



From:

Saad Enouri, BVSc, MSc, PhD
 Research Associate, Canadian gFARAD
 Ontario Veterinary College
 senouri@uoguelph.ca
 Telephone: 519-824-4120 ext. 54984

To: [REDACTED]
Telephone: [REDACTED]
Fax: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

Re: BMD® 110 G, Nicarb®, Monensin Premix
Case Id: ON-121421-24030
Date of Response: Dec 14, 2021 11:16:14 AM

Case Information:

Date Submitted Dec 14, 2021 10:55:39 AM
Species Chickens/Broilers
Number of Animals 80000
Location of Animals
Reason for Use
Drugs Administered

Drug Trade Name	Generics	Route	Dose	Diseases
BMD® 110 G	• bacitracin	Oral - Feed	55 ppm (in feed) Continuously for 7 days	• Alimentary: necrotic enteritis - clostridium perfringens
Nicarb®	• nicarbazin	Oral - Feed	50 ppm (in feed) Continuously for 7 days	• Alimentary: coccidiosis
Monensin Premix	• monensin sodium	Oral - Feed	60 ppm (in feed) Continuously for 7 days	• Alimentary: coccidiosis

Response and Recommendation: 4 days

Bacitracin is labelled for use in broiler chicken rations for the prevention of necrotic enteritis at 55 ppm to be fed continuously until birds reach market weight with a zero day withdrawal time. Nicarbazine is approved for use in chickens (up to 12 weeks of age) for the prevention of coccidiosis up to 200 ppm with no limit to the duration of treatment. When used according to the label directions, the withdrawal time of nicarbazine is 4 days for meat. Monensin is approved for

inclusion in broiler chicken rations for the prevention of coccidiosis at 100 ppm with no limit to the duration of treatment and with a zero day withdrawal time. We are not aware of any interaction between these drugs that would require further extension of the withdrawal periods. Therefore, we recommend following a withdrawal interval of at least 4 days for this combination.

Therefore, the Canadian gFARAD recommends a withdrawal interval of 4 days, which should be sufficient so that detectable residues are not found. Furthermore, this recommendation for residue avoidance does not address the risks of developing or transmitting antimicrobial resistance from treated animals to other animals or humans following the extralabel use of this antimicrobial. Because the Canadian gFARAD withdrawal recommendation is not an official withdrawal time and is based on data that has not been reviewed nor approved by the Veterinary Drugs Directorate or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, responsibility for residue violations rests with the attending veterinarian.