

NAHMS ID: _____



Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Veterinary Services

Veterinary Services Antibiotic Use Questionnaire for Cattle on Feed 2017

National Animal Health Monitoring System

2150 Centre Ave Bldg B
Fort Collins, CO 80526

Form Approved
OMB Number 0579-0462
Approval expires: 4/30/2020

Beginning time (military) _____

State FIPS: _____ 2 digits	Operation #: _____ 4 digits	Site #: _____ 2 digits	Interviewer: _____ initials	Date: ____/____/____ mm/dd/yy
-------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

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 operation. Response is **voluntary**.

Please make corrections to names, address, and Zip code, if necessary.

Unless otherwise noted, all questions refer to the time period from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016.

We need to know about all cattle and calves on feed for the slaughter market, regardless of ownership, on the total acres operated.

- **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 in another feedlot, or to be returned to pasture.
- **Exclude** cows and bulls being fed by you for the slaughter market.

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 0579-0462. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1.0 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collected.

**NAHMS-380
MAY 2017**

Section A—Cattle on Feed

1. From January 1 through December 31, 2016, how many steers and heifers were placed on feed for slaughter on this operation?..... c101 _____ #

[If question 1 = 0, SKIP to section D.]

2. For cattle placed on feed from January 1 through December 31, 2016, how many were of the following breed types and weights upon placement?

Breed type and arrival weight	Number of cattle placed
a. Beef breeds with arrival weight <700 lb	c102
b. Dairy breeds or dairy cross breeds with arrival weight <700 lb	c103
c. Total cattle placed with arrival weights <700 lb (add 2a and 2b)	c104
d. Beef breeds with arrival weight ≥700 lb	c105
e. Dairy breeds or dairy cross breeds with arrival weight ≥700 lb	c106
f. Total cattle placed with arrival weights ≥700 lb (add 2d and 2e)	c107
g. Total cattle placed (add 2c and 2f)	c108

3. For cattle placed on feed from January 1 through December 31, 2016, what was the average days on feed (from placement to marketing) for the following breed types?

Breed type	Average days on feed
a. Beef breeds with arrival weight <700 lb	c109
b. Beef breeds with arrival weight ≥700 lb	c110
c. Dairy breeds or dairy cross breeds with arrival weight <700 lb	c111
d. Dairy breeds or dairy cross breeds with arrival weight ≥700 lb	c112

4. Of cattle that weighed <700 lb when placed (Question 2c) how many **died**? c113 _____ #

5. Of cattle that weighed ≥700 lb when placed (Question 2f) how many **died**? c114 _____ #

Section B—Antibiotic Use

1. For steers and heifers that were <700 lb at placement (Section A, Question 2c) were any antibiotics given **in feed** during the period from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016?c201 ₁ Yes ₃ No

[If question 1 = No, SKIP to question 3.]

2. For cattle that were <700 lb at placement (Section A, Question 2c), what percentage received in feed any of the antibiotics in the following table as a health or production management tool from January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016? *Also enter in the following table the primary reason for using the antibiotic and the average number of days the antibiotic was included in feed for a typical pen of cattle.]*

If you pulse-dosed an antibiotic (i.e., used the same antibiotic on the same pen of cattle multiple times during the feeding period), estimate the total number of days that the antibiotic was used in a typical pen of cattle. For example, if you typically pulsed chlortetracycline twice (i.e., used it for 5 days, stopped administration for 1-2 days, and then used it for another 5 days on the same pen of cattle), you would enter 10 as the number of days cattle received chlortetracycline.

Primary reason codes for question 2	
1 = Prevention, control, or treatment of bacterial pneumonia (respiratory disease)	7 = Reason codes 3, 4, and 5 combined (e.g., Rumensin plus Tylan)
2 = Prevention, control, or treatment of bacterial enteritis (diarrhea)	8 = Reason codes 3 and 5 combined (e.g., Rumensin plus Tylan)
3 = Prevention, control, or treatment of liver abscesses	9 = Reason codes 1 and 5 combined (e.g., Aureomycin plus Bovatec)
4 = Prevention or control of coccidiosis	10 = Reason codes 2 and 5 combined (e.g., Aureomycin plus Bovatec)
5 = Increased rate of gain or improved feed efficiency (growth promotion)	11 = Reason codes 4 and 5 combined (e.g., Rumensin or Bovatec alone)
6 = Other disease prevention, control, or treatment (specify disease: _____) c202oth	

Active ingredient name	Example trade names	Percent cattle <700 lb at placement (section A, question 2c) that received this product	Primary Reason code	Average number of days a typical pen of cattle received the antibiotic in feed throughout the feeding period
Ionophore (Monensin, Lasalocid, Laidlomycin)	Rumensin, Bovatec, Cattlyst—if an ionophore was used in combination with another antibiotic, complete the appropriate row below and leave this row blank	c202	c219	c236
Monensin with tylosin	Rumensin/Tylan, Rumensin plus Tylovet	c203	c220	c237
Monensin with tilmicosin	Pulmotil 90 and Rumensin 90; Tilmovet 90 and Rumensin 90	c204	c221	c238
Chlortetracycline	Aureomycin, CTC, Chlormax, CLTC, Chloratet, , Pennchlor	c205	c222	c239
Chlortetracycline with sulfamethazine	Aureomix S 700, Aureo S 700, AS700, Pennchlor S	c206	c223	c240
Tylosin	Tylan, Tylovet	c207	c224	c241
Tilmicosin	Pulmotil, Tilmovet	c208	c225	c242
Oxytetracycline	Terramycin, OXTC, OTC, TM-50, TM-100, Pennox	c209	c226	c243
Lasalocid with oxytetracycline	Bovatec/Terramycin	c210	c227	c244
Lasalocid with chlortetracycline	Aureomycin with Bovatec	c211	c228	c245
Lasalocid with tylosin (heifers only)*	Bovatec/MGA/Tylan, MGA/Bovatec, Tylovet, HeifermaX/Bovatec/Tylan	c212	c229	c246
Laidlomycin with chlortetracycline	Aureomycin/Cattlyst	c213	c230	c247
Neomycin	Neomix	c214	c231	c248
Neomycin with oxytetracycline	Neo-Terramycin	c215	c232	c249
Bambermycin	Gainpro	c216	c233	c250
Bacitracin	BMD, Baciferam	c217	c234	c251
Virginiamycin	Vmax	c218	c235	c252

*The only approved combination product with lasalocid (Bovatec) and tylosin (Tylan) also includes melengesterol. This combination is fed to heifers only. Melengesterol is not an antibiotic.

NAHMS ID: _____

3. For steers and heifers that were ≥ 700 lb at placement (section A, question 2f), were any antibiotics given **in feed** from January 1 through December 31, 2016?c253 ₁ Yes ₃ No

[If question 3 = No, SKIP to question 5.]

4. For cattle that were ≥ 700 lb at placement (section A, question 2f) what percentage received in feed any of the antibiotics in the following table as a health or production management tool during the period from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016? *[Also enter in the table below the primary reason for using the antibiotic and the average number of days the antibiotic was included in feed for a typical pen of cattle.]*

If you pulse-dosed an antibiotic (i.e., used the same antibiotic on the same pen of cattle multiple times during the feeding period), estimate the total number of days that the antibiotic was used in a typical pen of cattle. For example, if you typically pulsed chlortetracycline twice (i.e., used it for 5 days, stopped administration for 1-2 days, and then used it for another 5 days on the same pen of cattle), you would enter 10 as the number of days cattle received chlortetracycline.

Primary reason codes for question 4	
1 = Prevention, control, or treatment of bacterial pneumonia (respiratory disease)	7 = Reason codes 3, 4, and 5 combined (e.g., Rumensin plus Tylan)
2 = Prevention, control, or treatment of bacterial enteritis (diarrhea)	8 = Reason codes 3 and 5 combined (e.g., Rumensin plus Tylan)
3 = Prevention, control, or treatment of liver abscesses	9 = Reason codes 1 and 5 combined (e.g., Aureomycin plus Bovatec)
4 = Prevention or control of coccidiosis	10 = Reason codes 2 and 5 combined (e.g., Aureomycin plus Bovatec)
5 = Increased rate of gain or improved feed efficiency (growth promotion)	11 = Reason codes 4 and 5 combined (e.g., Rumensin or Bovatec alone)
6 = Other disease prevention, control, or treatment (specify disease: _____) c254oth	

Active ingredient name	Example trade names	Percent cattle ≥700 lb at placement (section A, question 2f) that received this product	Primary Reason code	Average number of days a typical pen of cattle received the antibiotic in feed throughout the feeding period
Ionophore (Monensin, Lasalocid, Laidlomycin)	Rumensin, Bovatec, Cattlyst—if an ionophore was used in combination with another antibiotic, complete the appropriate row below and leave this row blank	c254	c271	c288
Monensin with tylosin	Rumensin/Tylan, Rumensin plus Tylovet	c255	c272	c289
Monensin with tilmicosin	Pulmotil 90 and Rumensin 90; Tilmovet 90 and Rumensin 90	c256	c273	c290
Chlortetracycline	Aureomycin, CTC, Chlormax, CLTC, Chloratet, , Pennchlor	c257	c274	c291
Chlortetracycline with sulfamethazine	Aureomix S 700, Aureo S 700, AS700, Pennchlor S	c258	c275	c292
Tylosin	Tylan, Tylovet	c259	c276	c293
Tilmicosin	Pulmotil, Tilmovet	c260	c277	c294
Oxytetracycline	Terramycin, OXTC, OTC, TM-50, TM-100, Pennox	c261	c278	c295
Lasalocid with oxytetracycline	Bovatec/Terramycin	c262	c279	c296
Lasalocid with chlortetracycline	Aureomycin with Bovatec	c263	c280	c297
Lasalocid with tylosin (heifers only)*	Bovatec/MGA/Tylan, MGA/Bovatec, Tylovet, HeifermaX/Bovatec/Tylan	c264	c281	c298
Laidlomycin with chlortetracycline	Aureomycin/Cattlyst	c265	c282	c299
Neomycin	Neomix	c266	c283	c300
Neomycin with oxytetracycline	Neo-Terramycin	c267	c284	c301
Bambermycin	Gainpro	c268	c285	c302
Bacitracin	BMD, Baciferin	c269	c286	c303
Virginiamycin	Vmax	c270	c287	c304

*The only approved combination product with lasalocid (Bovatec) and tylosin (Tylan) is one that also includes melengesterol. This combination is fed to heifers only. Melengesterol is not an antibiotic.

NAHMS ID: _____

5. For the steers and heifers placed on feed (Section A, Question 2g) were any antibiotics given **in water** during the period from January 1 through December 31, 2016?c305 ₁ Yes ₃ No

[If question 5 = No, SKIP to question 7.]

6. Of the steers and heifers placed on feed (section A, question 2g), what percentage received (in water) any of the antibiotics in the following table during the period from January 1 through December 31, 2016? [Also enter in the table below the primary reason for using the antibiotic and the average number of days the antibiotic was included for a typical pen of cattle]

Primary reason codes for question 6	
1 = Control or treatment of bacterial pneumonia (respiratory disease)	4 = Other disease control or treatment (specify disease: _____) c306oth
2 = Control or treatment of bacterial enteritis (diarrhea)	5 = Other reason (specify: _____) c307oth
3 = Control or treatment of foot rot	

Active ingredient name	Example trade names	Percent cattle (section A, question 2g) that received this product	Primary Reason code	Average number of days a typical pen of cattle received the antibiotic in water throughout the feeding period
Chlortetracycline	Aureomycin, A-Mycin, Chlortetracycline, Chloronex, Chlortet-Soluble-O, CTC, Pennchlor	c307	c316	c325
Oxytetracycline	Terramycin soluble powder, Oxytetracycline HCL, Agrimycin, Oxymycin, Oxy-Sol, Oxytet 343, Pennox 343, Tetroxy 343, Tetroxy 25	c308	c317	c326
Tetracycline	Tetracycline soluble powder, Duramycin 10, Tetramycin, Vetquamycin, Tetrachel, Tetramed 324, Tet-Sol 324, Tetrasol soluble powder	c309	c318	c327
Neomycin	Neomycin soluble powder, Neosol soluble, NeoMed soluble, Neo-Sol 50, Neosol Oral	c310	c319	c328
Spectinomycin	Spectinomycin Oral, Spectam, SpectoGard	c311	c320	c329
Sulfadimethoxine	Sulfadimethoxine soluble powder, Sulfadimethoxine 12.5% oral solution, Sulforal, Sulfasol soluble, Di-Methox 12.5% oral solution, Di-Methox 12.5% soluble powder	c312	c321	c330
Sulfamethazine	SMZ-Med 454 soluble powder, Sulfa, Sulmet solution, Sulmet soluble powder	c313	c322	c331
Other (specify: _____) c314oth		c314	c323	c332
Other (specify: _____) c315oth		c315	c324	c333

NAHMS ID: _____

7. Of steers and heifers placed on feed (section A, question 2g), what percentage were treated as a group (for this question “treated as a group” means that at least 90 percent of cattle in the pen were treated) with any **injectable** antibiotic for purposes **such as** preventing, controlling, or treating an outbreak of shipping fever? c334 _____ %

[If question 7 = 0, SKIP to section C, question 2.]

8. Of **cattle treated** as a group with an injectable antibiotic to **prevent, control, or treat disease**, what percentage were treated with the following injectable antibiotics?

	Percent cattle treated as a group with these injectable antibiotics
a. Tilmicosin (Micotil®) c335	_____ %
b. Florfenicol (Nuflor®, Norfenicol®) c336	_____ %
c. Florfenicol with flunixin meglumine (Resflor Gold®) c337	_____ %
d. Ceftiofur (Naxcel®, Excenel®, Excede®) c338	_____ %
e. Oxytetracycline (e.g., Oxy-Tet100™, LA200®, Biomycin®, Tetradure™ 300, Noromycin 300) c339	_____ %
f. Penicillin (e.g., Aquacillin) c340	_____ %
g. Amoxicillin (e.g., Amoxi-Inject®) c341	_____ %
h. Tulathromycin (Draxxin®) c342	_____ %
i. Gamithromycin (Zactran®) c343	_____ %
j. Tildipirosin (Zuprevo™) c344	_____ %
k. Enrofloxacin (Baytril® 100, Enroflox® 100) c345	_____ %
l. Danofloxacin (Advocin™) c346	_____ %
m. Other (specify: _____) c347oth c347	_____ %
Total [should equal 100%]	100%

NAHMS ID: _____

9. How important to you are the following criteria in determining if a pen should be treated as a group with an injectable antibiotic to **prevent, control, or treat** disease?

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
a. Long shipping distance (increased stress and shrinkage) c348	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
b. Arrival weight..... c349	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
c. Appearance of cattle at arrival c350	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
d. Shipping fever problems in cattle previously received from the same source c351	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
e. Occurrence of respiratory disease in some of the cattle from the pen/group c352	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
f. Purchase source of cattle, such as sale barn c353	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
g. Geographic origin of cattle, (e.g., region of U.S.)..... c354	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
h. Known lack of vaccination against respiratory pathogens..... c355	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
i. Known lack of preconditioning (other than vaccination) such as lack of introduction to feed bunk, lack of castration, etc. c356	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
j. Season of year (i.e., winter v. summer) c357	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
k. Other (specify: _____) c358oth c358	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃

Section C—Stewardship

Unless otherwise noted, all questions in this section refer to the period from January 1 through December 31, 2016.

Recordkeeping

1. How frequently was the following information recorded (via handwritten records or records entered into a computer) when cattle were treated as a group (i.e., at least 90 percent of cattle in the pen were treated) with an injectable antibiotic for purposes such as preventing, controlling, or treating shipping fever?

[Place one X per row in the appropriate column below.]

	Never	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	
a. Date treated (including pen or lot number)					c401
b. Antibiotic given (including pen or lot number)					c402
c. Treatment withdrawal period (including pen or lot number)					c403

2. Were any of the individual steers and heifers that became sick on this feedlot treated with antibiotics?c404 ₁ Yes ₃ No

[If question 2 = No, SKIP to question 4.]

3. How frequently was the following information recorded (via handwritten records or records entered into a computer) for individual sick animals treated with **injectable** antibiotics?

	Never	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	
a. Date treated (including animal ID)					c405
b. Antibiotic given (including animal ID)					c406
c. Treatment withdrawal period (including animal ID)					c407

4. Were any of the steers and heifers on this feedlot given antibiotics in feed?c408 ₁ Yes ₃ No

[If question 4 = No, SKIP to question 6.]

NAHMS ID: _____

5. How frequently was the following information recorded (via handwritten records or records entered into a computer) for antibiotics used in **feed**?

	Never	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	
a. Date antibiotic use began (including pen or lot number)					c409
b. Date antibiotic use ended (including pen or lot number)					c410
c. Antibiotic used (including pen or lot number)					c411
d. Treatment withdrawal period (including pen or lot number)					c412

6. Were any of the steers and heifers on this feedlot given antibiotics in water?c413 ₁ Yes ₃ No

[If question 6 = No, SKIP to question 8.]

7. How frequently was the following information recorded (via handwritten records or records entered into a computer) for antibiotics used in **water**?

	Never	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	
a. Date antibiotic use began (including pen or lot number)					c414
b. Date antibiotic use ended (including pen or lot number)					c415
c. Antibiotic used (including pen or lot number)					c416
d. Treatment withdrawal period (including pen or lot number)					c417

Beef Quality Assurance

8. How familiar are you with the Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) program in your State **or** the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association (NCBA)? This includes BQA programs of organizations such as the Texas Cattle Feeders Association.
[Check one only.]

c418

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

9. During the previous 5 years, have you or someone representing this feedlot attended a national, State, or local BQA meeting or training session?c419 ₁ Yes ₃ No

10. During the previous 5 years, has this feedlot participated in a BQA Feedyard Assessment?c420 ₁ Yes ₃ No

[If question 10 = No, SKIP to question 12.]

NAHMS ID: _____

11. During the previous 5 years, how many times has this feedlot participated in a BQA Feedyard Assessment? c421 _____ #

Use of Veterinarians

12. How familiar are you with the meaning of a veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR)?
[Check one only.] c422

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

13. In calendar year 2016, did your feedlot use the services of a veterinarian?c423 ₁ Yes ₃ No

[If question 13 = Yes, SKIP to question 15.]

14. For operations that did not use the services of a veterinarian in 2016, which of the following was the primary reason for not using a veterinarian?
[Check one only.] c424

- ₁ Veterinarian was available in the local area but not knowledgeable about beef cattle
- ₂ Veterinarian was not available in the local area
- ₃ Too expensive
- ₄ Not needed on this operation
- ₅ Other (specify: _____) c424oth

[If question 14 was answered, SKIP to question 17.]

15. Was the primary veterinarian or veterinary clinic you used during 2016 a:

- a. Full-time veterinarian(s) on staff (includes the owner of the operation if the owner is a veterinarian)?c425 ₁ Yes ₃ No
- b. Private veterinary clinic whose veterinarians made regular or routine visits?c426 ₁ Yes ₃ No
- c. Private veterinary clinic you called as needed?c427 ₁ Yes ₃ No

16. During the past year, how many times was this feedlot visited by a veterinarian: c428 _____ #

17. Do you have a veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) with a veterinarian/veterinary clinic for cattle on this feedlot?.....c429 ₁ Yes ₃ No

[If question 17 = No, SKIP to question 19.]

18. How would you describe your VCPR with your veterinarian?
[Check one only.] c430

- ₁ A written document signed by my veterinarian and me
- ₂ A verbal agreement between my veterinarian and me
- ₃ My veterinarian has not formally mentioned a VCPR, but I consider that I have one based on his/her relationship with my operation.

Antibiotic Use Practices

19. Did you obtain medicated feed to be fed to cattle on this feedlot by any of the following methods?

- a. No medicated feed was fed to cattle on this feedlot? c431 1 Yes 3 No 4 DK

[If question 19a = Yes, SKIP to question 20.]

- b. From an off-site privately owned or cooperatively owned feed mill that delivered feed with antibiotics mixed in? c432 1 Yes 3 No 4 DK

- c. Type A medicated articles were delivered or brought to this operation to be mixed into feed on-site? c433 1 Yes 3 No 4 DK

- d. Type B or C medicated feeds were delivered or brought to this operation to be fed or mixed in a ration on-site? c434 1 Yes 3 No 4 DK

20. In 2016 did you purchase any bagged medicated feed (e.g., aureomycin medicated crumbles) from a farm/ranch or feed store? c435 1 Yes 3 No

21. Who decided whether antibiotics should be used in **feed** for a given pen on this operation? (If a veterinarian provided a protocol for antibiotic use in feed for this operation, select one of the veterinarian options below.)

[Check all that apply.]

- 1 Antibiotics are not used in feed on this operation c436
- 2 Owner of operation (nonveterinarian) c437
- 3 Farm manager on-site, but not the owner (nonveterinarian) c438
- 4 Full-time veterinarian on staff (includes owner or farm manager, if a veterinarian) c439
- 5 Private veterinarian who made regular or routine visits c440
- 6 Other veterinarian c441
- 7 Nutritionist (nonveterinarian) c442
- 8 Service manager who oversees more than one operation (nonveterinarian) c443
- 9 Other (specify: _____) c444oth c444

22. Who decided whether antibiotics should be used in **water** for a given pen on this operation? (If a veterinarian provided a protocol for antibiotic use in water for this operation, select one of the veterinarian options below.)

[Check all that apply.]

- 1 Antibiotics are not used in water on this operation c445
- 2 Owner of operation (nonveterinarian) c446
- 3 Farm manager on-site, but not the owner (nonveterinarian) c447
- 4 Full-time veterinarian on staff (includes owner or farm manager if he is a veterinarian) c448
- 5 Private veterinarian who made regular or routine visits c449
- 6 Other veterinarian c450
- 7 Nutritionist (nonveterinarian) c451
- 8 Service manager who oversees more than one operation (nonveterinarian) c452
- 9 Other (specify: _____) c453oth c453

NAHMS ID: _____

23. Who decided whether antibiotics should be used by **injection** for **group treatment** (for this question "group treatment" means at least 90 percent of the cattle in a pen are treated) of a given pen on this operation? (If a veterinarian provided a protocol for antibiotic use for group treatment for this operation, select one of the veterinarian options below.)

[Check all that apply.]

- ₁ Antibiotics are not used for group treatment on this operation c454
- ₂ Owner of operation (nonveterinarian) c455
- ₃ Farm manager on-site, but not the owner (nonveterinarian) c456
- ₄ Full-time veterinarian on staff (includes owner or farm manager if he is a veterinarian) c457
- ₅ Private veterinarian who made regular or routine visits c458
- ₆ Other veterinarian c459
- ₇ Nutritionist (nonveterinarian) c460
- ₈ Service manager who oversees more than one operation (nonveterinarian) c461
- ₉ Other (specify: _____) c462oth c462

24. Who decided whether antibiotics should be used by **injection** or **bolus** for treatment of **individual** cattle on this operation? (If a veterinarian provided a protocol for antibiotic use in individual animals for this operation, select one of the veterinarian options below.)

[Check all that apply.]

- ₁ Antibiotics are not used by injection or bolus for treatment of specific cattle on this operation c463
- ₂ Owner of operation (nonveterinarian) c464
- ₃ Farm manager on-site, but not the owner (nonveterinarian) c465
- ₄ Full-time veterinarian on staff (includes owner or farm manager if he is a veterinarian) c466
- ₅ Private veterinarian who made regular or routine visits c467
- ₆ Other veterinarian c468
- ₇ Nutritionist (nonveterinarian) c469
- ₇ Service manager who oversees more than one operation (nonveterinarian) c470
- ₉ Other (specify: _____) c471oth c471

Thank you for your help in completing this survey.

NAHMS ID: _____

Antibiotic List for Use in Cattle Feed

Active ingredient name	Example trade names
Ionophore (Monensin, Lasalocid, Laidlomycin)	Rumensin, Bovatec, Cattlyst
Monensin with tylosin	Rumensin/Tylan, Rumensin plus Tylovet
Monensin with tilmicosin	Pulmotil 90 and Rumensin 90; Tilmovet 90 and Rumensin 90
Chlortetracycline	Aureomycin, CTC, Chlormax, CLTC, Chloratet, , Pennchlor
Chlortetracycline with sulfamethazine	Aureomix S 700, Aureo S 700, AS700, Pennchlor S
Tylosin	Tylan, Tylovet
Tilmicosin	Pulmotil, Tilmovet
Oxytetracycline	Terramycin, OXTC, OTC, TM-50, TM-100, Pennox
Lasalocid with oxytetracycline	Bovatec/Terramycin
Lasalocid with chlortetracycline	Aureomycin with Bovatec
Lasalocid with tylosin (heifers only)*	Bovatec/MGA/Tylan, MGA/Bovatec, Tylovet, HeifermaX/Bovatec/Tylan
Laidlomycin with chlortetracycline	Aureomycin/Cattlyst
Neomycin	Neomix
Neomycin with oxytetracycline	Neo-Terramycin
Bambermycin	Gainpro
Bacitracin	BMD, Baciferin
Virginiamycin	Vmax

Primary Reason Codes for Antibiotics Used in Cattle Feed
1 = Prevention, control, or treatment of bacterial pneumonia (respiratory disease)
2 = Prevention, control, or treatment of bacterial enteritis (diarrhea)
3 = Prevention, control, or treatment of liver abscesses
4 = Prevention or control of coccidiosis
5 = Increased rate of gain or improved feed efficiency (growth promotion)
6 = Other disease prevention, control, or treatment (specify disease: _____)
7 = Reason codes 3, 4, and 5 combined (e.g., Rumensin plus Tylan)
8 = Reason codes 3 and 5 combined (e.g., Rumensin plus Tylan)
9 = Reason codes 1 and 5 combined (e.g., Aureomycin plus Bovatec)
10 = Reason codes 2 and 5 combined (e.g., Aureomycin plus Bovatec)
11 = Reason codes 4 and 5 combined (e.g., Rumensin or Bovatec alone)

Antibiotic List for Use in Cattle Water

Active ingredient name	Example trade names
Chlortetracycline	Aureomycin, A-Mycin, Chlortetracycline, Chloronex, Chlortet-Soluble-O, CTC, Pennchlor
Oxytetracycline	Terramycin soluble powder, Oxytetracycline HCL, Agrimycin, Oxymycin, Oxy-Sol, Oxytet 343, Pennox 343, Tetroxy 343, Tetroxy 25
Tetracycline	Tetracycline soluble powder, Duramycin 10, Tetramycin, Vetquamycin, Tetrachel, Tetramed 324, Tet-Sol 324, Tetrasol soluble powder
Neomycin	Neomycin soluble powder, Neosol soluble, NeoMed soluble, Neo-Sol 50, Neosol Oral
Spectinomycin	Spectinomycin Oral, Spectam, SpectoGard
Sulfadimethoxine	Sulfadimethoxine soluble powder, Sulfadimethoxine 12.5% oral solution, Sulforal, Sulfasol soluble, Di-Methox 12.5% oral solution, Di-Methox 12.5% soluble powder
Sulfamethazine	SMZ-Med 454 soluble powder, Sulfa, Sulmet solution, Sulmet soluble powder
Other (specify: _____)	
Other (specify: _____)	

Primary Reason Codes for Antibiotics Used in Cattle Water

1 = Control or treatment of bacterial pneumonia (respiratory disease)
2 = Control or treatment of bacterial enteritis (diarrhea)
3 = Control or treatment of foot rot
4 = Other disease control or treatment (specify disease: _____) <small>c306oth</small>
5 = Other reason (specify: _____)