

FECRT Management Survey

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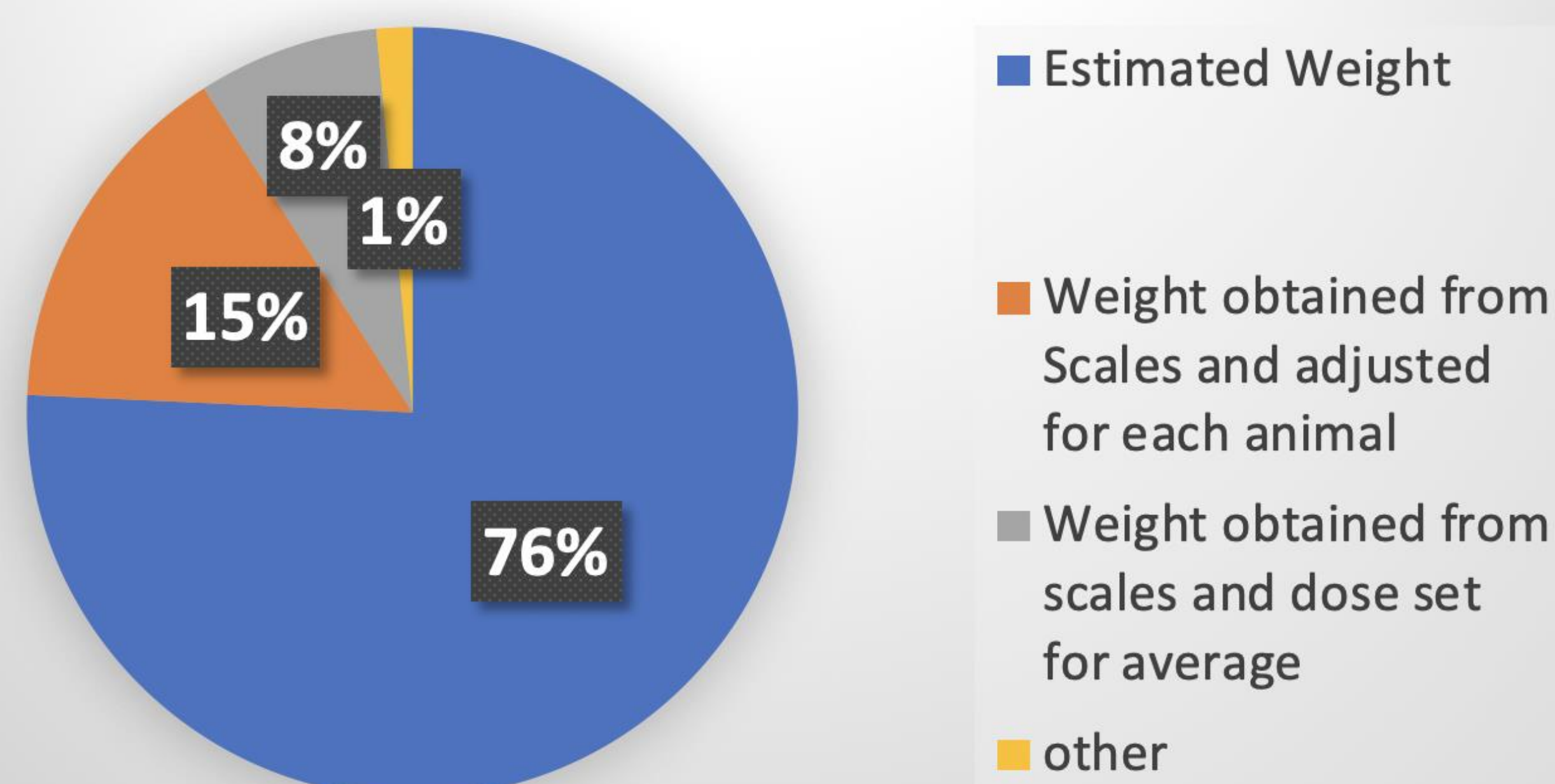
Needs Statement/ Purpose

- Create an understanding of how farmers are managing parasites in their beef operation
- Identify common issues across different farms that could possibly lead to anthelmintic resistance
- To strengthen results of fecal study by creating a clearer picture of the operations the study took place on.
- Give Kentucky ANR agents possible recommendations to producers to prevent anthelmintic resistance
- To educate the beef community about anthelmintic resistance and the threat resistance poses.

Approach

Participants in the FECRT field study were asked to complete a brief survey on their approach to using anthelmintic in their operation. A total of 70 completed surveys were received from the spring fecal collection group. For the survey, producers were asked eleven questions about their operation. Starting with their name and the date they administered the product, then moving onto their management and product choices starting at question three. Their responses were entered in Qualtrics for collecting and reviewing all responses.

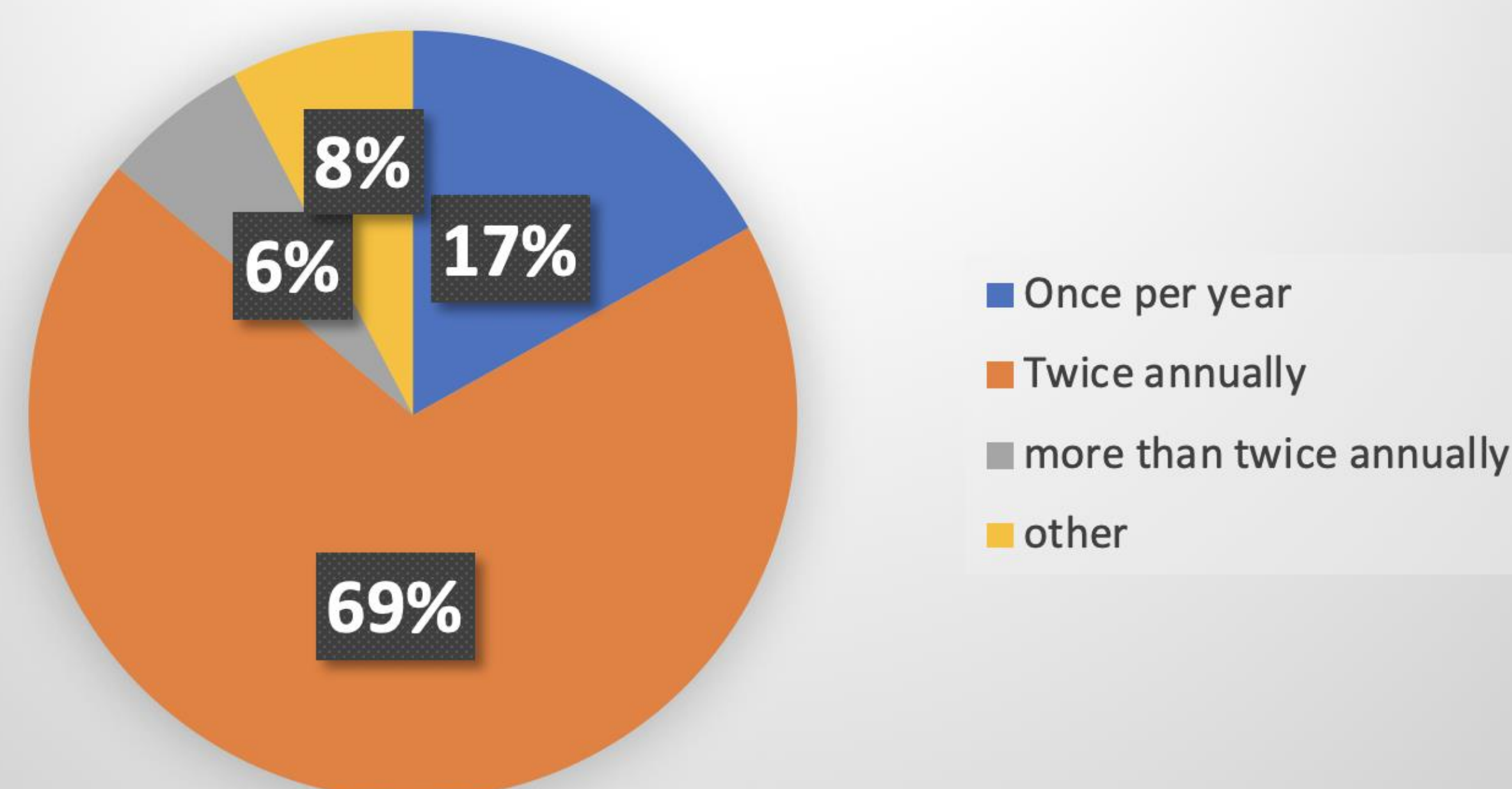
How was Dosage Determined %



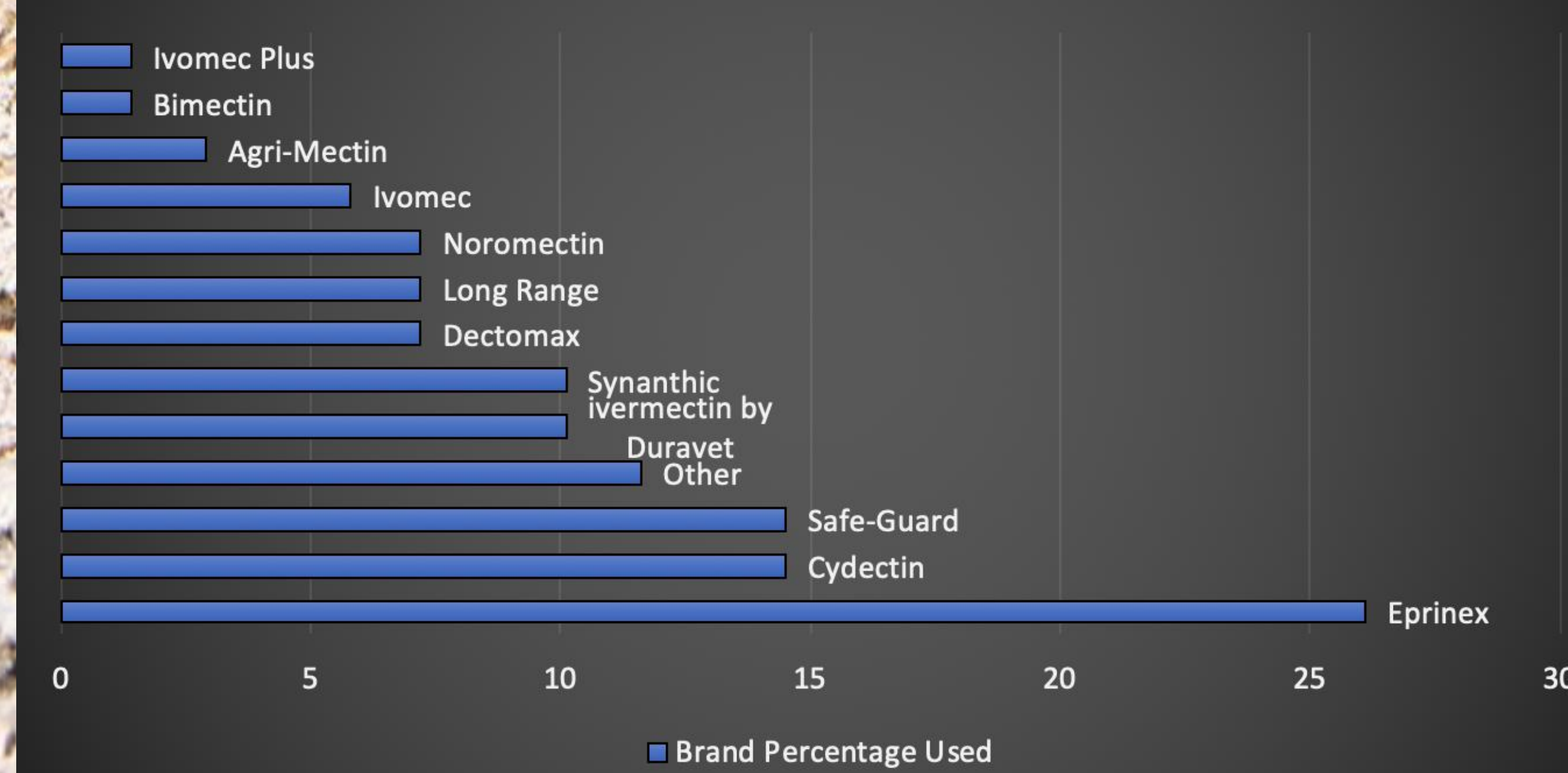
How Frequently are products rotated



How often are products administered



Brand Percentage Used



Results

- Eprinex was the most frequently used product at 26.1% of participants using it.
- Pour-on was the most used route of administration at 76.8%
- 75.8% of participants stated that weight estimation was how dosage was determined
- 96.9% of farms had never had fecal samples taken before
- 81.2% of farms were submitting samples from the mature cow/bull class of animals.
- 21.5% of those who estimate weight for dosage also do not rotate products.

Conclusions

- The fact that the majority of farms are estimating weights for dosage is concerning. This concern not limited to anthelmintic but also antibiotics, creating under or overdosing situations.
- Most producers suggested that products were being rotated, but pour-ons were clearly the most used product, with Eprinex being the most used. This suggests that farms may just be rotating brands of pour-ons rather than anthelmintic types. Overuse is a concern for routes of administration and chemical makeup.