTICS
- GLYCOPEPTIDES – all agents, including VANCOMYCIN
- MEDICATED FEEDS
- NITROIMIDAZOLES – all agents, including DIMETRIDAZOLE, IPRONIDAZOLE, METRONIDAZOLE and others
- NITROFURANS – all agents, including FURAZOLIDINE, NITROFURAZONE and others
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GROUP II. *Drug Classes with Prohibited ELDU or with Restricted ELDU in Food-Producing Animal Species*

- **ADAMANTANE & NEURAMINIDASE INHIBITORS:**
 - Extra-label use (ELDU) of these drugs is prohibited in poultry including chickens, turkeys and ducks in the United States. Although these drugs are not approved for use in animals in the United States, some of these drugs are used in other countries for the treatment or prevention of avian influenza in chickens, turkeys and ducks.
- **CEPHALOSPORINS**
 - ELDU of all cephalosporin antibiotics, except CEPHAPIRIN, is **restricted** in the United States.
 - ELDU restrictions differ for Major vs. Minor Food Animal Species as noted below:
 - 1) **Major Food Animal Species** (Cattle, Pigs, Chickens and Turkeys): ELDU is permissible only for therapeutic indications that are not included on the product label. However, ELDU of cephalosporin antibiotics is **prohibited** in all of the following situations:
 - a) the intended use of the product deviates from the approved dose, treatment duration, frequency or administration route on the product label,
 - b) the intended use of a product in an unapproved major species or animal production class,
 - c) the intended use of the product for the purpose of disease prevention.
 - 2) **Minor Food Animal Species** (all species that are not major species): ELDU of cephalosporin antimicrobial agents is permitted in these species.
- **GENTIAN VIOLET**
 - use is **prohibited** in food or feed of all food-producing animal species
- **INDEXED DRUGS**
 - ELDU of these drugs is **prohibited** in all food producing animals, with some exceptions for minor-use animal species that are not used as food for humans or other animals.
- **PHENYLBUTAZONE**
 - all uses of this drug are strictly **prohibited** in female dairy cattle greater than 20 months of age.
- **SULFONAMIDE-CLASS ANTIBIOTICS**
 - Use of all sulfonamide drugs is prohibited in lactating dairy cattle, except for approved uses of sulfadimethoxine, sulfabromomethazine, and sulfaethoxyridazine.
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GROUP III. *Drugs with Special Restrictions for Grade “A” Dairy Operations*

Based upon recommendations by the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS), the FDA publishes a set of minimum standards and requirements for the production of Grade “A” milk. These standards, which are published collectively as the **Grade A Pasteurized Milk Ordinance** (Grade “A” PMO), provide applicable CFR references and can be used as an inspectional guide to cover specific operations in the dairy industry, including pasteurization equipment, packaging, quality control and record keeping requirements. Although the PMO does not have the force of regulations, it provides procedures and standards of general applicability that are acceptable to FDA. Owing to human food safety concerns, certain drugs including non-medical grade dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), dipyrone and colloidal silver, are not to be used or not to be stored on dairy operations or fed to lactating dairy cattle.

