From:

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Re: Surmax™ Premix, Coxistac
Case Id: ON-072220-21810
Date of Response: Jul 22, 2020 2:13:32 PM

Case Information:

Date Submitted	Jul 22, 2020 12:39:51 PM
Species	Chickens/Broilers
Number of Animals	19176
Location of Animals	
Reason for Use	Prophylaxis

Drugs Administered

Drug Trade Name	Generics	Route	Dose	Diseases
Surmax™ Premix	• avilamycin	Oral - Feed	15 ppm (in feed) Continuously for 52 days	• **Alimentary:** necrotic enteritis - clostridium perfringens
Coxistac	• salinomycin	Oral - Feed	60 ppm (in feed) Continuously for 52 days	• **Alimentary:** coccidiosis

Response and Recommendation: *24 hours*

Avilamycin is approved for use in broiler chicken feeds for the prevention of necrotic enteritis at 15 to 30 ppm for 21 days with a zero day withdrawal time. The CMIB has now included this statement regarding avilamycin: "This livestock feed contains a medically important antibiotic. To reduce the development of antimicrobial resistance and maintain effectiveness, use this antibiotic prudently." Due to concerns regarding antimicrobial resistance, the Veterinary Drugs Directorate will no longer approve antimicrobials for continuous use throughout the production cycle and they strongly discourage extended durations of therapy. As such, we suggest that extended treatments with

avilamycin should be avoided whenever possible and if used beyond the approved 21 days, we recommend a withdrawal interval of at least 24 hours. Salinomycin is approved for broiler chickens for the prevention of coccidiosis at 60 ppm to be fed continuously up to marketing with a zero day withdrawal time. We are not aware of any interaction between these drugs that would require further extension of the withdrawal intervals. Therefore, we recommend following a withdrawal interval of 24 hours for this combination.

Therefore, the Canadian gFARAD recommends a withdrawal interval of 24 hours, 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.

To review this request in CgFARAD:
https://farad.usask.ca/cgfarad/vet/viewRequest?id=21810&langen