Antibiotics again thoughts & views

The subject can be emotional for many American families. Anabiotic's have an impact on animal agriculture and our personal health in much the same way. The subject has received lots of media attention as of late.

Anabiotic's are medicines administered to people and animals to treat or prevent an illness caused by bacteria. Anabiotic's can destroy or inhibit the growth of bacteria in people and animals.

Yes, we use anabiotic's on our home farm for treatment of animal illnesses and or infections with the auspices all our local veterinarian through a valid want patient relationship (VCPR) keeping our animals healthy. We also receive anabiotic's from our family physician (Doctor) much the same way.

Anabiotic's are administered to people and animals to aid in relief of pain and discomfort resulting from illness due to bacteria, also to a assist in recovery.

Example: anabiotic's can be used to treat respiratory ( sore throat) and laceration infections but have no effect on the "flu". Anabiotic's have no effect on illnesses due to virus and germs other than bacteria.

Physicians and veterinarians I walk prescribed anabiotic's that will most likely target the bacteria causing illness or infection with in people or animals.

They prescribed anabiotic has specific "withdrawal times" for use in food producing animals. Framers/ranchers are required by law and moral obligation to withhold animals from market (hours or days) wants receiving an anabiotic. The " withdrawal time" is the amount of time required for the anabiotic to leave the animal system or to be completely used by the treated animal. The established "withdrawal time" is to assure that our food supply remains free from anabiotic residue. We farmers/ranchers have the responsibility to follow label instructions as approved by the food and drug administration (FDA) and our prescribing veterinarian.

As our family physician prescribes anabiotics for us, they would recommend we complete the total dosage so as to receive full benefit from the anabiotic.

Do you too much reset for Bliss city concerning food meet animals raised without anabiotics Dr. Scott Hurd of Iowa State University, and authority on anabiotic's in food production (raising) reviewed much data to reinforce his own thoughts and claims that all meats are anabiotic free.

Dr. Hurd says "there is not much difference between conventionally raised animals and anabiotic free when it comes to residue in the meat. Because farmers/ranchers follow closely to appropriate withdrawal times there are very few violations discovered by " Food Safety and Inspection Service" (FSIS) veterinarians. Dearing the past three years of USDA FSIS inspection and training review he found: 1. No broiler chicken having been found with violative residues for the scheduled sampling; 2. Only two out of 16,000 were found in beef; 3. Only three out of 22,000 were found in market hogs."

The results residue detection levels in broilers, Beef and market hogs revealed that residue levels are extremely small and well below the levels that would cause adverse affects to a human eating meat.

Dr. Hurd Notes that an animal testing positive for residue does not enter the food supply but adds that anabiotic's are not toxins. They are useful and safe products used by everyone.

The amount of anabiotics used to treat infection varies. Example: The stated anabiotic label recommends 2 cc per 100 pounds for treatment. I am a 175 pound person; therefore, I should receive a total of 3.5 cc; however my 550 hey aunt Kathy would require tan 10.5cc for treatment. If we both were being treated for the same illness or infection, that would require three times more anabiotic for my calf than myself.

I large number of anabiotics used in food animal treatments are classes of anabiotics that are not important or used by physicians for treatments for human health.

The more anabiotics we use in human and animal medical treatments, The more likely these bacteria will adapt or change to meet the circumstances. Thus becoming a resilient to the anabiotic. We in animal agriculture are as concerned as the human medical care physicians are. We need these anabiotics to keep people and animals healthy.

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