Legal and Judicious Use of Drugs and Therapeutants in Aquaculture

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Once upon a time....and not all that long ago.....

- Fisheries manager's access to drugs and chemicals was limited only by their active and inventive imaginations
- If you could get your hands on it, you could use it!!
- Home and Ranch, Chemical Supply Companies, local discount stores, hardware stores, etc. were all "fair game" in the quest for needed drugs and chemicals





However, in the early 1990's a decree went out that changed everything......and feast became famine

- FDA...who had very conveniently been looking the other way....decided the time had come for aquaculture to be regulated
- FDA's decision left aquaculture with only 3 therapeutants and a single anesthetic that were "approved" for use...and use of these drugs was severely restricted by species, life stage, specific pathogen, and use-pattern





"Mechanisms" currently available for legal use of drugs in aquaculture

- FDA-approved drugs
- Low Regulatory Priority Compounds
- Compounds with Deferred Regulatory Status
- Extra-label drug use policy
- Compassionate INAD exemptions
- For use on specific Federally-listed T & E species





Judicious

- Definition: Having or exhibiting good judgment or sound thinking
 - Synonyms: wise, sensible, prudent
- AVMA Judicious Antimicrobial Use Principles
 - Accept responsibility for helping client design management, immunization, production unit, and nutritional programs to reduce the incidence of disease and the need for antimicrobial treatment





Judicious Use of Therapeutants

- Treat as a last resort
- Match "diagnosis" with situation; or utilize historical data for a given facility/fish species/time of year
- Establish a valid veterinarian/client and/or fish health specialist relationship
- Select appropriate therapeutant to control mortality
- Deliver appropriate treatment by following all use guidelines (i.e., dose + duration + frequency) conduct a small bioassay trial if you're unsure





Judicious Use of Therapeutants

- Fate of treated fish
- Food fish adherence to withdrawal time before release or slaughter
- "More is not necessarily better"
- Adherence to discharge requirements (NPDES Federal and state agencies)
- Familiar with EPA Hatchery Effluent Guidelines









- Romet 30[®] and TC[®]
 (in feed; limited use)
- Terramycin® for Fish (in feed; limited use)
- Aquaflor® (in feed; limited use)
- OTC (immersion marking) (all fish)

- ♦ MS 222
 (all fish)
- Chorulon® (HCG) (all fish)
- * Formalin
 - Parasiticide all FW fish
 - Fungicide all FW eggs





Romet TC (in feed)

- Control of enteric septicemia in catfish
- Control of furunculosis in salmonids
- ✓ Palatability issues associated with Romet-B have been resolved





Terramycin (OTC) for Fish (in feed)

- Control of bacterial hemorrahagic septicemia and pseudomonas disease in catfish
- Control of ulcer disease, furunculosis, bacterial hemorragic speticemia, and pseudomonas disease in salmonids (≥ 9°C)
- Marking of skeletal tissue in Pacific salmonids





Aquaflor (in feed)

➤ To control mortality in catfish due to enteric septicemia (ESC) — Approved Nov, 2005





Oxytetracycline (immersion marking agent)

- Skeletal marking of all finfish
- 3 products available
 - > OTC HCL Soluble Powder Phoenix Scientific, Inc
 - OxyMarine Pharmaq, Inc.
 - Terramycin 343 Pfizer, Inc.





Tricaine methanesulfonate (MS-222)

- Temporary immobilization (i.e., anesthetic)
- > All finfish
- 21-day withdrawal period before fish can be released, stocked, or harvested





<u>Chorulon</u> (Human Chorionic Gonadotropin -HCG)

Spawning aid in broodfish (i.e., induced gamete maturation)

> All finfish





Formalin

- Control of external parasites all finfish Approved November, 2002
- Control of fungi eggs of all finfish





Sulfamerazine for Fish (in feed)

Control of furunculosis in rainbow trout, brook trout, and brown trout

✓ Unfortunately Not Available....oh well!!





Approved Drugs - Summary

.....obviously, there is an extreme shortage of approved drugs.....particularly if you are feeling poorly and you are not a salmonid or a catfish!!





Low Regulatory Priority (LRP) Drugs





LRP Compounds

- Consideration for LRP status originates from a request from outside of CVM
- Candidate compounds are typically quite innocuous (e.g., salt, ice, onion, etc.)
- FDA made determination based on review of all available data
- 17 compounds are currently on the LRP list





LRP Compounds

- LRP status does not mean "carte blanche" use of a particular compound
 - Must be used for indication listed
 - 2. Must be used according to good management practices
 - 3. Must be used at the prescribed level
 - 4. Must be of appropriate grade for use in food animals
 - 5. Only if an adverse effect on the environment is unlikely
- LRP drug use is not considered to be "approved" drug use, but rather low enforcement priority....regulatory action unlikely (??)



LRP Drugs

- Acetic acid
- Calcium oxide
- Garlic
- Hydrogen Peroxide
- Magnesium sulfate
- Onion
- Potassium chloride
- Sodium chloride

- Calcium chloride
- Fuller's earth
- Papain
- Urea or Tannic acid
- Povidone lodine
- Sodium Sulfite
- * Ice
- Carbon dioxide gas
- Sodium Bicarbonate





Deferred Regulatory Status (DRS) Drugs





Deferred Regulatory Status

- Very little specific, written guidance available
- werbal translation is that FDA chooses not to regulate...period!.... at this time
- Copper sulfate and potassium permanganate only 2 such compounds
- For all practical purposes.....this is "carte blanche"





DRS Drugs

- ❖ Copper sulfate (CuSO₄)
- Potassium permanganate (KMnO₄)





Extra-label Drug Use Policy

- AMDUCA (signed into law in Oct. 1994) outlines provisions relating to extra-label use of approved New Animal Drug (NAD)
- Is a reflection of FDA's recognized need for veterinarians to be able to treat disease conditions for which there may not be an effective, approved drug
- Applies to the extra-label use of any approved NAD or human drug by a vet within the context of the vetclient-patient relationship in a manner <u>not</u> in accordance with label directions.
- Animal Medicinal Drug User Clarification Act of 1994





Extra-label Drug Use Policy

- Extra-label drug use is limited by the following very specific restrictions:
 - 1. Applies only to NAD's approved for use in other species
 - 2. Available only thru practicing veterinarians, and mandates a valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship
 - 3. No effective approved drug is available for use in target animal
 - 4. Permits the use of approved over-the-counter drugs mixed in feeds
 - (veterinarian order to treat a different fish species than that described on the label or for a different disease condition)
 - 5. <u>Does not</u> permit the use of drugs to prevent disease, or for enhanced production (e.g., growth promotion, induced spawning)





Investigational New Animal Drugs





Good ol' INADs "The Downside"

- Not just "use permits" like many folks initially believed
-a bit...ok, maybe more than a bit...of paperwork (and accountability) necessary for <u>ALL</u> involved
- Cost to participate....in either \$\$'s and/or time
- Under constant scrutiny by FDA.....as many within the "Big FDA" would like to see them go-away





Good ol' INADs

"The Upside"

- Contribute valuable efficacy and safety data that can be used to support broadening new approvals
- Treatment objectives written to be as <u>inclusive</u> as possible (e.g., "....to control mortality caused by bacterial pathogens in freshwater fish")
-we have been able to assemble quite a few!!
- INADs are providing access to a variety of drugs...and drug uses....that we would otherwise not have at our disposal





INADs

- Aquaflor®
- ♦ OTC (feed therapy)
- OTC (injection therapy)
- OTC (immersion therapy)
- Erythromycin (feed therapy)
- ♦ SE-MARK® (Calcein)
- OTC (feed marking)
- 17 alpha-MT
- * Slice

- Formalin
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Chloramine-T
- Diquat
- Copper Sulfate
- * CCP
- LHRHa (injectable)
- sGnRH (implant)
- * AQUI-S





Total Number of Drugs Available

7 approved drugs
17 LPR drugs
2 DRS drugs
17 INADs (+ H₂O₂)

Total = 38 drugs





Use of Unapproved Drugs on Federally Listed T & E Species

- CVM letter dated Dec. 4, 1995
- Includes FWS and Collaborators
- Use of unapproved drugs in T & E species will be considered to be of low enforcement priority
- Requires completion and submission to AADAP:
 - Drug receipt form
 - Drug use inventory form





T & E Species regulatory action will not ordinarily be considered if:

- Treated species are not subject to legal harvest
- Service assumes responsibility with NEPA compliance
- Used only as conservation action necessary for protection and recovery of listed species
- CVM's enforcement discretion will apply to the Service and contract facilities utilized by the Service





Summary of Legal Drug Use Options



- ...thankfully....the utility of the sum is greater than that of the individual parts
-a variety of options do exist
-but we certainly have a long way to go with respect to our goal of approved drugs





Summary ...or "what's this all mean??"

- Yeah, you're right, "we" don't have many approved aquatic animal drugs to chose from...
- However, access to INADs, LRP drugs, and DRS drugs enhances our medicine chest...
- Provide us more options to treat fish than we might have previously thought.





Regardless of the "classification" of the accessible drugs, all drugs should be used judiciously

- Treat as a last resort
- Know what you're treating for...don't guess
- Use the appropriate drug correctly more is not necessarily better
- Adhere to established withdrawal periods and hatchery discharge requirements









