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• IN GENERAL, for all drugs follow manufacture or veterinary written labels for dosage, administration, and withdrawal times

Preferred Injection Sites

• If label offers subcutaneous (SQ) or intramuscular (IM), always choose subcutaneous

- Intramuscular (see Figures 1 and 2)
 - 1. Neck (The number one preferred site)
 - 2. Triceps
 - 3. Tail head
 - 4. Semimembranosus (inside round)
- Subcutaneous (under the skin) (See Figure 3)
 - 1. Neck
 - 2. Behind the shoulder
 - 3. Tail head

Biomedical Equipment (Needles and Syringes)

• Choose correct needle size and length to ensure that the

drug gets into the animals correctly without causing exces-

sive tissue damage

1. Use only 18 or 16 g needles

2. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ " or $\frac{3}{4}$ " long needles for subcutaneous injections

3. Use 1" or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long needles for intramuscular injections

• Use a new needle for each animal

• Used needles are considered medical waste and should be discarded in proper medical waste containers

• If administering multiple drugs or vaccines, labeling the syringes can help reduce mistakes

Record Keeping

All animals must be correctly identified

• All treatments including drug identification, drug dosage, and location must be recorded

• The date of drug administration must be recorded. This will help determine proper withdrawal times to avoid residue problems

Biosecurity: A Vital Key to Poultry Disease Prevention

The 1983 outbreak of Avian Influenza (AI) in the Mid-Atlantic region cost the federal government over 62 million dollars to eradicate. Egg, broiler, and turkey producers lost nearly 200 million dollars due to increased flock mortality and subsequent depopulation. Government and industry representatives agreed that this outbreak could have been prevented if better biosecurity and management practices had been more widely practiced.

The nature of the poultry industry (movement of birds,

(Turn to Page 50)

