

MAVIS

MEDICINES ACT VETERINARY INFORMATION SERVICE

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■ USE OF VETERINARY MEDICINES IN HORSES

The VMD has produced a leaflet entitled *Medicines & Your Horse* which provides advice on medicines that may be used in horses and the need to ensure that horses sent for human consumption do not contain illegal residues of medicines. The leaflet is primarily intended to help horse owners to ensure that they comply with the relevant legal requirements by increasing their awareness of the precautions required when selecting and administering medicines to horses. It has been distributed to all UK Affiliated Riding and Pony Club Branches and is available on the VMD website (www.vmd.gov.uk) under *Publications (General)* and on the Defra website (http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/tracing/horses/horses_index.htm).

Further information: Heather Oliver (VMD, 01932 338316, e-mail: h.oliver@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).



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The best available information on the work of the VMD can be found on our on-line MAVIS service www.vmd.gov.uk



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ASSURING THE SAFETY, QUALITY AND EFFICACY OF VETERINARY MEDICINES

■ STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING

Chris Bean has written to all of the VMD's stakeholders inviting them to a meeting on 18 November 2003. Chris has asked for replies by 24 October but you can access further information and register your intention to attend at anytime up to 16 November by visiting our MAVIS on-line facility. A full report of the meeting will be posted on-line and included in MAVIS 49.

A copy of the agenda will be posted on the internet on 10 November.

Further information: David Lewsey (VMD, 01932 338332, e-mail: d.lewsey@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

■ OP SEMINAR POSTPONED

Earlier this year, Ministers agreed to look at proposals from the Parliamentary All Party Group on OPs for Defra to hold a seminar to discuss developments in research on organophosphates (OPs).

Animal Health and Welfare Minister, Ben Bradshaw, has concluded that the expense to the taxpayer in holding such a seminar could not be justified when there is little or nothing new to say at this time. He has therefore decided to postpone it until there are substantial or new matters to discuss.

Mr Bradshaw has arranged for Defra's Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO), Jim Scudamore, to provide updates on the latest position on government-sponsored research into OPs to the Parliamentary All Party Group on OPs. Interested media representatives will also be invited to a separate technical briefing on this issue.

Further information: Martin Tustin. Tel: 01932 338312 e-mail m.tustin@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

■ STAFF CHANGES

The following staff changes have taken place since the last issue of MAVIS.

- David Mackay left the VMD on 30 September 2003 to take up the position of Head of Laboratory at the Pirbright Laboratory of the Institute for Animal Health.
- John O'Brien has been appointed to the permanent position of Director of Licensing having been the reserve candidate at the previous board when David was appointed. John took up his new post on 1 October 2003.
- Lesley Johnson has moved to head the Pharmaceuticals and Feed Additives post vacated by John O'Brien on a temporary basis.
- Karen Mason is temporarily covering Lesley Johnson's old post.
- Annie Green joined the Enforcement and Feed Additives Branch on 21 July.
- Amanda Baker has joined the Veterinary Medicinal Products team as an Executive Officer on a temporary basis.
- Bruce Hunter was promoted to Executive Officer in the Information Technology Team on 21 July.
- Two new Veterinary Research Officers joined the Pharmaceuticals and Feed Additives team. Katherine Rickaby joined on 18 August and Helen Jukes on 8 September.
- Eliza Haarhoff left the VMD on 29 August to take up a position in Germany.
- Leonie Ah Kee left the VMD on 29 August. Alison Jones started on 4 November to fill Leonie's post as Personal Secretary to John O'Brien.
- Sam Knivett left the VMD on 4 September to work in the pharmaceutical industry.
- Natalie Shilling has been promoted to the post of HEO in the Post Licensing Administration Branch on 9 September. This post was left vacant by Sandra Totterdell who moved to the Delivery Strategy team in Defra on 16 June.
- Sandra Russell has returned to her existing post in the pre-Licensing Administration team as an Executive Officer following Natalie's promotion.
- Lisa Pritchard has returned to her existing post in the post-Licensing administration team as an Administrative Officer following Sandra Russell's return to her post.
- Nicola Sturgess has been promoted to Executive Officer in the post-Licensing Administration Branch on 16 September.

Further information: Janet Squire (VMD, 01932 338335, e-mail: j.squire@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

LICENSING

■ TYPE 1A AND TYPE 1B MINOR VARIATIONS AND TYPE II VARIATIONS IN THE MUTUAL RECOGNITION PROCEDURE

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1084/2003 of 27 June 2003 revises Variation Regulation (EC) No 541/95 (as amended by regulation (EC) No 1146/98) by simplifying the procedure for varying the terms of a marketing authorisation. The Regulation introduces two categories of minor variations, the Type 1A and Type 1B variation procedures, and extends the initial evaluation period for special Type II variations.

For Type 1A and Type 1B variations, the Marketing Authorisation Holder (MAH) is required to inform the competent authorities of the changes to be introduced. Each change applied for has to be accompanied by, and specified in, the variation application form. For acceptance of variations, documentation to demonstrate compliance with the conditions to be fulfilled must be submitted. The categories of changes and conditions that must be fulfilled are listed in Annex 1 of the Regulation. The variation application form and guidance on dossier requirements are available from the Commission website at: <http://pharmacos.eudra.org/F2/eudralex/vol-6/home.htm#6c>

Type II variations are normally processed according to a 60-day time scale ("normal time scale" for initial evaluation period), however, the Regulation additionally specifies a 90-day time scale ("extended time scale" for initial evaluation period) for special Type II variations. The 90-day process is intended for variations concerning a change to, or addition of, therapeutic indications or variations concerning a change to, or addition of, non food-producing target species.

The Veterinary Mutual Recognition Facilitation Group (VMRFG) has introduced Best Practice Guides in order to facilitate: (a) The procedure for Type 1A and Type 1B minor variations and (b) the processing of Type II variation applications. The Best Practice Guides (VMRF/116/03, VMRF/117/03 and VMRF 118/03 respectively) are available at: <http://www.hevra.org/vmrf/sop.asp>

The Type 1A and Type 1B Minor Variation procedures and Type II variation procedures came into effect on 1 October 2003. This applies to Mutual Recognition procedures only. National variation applications will continue to follow existing procedures.

Further Information: Natalie Shilling (VMD, 01932 338452, e-mail: n.shilling@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

■ PROHIBITION OF NONYLPHENOLS AND NONYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES IN TEAT DIPS

Edition 45 of *MAVIS* (January 2003) reported developments on proposals for controls on chemicals being taken forward by the Defra Chemicals Strategy Team. These included a proposed voluntary agreement to reduce the use of nonylphenols, octylphenols and their ethoxylates as well as proposed amendments to Directive 76/769/EEC concerning restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (the "Marketing and Use" Directive). It was reported that the proposed 26th amending Directive would affect the use of nonylphenols and nonylphenol ethoxylates in teat dips and may result in companies having to reformulate products that contain these substances.

The amending Directive (2003/53/EC) was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 17 July (ref L 178/24 of 17.7.2003). It prohibits the placing on the market and use of nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylate as a substance or constituent of preparations in concentrations equal to or higher than 0.1% by mass for a number of purposes including "emulsifier in agricultural teat dips". This prohibition takes effect from 17 January 2005.

Articles 30(e) and 83(e) of Directive 2001/82/EC respectively provide that marketing authorisations for veterinary medicines shall be withheld or suspended or withdrawn where "the veterinary medicinal product is offered for sale for a use which is prohibited by other Community provisions". Therefore, from 17 January 2005 it will not be possible to issue marketing authorisations for teat dips containing nonylphenol or nonylphenol ethoxylate that are prohibited by Directive 2003/53/EC. By that date marketing authorisations for any existing products that are subject to this prohibition will have to be varied or withdrawn or suspended pending reformulation. Holders of marketing authorisations for teat dips that contain nonylphenol or nonylphenol ethoxylates are requested to notify **Natalie Shilling (VMD, 01932 338452, e-mail: n.shilling@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk)** as soon as possible whether or not they intend to submit variation applications covering reformulation of these products. Marketing authorisation holders are asked to note that, in view of environmental safety concerns about octylphenol and octylphenol ethoxylate, these will not be acceptable substitutes for nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates.

Further information on the Marketing and Use Directive may be obtained from Andrew Scarsbrook, Defra Risk Management of Chemicals, Tel: 020 7082 8111.

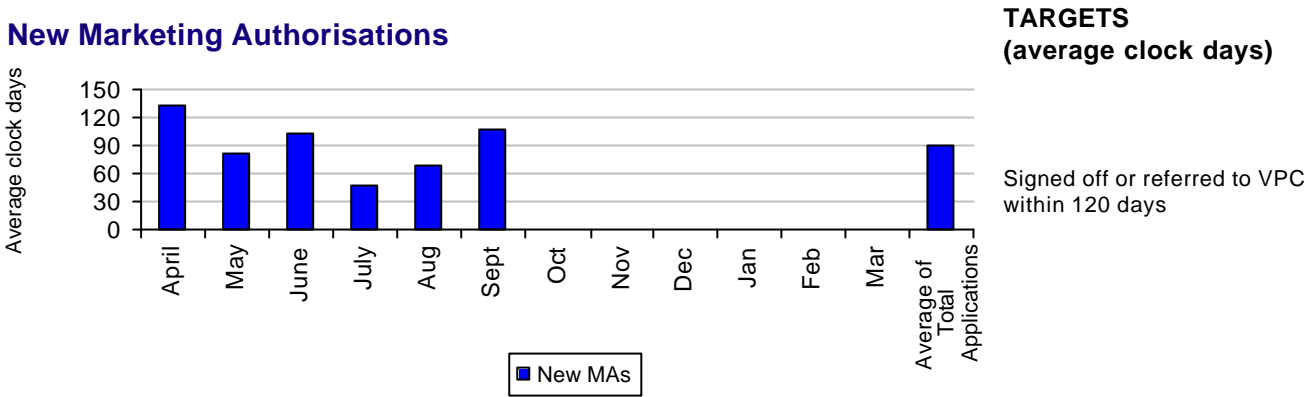
The contact point for the voluntary agreement on nonylphenols, octylphenols and their ethoxylates is Isabella Earle, Defra Chemicals Strategy Team, Tel: 020 7082 8109.

LICENSING BUSINESS PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

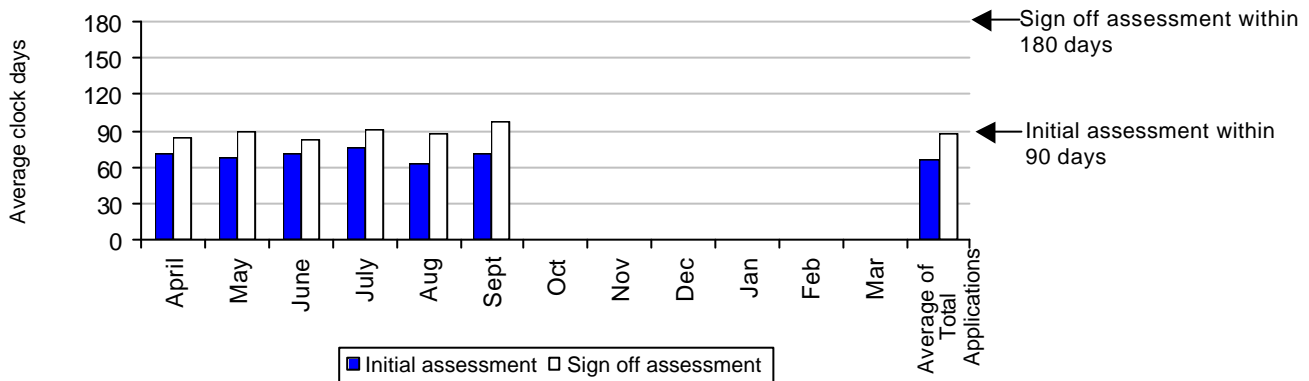
The Licensing Business is committed to providing information on our performance and to allow stakeholders to monitor our performance against targets throughout the year, rather than once a year in the VMD Annual Report. The attached charts represent this aim and depict, on a monthly basis, the average number of days taken to complete the target defined in the legend to each figure. The last column on the right of each figure represents the overall average achieved during the financial year and the text to the right represents the average day target. We would be grateful for feedback from readers as to how easy they find these charts to understand and if they contain useful information. Suggestions on how they might be improved will be welcome and we will amend the charts in light of comments received.

Further information on figures and charts: *Lea Stott (VMD, 01932 338432, e-mail: l.stott@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk)*. For information in relation to licensing business performance contact *John O'Brien (VMD, 01932 338387, e-mail: j.o'brien@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk)*.

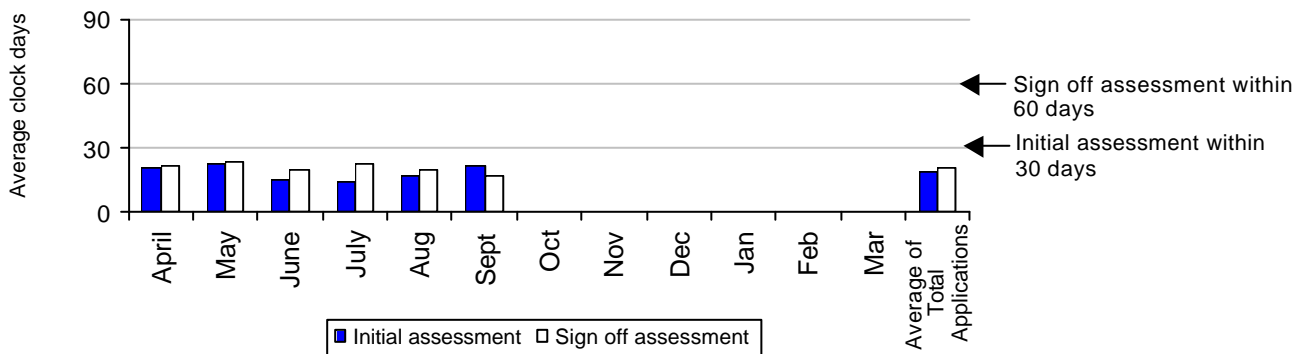
New Marketing Authorisations



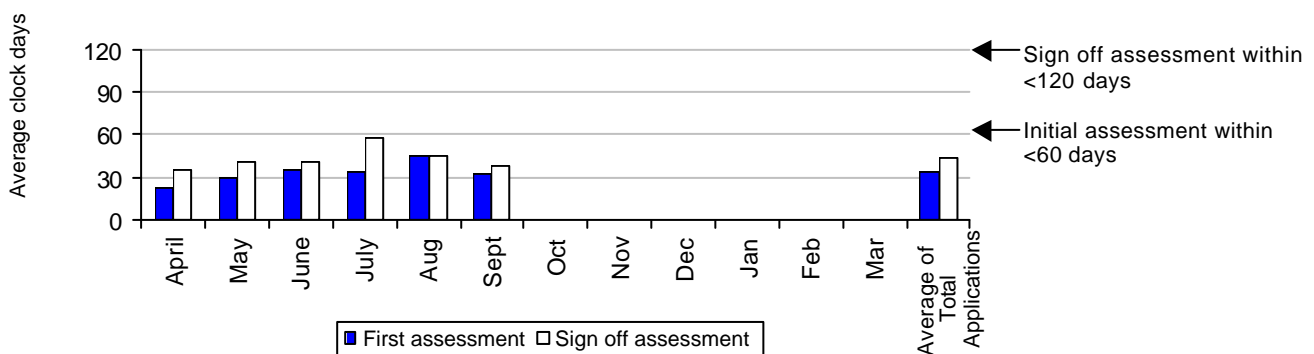
Renewals



National Type I Variations



National Type II Variations



■ NUMBERS OF ATCs RECEIVED AND DETERMINED BETWEEN 31 MARCH 2003 AND 30 SEPTEMBER 2003

No. ATCs Received	18
No. ATCs Issued	18
Stopped at End Quarter	0
No. Refused at Validation	1
No. Withdrawn during Assessment	1

Time taken for Assessment of Issued ATCs

Range of Days	0-15	16-31	32-47	48+
No. of Applications	4	6	7	1

Average Days = 26

Time during which these issued applications were with the company dealing with outstanding questions

Range of Days	0-30	31-63	64+
No. of Applications	5	4	1

Average Days = 84

Total time from validation to determination

Range of Days	0-30	31-63
No. of Applications	9	9

Average Days = 26

■ CHANGE OF DEADLINE FOR VALIDATION OF IMMUNOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS

The validation meeting for Immunological Products will now be held on Thursday mornings. The new deadline for the receipt of applications for this meeting will now be 5pm on Monday for the following Thursday.

We apologise for any confusion due to the recent notice regarding this issue in Edition 47 of MAVIS.

Pharmaceutical applications remain unchanged from Edition 47 of MAVIS. The validation meeting for Pharmaceutical Products will now be held on Friday mornings. The new deadline for the receipt of applications for this meeting will now be 5pm on Tuesday for the following Friday.

Further information: Suzanne Pearce (VMD, 01932 338444, e-mail: s.pearce@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

■ DISPENSING OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS FROM PHARMACIES

The VMD has recently become aware that some confusion may exist about the legislative provisions controlling the dispensing of veterinary medicines by pharmacies, particularly in relation to the dispensing of prescription only medicines (POMs) and of medicines authorised for human use.

Under the Marketing Authorisations for Veterinary Medicinal Products Regulations 1994 (as amended) it is an offence to place on the market a veterinary medicinal product unless it is authorised. In addition, under the Medicines (Restrictions on the Administration of Veterinary Medicinal Products) Regulations 1994 (as amended) it is an offence to administer, or to cause or permit to be administered, a veterinary medicinal product unless it is authorised. Exemptions are provided in the latter Regulations, including exemptions that permit veterinary surgeons, in certain specified circumstances, to administer, or direct someone else to administer, medicines authorised for human use or medicines prepared to the veterinary surgeon's specifications specially for the animal concerned. These options form part of what is collectively known as the "prescribing cascade", and are available only to veterinary surgeons in whose care the animal being treated is placed.

The net effect of the legislation is that registered pharmacists may only supply authorised veterinary medicinal products for administration to animals. This applies irrespective of the legal distribution category of the medicine (ie POM, P, PML or GSL). The only exception to this rule is where a pharmacist dispenses a medicine in accordance with a veterinary prescription issued in accordance with the "prescribing cascade" provisions outlined above. Furthermore, pharmacists may not substitute a different POM of any sort, including an equivalent generic product authorised as a human medicinal product, for that specified on a veterinary prescription.

Further information: Geoff Long (VMD, 01932 338319, e-mail: g.long@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

■ REVIEW OF VETERINARY MEDICINES LEGISLATION

The modified texts of proposed amendments to the Regulation and the human and veterinary medicines Directives were considered by EU legal linguist services at a meeting on 11 September at which a number of linguistic points were agreed. The texts were then further considered by a meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER) on 24 September where they were endorsed. Following this they were submitted to a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 29 September at which they were formally adopted as the Council Common Position.

The texts will now be transmitted to the European Parliament (EP) for a second reading, during which further amendments may be proposed or previous ones reinstated. The EP rapporteurs have already been considering proposed second reading amendments. Initial briefing has been provided to key MEPs urging them to resist any attempt to extend the scope of the obligatory use of the centralised procedure and to support the reintroduction of an exemption from the Article 67 POM for all food-animal products provision to allow Member States full flexibility.

Further information: Heather Oliver (VMD, 01932 338316, e-mail: h.oliver@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

ENFORCEMENT

A key element in our strategy for assuring the safety, quality and efficacy of veterinary medicines is the action that we take against the illegal marketing and use of unauthorised products and to promote the responsible use of authorised products. This section describes the most significant developments and outcomes in this area.

■ RETAILER FINED £3,100 FOR SELLING UNAUTHORISED PRODUCTS

At Hyndburn Magistrates Court on 3 July 2003, Mr Thomas Victor Taylor and Mrs Margaret Taylor, trading as Eureka Cornmill Ltd, pleaded guilty to four offences of possession for the purpose of placing on the market, of a veterinary medicinal product contrary to Regulations 3 and 16 of the Marketing Authorisation for Veterinary Products Regulations 1994 as amended. The offences related to three antimicrobial products that do not hold UK Marketing Authorisations. Mr Thomas Victor Taylor and Mrs Margaret Taylor were each fined £750 and ordered to pay costs of £800 each.

■ MAJOR INVESTIGATION LAUNCHED

Following information provided by our colleagues from the Irish Medicines Board, the VMD has launched a major investigation into the illegal importation of veterinary medicines into the UK from the Republic of Ireland. Following visits by Defra Investigation Officers a number of farmers are currently under formal investigation. Further details will follow in future issues.

■ RETAILER FINED £4,250 FOR IMPORTING AND SELLING UNAUTHORISED PRODUCTS

On 4 August 2003, at Pontefract Magistrates Court, Mr Brian Eric Clayburn of Pontefract, West Yorkshire, pleaded guilty to three counts of possession, five counts of importing, and two counts of placing on the market a veterinary medicinal product contrary to Regulations 3 and 16 of the Marketing Authorisations for Veterinary Medicinal Products Regulations 1994. The offences related to three antimicrobial products that do not hold UK Marketing Authorisations. The defendant received a fine of £2,700 and £1,550 costs, totalling £4,250.

■ DOG BREEDER FINED £1,150 FOR POSSESSION AND ADMINISTRATION OF UNAUTHORISED VACCINES

On 29 September 2003, at Blandford Forum Magistrates Court, Mr Edward Chapman of Dorset, pleaded guilty to four charges of procurement, possession and administration of veterinary medicines not authorised in the UK contrary to the Marketing Authorisations for Veterinary Medicinal Products Regulations 1994. An additional three charges were withdrawn. Mr Chapman was ordered to pay fines totalling £450 and to contribute £700 towards costs. An inability to pay was taken into account by the Court.

■ INVESTIGATION INTO THE USE OF ARABLE CYPERMETHRIN AS A SHEEP DIP

There have been a number of reports in the press recently alleging that farmers in West Wales have been using cypermethrin based products, intended for crop spraying, as an alternatives to authorised sheep dip medicines. The VMD has been working closely with the Environment Agency, the National Assembly of Wales and the State Veterinary Service to follow up these allegations. As a result, a number of farmers are currently under formal investigation. The outcome of these investigations will be reported in future issues of MAVIS.

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Antimicrobial resistance is a serious problem in human and veterinary medicines resulting in increasing concerns about the use of antimicrobial products in human medicines, veterinary medicine, animal production, agriculture and horticulture. A Government Strategy has been developed to address this issue. The Veterinary Medicines Directorate is responsible for delivering key elements of this strategy, including the collection and publication of information on the quantities of antimicrobial products sold each year for veterinary use in the UK and providing a secretariat to the Defra Antimicrobial Resistance Coordination (DARC) Group. The following articles describe the most recent actions that the VMD has taken to progress this strategy.

■ DEFRA ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE COORDINATION (DARC) GROUP MEETING

The Defra Antimicrobial Resistance Coordination (DARC) Group met on 2 September. Items discussed included: the development of a strategy for surveillance of veterinary antimicrobial resistance, tracking progress with recommendations made in the ACMSF Report, risk analysis as a tool for investigating antimicrobial resistance, the recent VLA Salmonella report, and preparation of a comparable list of human and veterinary antimicrobial products.

■ VPC SUB-GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE REPORT

The Government's response to the VPC Sub-Group Report on Antimicrobial Resistance was presented to the VPC at its September meeting. A copy of the report and the government response can be seen at www.vpc.gov.uk.

■ SALES DATA REPORT

The VMD has collated all of the antimicrobial sales data for 2002 from the veterinary pharmaceutical companies and the report of the data analyses is being prepared. We hope to publish this report before the end of the year.

■ SPECIALIST ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (SACAR)

SACAR met on 3 September and items discussed included antibacterial cleaning products as an emerging risk factor, human antibiotic prescribing data for 2002, updates from the Committees sub-groups, and relevant international issues. It was agreed that the VMD should give a presentation to SACAR on the work Defra has underway on antimicrobial resistance.

■ OTHER ANTIMICROBIAL ISSUES

The VMD gave a presentation at the Inaugural Health Protection Agency (HPA) Conference, held at Warwick University, 15-17 September. The presentation gave an overview of the UK's position with regard to sales of veterinary antimicrobials over the period 1998-2001. Details of the other presentations given at the meeting can be viewed at www.hpaconference.org.uk

The WHO has recently published a report considering the implications for the phasing out of antimicrobial growth promoters on the pig industry in Denmark. The VMD worked with WHO to add detail to this report on the consumption of antimicrobials across the EU compared to animal production.

SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTION SURVEILLANCE SCHEME

The definition of a Suspected Adverse Reaction (SAR) is taken from article 1, paragraph 10, of the Directive 2001/82/EC: "adverse reaction means a reaction which is harmful and unintended and which occurs at doses normally used in animals for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or the modifications of physiological function". The definition of a human adverse reaction is taken from article 1, paragraph 11, of Directive 2001/82/EC "... means a reaction which is noxious and unintended and which occurs in a human being following exposure to a veterinary medicine." In addition to this, the UK also include reports of suspected lack of expected efficacy, reports of off-label use of veterinary medicines, reports of environmental incidents and reported violations of approved maximum residue limits arising from the use of a veterinary medicinal product.

■ QUARTERLY REPORT

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2003, the VMD received 473 suspected adverse reaction reports involving animals. Of these, 57 reports related to unauthorised use, 22 involved non-authorised or unidentified products and 12 reports were considered likely to be not product related. There were two reports involving animal trials under Animal Test Certificate (ATCs) and 40 reports involved suspected lack of efficacy.

The remaining 340 suspected adverse reaction reports were associated with 136 licensed products.

The 340 reports were divided by marketing categories as follows:

- 300 Prescription Only Medicine (POM)
- 25 Pharmacists and Merchants List (PML)
- 1 Pharmacists List (P)
- 14 General Sales List (GSL).

During the quarter, 32 reports of human suspected adverse reactions were received. All human incidents are considered by the Appraisal Panel for Human Suspected Adverse Reactions to Veterinary Medicines. The information thus accrued is analysed to identify any trends or signals that need attention.

In July, VMD received a report of a potentially serious incident. Old sheep dip containers of a no longer authorised product in a farm store started leaking in the direction of a drain that led to a river. The local fire brigade contained the leaking sheep dip.

During the quarter, SEPA forwarded reports of environmental incidents attributed to veterinary medicines that occurred in Scotland for 2002. There were four incidents, all attributable to sheep dip.

The first incident report for 2003 has also been received from SEPA. There are no details as to the cause of the incident but Signal Crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*) in 3 km of river were affected.

This *Quarterly Report* will be presented to the Veterinary Products Committee at its meeting in November 2003.

The *Quarterly Report* for the period 1 April to 30 June 2003 was presented to the VPC in September 2003.

Further information: Denise Burge (VMD 01932 338427, e-mail: d.burge.vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

■ REVISED HUMAN QUESTIONNAIRES

The SARSS team has recently revised the questionnaires for human SARs. These are routinely sent out when further information is required from the initial reporters/patients. Separate questionnaires are available for SARs relating to accidental injections, sheep dips and a general one relating to all other products. Some MA holders use these questionnaires as a template for their own follow-up questionnaires. If you would like a copy of any/all of the revised questionnaires please contact Denise Burge.

Alternatively, they will be available on the VMD website from 1 December 2003.

Further information: Denise Burge (VMD, 01932 338427, e-mail: d.burge@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk) or Jean Fenner (VMD, 01932 338428, e-mail: j.fenner@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

■ REPORTING OF SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS BY MAHs

Marketing Authorisation Holders (MAHs) are reminded of the requirement under Article 75(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC to report all suspected serious adverse reactions and human adverse reactions involving the use of a veterinary medicinal product within 15 calendar days of receipt of the information. This obligation extends to information reported to sales representatives related to the safety of the products which they promote. MAHs are requested to ensure that their representatives are aware of their responsibilities in this respect.

Further information: Fabia Dyer (VMD 01932 338424, e-mail: f.dyer@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

VETERINARY PRODUCTS COMMITTEE

The Veterinary Products Committee (VPC) was set up in 1970 under Section 4 of the Medicines Act. Its terms of reference are:

- to give advice with respect to safety, quality and efficacy in relation to the veterinary use of any substance or article (not being an instrument, or appliance) to which any provision of the Medicines Act is applicable; and
- to promote the collection of information relating to suspected adverse reactions for the purpose of enabling such advice to be given.

Officials from the VMD, Department of Health, Health and Safety Executive, Environment Agency and Food Standards Agency attend all meetings as advisers to the Committee.

The VPC held meetings on 17 July and 18 September. It reviewed and confirmed the minutes of its previous meetings and considered the following matters relating to the authorisation of veterinary medicines. All conclusions reached are subject to review and confirmation at its next meeting.

Special Meeting

The Veterinary Products Committee met on 16 July 2003 for a Special Meeting to review important issues relating to the work of the Committee. The Committee noted presentations on the following topics:

- The Precautionary Principle
- Aquatic Medicines & The Fish Industry
- Modern Approaches to Vaccine Design.

Annual Dinner

The Veterinary Products Committee held its annual dinner on the evening of 16 July at the Manor House Hotel, Godalming.

■ JULY MEETING

Applications

The Committee examined evidence relating to an application to add pigs as an indicated target species to a veterinary medicinal product currently authorised for use in cattle and horses.

The Committee provisionally concluded that the application should be recommended for authorisation subject to certain data being provided by the applicant.

General

The Committee took note of Ministers' agreement to the Medicines Commission's recommendations for appointment to the VPC and the VPC's recommendations for appointment to its Sub-Committees.

The Committee considered and commented upon a first draft of the VPC publication scheme.

The Committee considered and commented upon a first draft of a Guide for Members of the Committee and its Sub-Committees.

The Committee also considered the Interdepartmental Group on Health Risks from Chemicals Guidelines for Good Exposure Assessment Practice for Human Health Effects of Chemicals.

Corrected VPC Summary Minutes for the meeting of 19 June 2003 are available on the VPC website or by request from the VPC Secretariat.

It also received the following papers for information, which are publicly available:

- The Precautionary Principle
- VMD staff telephone list
- VPC meeting dates 2004
- Copies of the *Veterinary Record* contents (front page) "This Week's Issue" vol 152 No. 25-26 and vol 153 nos 1-2. Further information www.vetrecord.co.uk.
- Government Response to the Recommendations Contained in the Report of the VPC Working Group on Feline and Canine Vaccination
- Revised Guidelines for the Re-imbursment of Travel Costs, Meal Allowances and Overnight Stays
- Fourth Report of Session 2002-2003 (Volumes I and II) of the House of Commons Public Administration Select Committee (PASC), entitled 'Government By Appointment: Opening Up The Patronage of State'.

Additionally it received the following papers, which are not available for publication:

- Report from the Scientific Secretariat and the Biological Committee
- Report to the VPC on current Animal Test Certificate applications
- Quarterly Report to the VPC of Special Treatment Authorisations.

■ SEPTEMBER MEETING

Applications

The Committee examined evidence relating to applications for:

- an application to add pigs as an indicated target species to a veterinary medicinal product currently authorised for use in cattle and horses;
- a variation to change the legal category of a product for use in sheep as an aid in the prevention of abortion, from POM (Prescription Only Medicine) to PML, sale through Pharmacies and Agricultural Merchants category;
- a variation to change the legal category of a product for use in cats for the treatment of tapeworm, from POM (Prescription Only Medicine) to General Sale List (GSL) category;
- a UK marketing authorisation for a product for use in dogs for the treatment of fleas and their eggs;
- UK marketing authorisation for a product intended for the treatment and control of sea lice in salmonid species of fish.

The Committee provisionally concluded (subject to confirmation at its next meeting) that of these four applications:

- three should be recommended for authorisation subject to certain conditions being met by the applicant;
- one should be refused unless further data were supplied by the applicant to demonstrate compliance with one or more of the licensing requirements as to safety, quality and efficacy;
- one should be deferred to a future meeting.

General

The Committee considered the contents of the 2nd SARSS *Quarterly Report* for 2003 for the period 1 April to 30 June 2003,

The Committee considered and commented upon the draft action plan taking forward the recommendations of the Committee on Toxicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment (COT) WIGRAMP Report.

Corrected VPC Summary Minutes for the meeting of 17 July are available on the VPC website or by request from the VPC Secretariat.

It also received the following papers for information, which are publicly available on the VPC website – see direct link Public Papers, or by request from the VPC Secretariat:

- Defra News Release announcing Appointments to the VPC and its sub-Committees with effect from 1 January 2004;

- the Government response to the Report of the VPC Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance www.vpc.gov.uk in 'Reports';
- copies of the *Veterinary Record* contents (front page) "This Week's Issue" Vol. 153, nos. 3 – 10. Further information www.vetrecord.co.uk;
- letter of invitation to the 4th VPC Open Forum, to be held on 15 October 2003;
- draft Glossary of Terms/Acronyms.

Additionally it received the following papers, which are not available for publication:

- report from the Scientific Secretariat and the Biological Committee;
- report to the VPC on current ATC applications;
- VMD Correspondence relating to an application for a feed additive under the terms of European Community legislation, for which the United Kingdom is a Concerned Member State;
- assessment of anthelmintic products containing chocolate flavourings, in relation to Suspected Adverse Reactions (SARs) in humans.

■ APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE VETERINARY PRODUCTS COMMITTEE AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEES

On 4 September Ministers announced in a Defra News Release (No 362/03) the appointment of Mr David Skilton, a practising veterinary surgeon, as successor to Professor Ian Aitken OBE, as Chairman of the Veterinary Products Committee (VPC) for a four-year term with effect from 1 January 2004.

In addition, Ministers announced the appointment of Dr Alistair Boxall, Prof Barry Cookson, Dr John Gilleard, Dr Peter Greaves, Mr Frederick McKeating, Prof Stuart Reid and Dr Jason Weeks as new members of the Committee for a term of four years from 1 January 2004, together with the re-appointment of Prof Tar Ching Aw, Mrs Rosemary Collingborn, Prof Michael Day, Dr John Thompson and Mr Anthony Wall, also for four years from 1 January 2004. Dr Ray Heitzman has been re-appointed for a two-year term of office.

Ministers have also announced the following appointments and re-appointments to the VPC's Sub-Committees:

- the appointment of Mr Francis Anthony, Dr Seamus O'Reilly, Dr Michael Donaghy, Dr Finlay Dick as new members and the re-appointment of Dr David Ray and Dr John Thompson to the Appraisal Panel for Human Suspected Adverse Reactions to Veterinary Medicines;
- the appointment of Dr Anne Spurgeon as a new member and the re-appointment of Dr Len Levy to the Medical and Scientific Panel.

All the appointments are with effect from 1 January 2004 and end on 31 December 2007.

The Veterinary Products Committee was established in 1970 under section 4 of the Medicines Act 1968. Its terms of reference are:

- to give advice with respect to safety, quality and efficacy in relation to the veterinary use of any substance or article (not being an instrument, apparatus or appliance) to which any provision of the Medicines Act is applicable;
- to promote the collection of information relating to suspected adverse reactions for the purpose of enabling such advice to be given.

The Appraisal Panel for Human Suspected Adverse Reactions was established in November 1991 to:

- evaluate all suspected adverse reactions to veterinary medicinal products in humans to:
 - i) identify any trends and signals of emergent problems;
 - ii) generate hypotheses as to possible causes of these trends;
- monitor the consequences of recommendations for changes in working practices or use;
- report its findings to the Veterinary Products Committee and
- produce an *Annual Report* of its findings.

The Medical and Scientific Panel was established in 1994. Its terms of reference are to:

- evaluate research currently available, and in progress, on organophosphorus (OP) sheep dip products in relation to possible human exposure;
- advise on any additional work that may be needed to elucidate the potential long-term effects on humans of OP sheep dip;
- advise on the suitability of any projects submitted for research and
- report its findings to the Veterinary Products Committee, as its Sub-Committee.

Members are independent experts in their specialisms. They contribute by their individual expertise and judgement to the advice given by the Committee to the Health and

Agriculture Ministers, who act as the Licensing Authority for veterinary medicines.

For each meeting they attend, members are entitled to claim a preparation fee of £62 and an attendance fee of £125 (the Chairman's fees are £80 and £159 respectively). In addition, members can claim an extra preparation fee of £62 for each additional item they are asked to lead on. Travel and subsistence is also payable within Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs' guidelines.

The biographical details of the new and reappointed members can be found on the VPC Website www.vpc.gov.uk.

The full list of Members of the VPC and its sub-committees with effect from 1 January 2004 is:

Veterinary Products Committee

David Skilton BVSc, MRCVS (Chairman)

Practising veterinary surgeon, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire

Prof Tar-Ching Aw MBBS, MSc, PhD, FFOM, FRCP, FFFHM

Head, Division of Occupational Health, Kent Institute of Medicine & Health Sciences, University of Kent at Canterbury
Specialism: Occupational Health/Hygiene

Dr Alistair Boxall PhD BSc

Head of Centre at Cranfield Centre for EcoChemistry
Specialism: Environmental Chemistry

*Dr Andrew Bradley MA, VetMB, DCHP, PhD, MRCVS (RCVS Specialist in Cattle Health and Production)

Department of Clinical Veterinary Science, University of Bristol
Specialism: Veterinary Surgeon (Large Animal)

*Dr Paul Brantom BSc, PhD, MIBiol

Head of Toxicology and Information Services, TNO BIBRA International
Specialism: Risk Analysis

*Dr Sarah Cockbill LL.M, BPharm, MPharm, PhD, DAgVetPharm, MIPharmM, FRPharmS, FCPP

Welsh School of Pharmacy, University of Wales College, Cardiff
Specialism: Pharmacy

Rosemary Collingborn BA

Specialism: Working Farmer

Prof Barry Cookson MBBS, BDS, MSc, Hon DipHIC, FRCP (UK), FRCPath (UK)

Director of the Laboratory of Healthcare Associated Infection, Health Protection Agency and Visiting Professor at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Specialism: Medical/Clinical Biology

*Dr Susan Dawson BVMS, PhD, MRCVS

Department Veterinary Clinical Studies, University of Liverpool
Specialism: Virology/Infectious Diseases

*Professor Michael Day BSc, BVMS(Hons), PhD, FASM, DipIECVP, MRCPath, FRCVS

Department of Clinical Veterinary Science, University of Bristol
Specialism: Veterinary Immunology

***Dr Jonathon Elliott MA, PhD, Vet MB, MRCVS, Dipl ECVP&T**
Department of Veterinary Basic Sciences, Royal Veterinary College
Specialism: Pharmacology

Dr John Gilleard BVSc, PhD, MRCVS
Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Parasitology, Glasgow University
Specialism: Parasitology

***Sheila Graham BSc**
Specialism: Lay Member

Dr Peter Greaves MBChB, FRCPath
Head of Pathology, MRC Toxicology Unit; Senior Experimental and Molecular Pathologist and Honorary Senior Lecturer in Department of Cancer Studies and Molecular Medicine, University of Leicester
Specialism: Toxicology

***Dr Ray Heitzman BSc, PhD**
Private Consultant
Specialism: Chemistry/Residue Analysis

***Dr Leigh Henderson BSc, PhD, DIBT**
Independent Consultant
Specialism: Toxicology

***Dr Len Levy OBE, BSc, MSc, PhD, FFOM**
Head of Toxicology and Risk Assessment, Medical Research Council, Institute for Environment and Health, University of Leicester
Specialism: Toxicology

***Mr Stephen Lister BSc, BVetMed, CertPMP, MRCVS**
Practising veterinary surgeon, Attleborough, Norfolk
Specialism: Poultry Medicine

***Dr John McCaughey MA, MS, MVB, PhD, MRCVS, FRAGS**
School of Agriculture and Food Science, The Queen's University, Belfast
Specialism: Veterinary Public Health

Mr Frederick McKeating BVMS, FRCVS
Consultant veterinary surgeon
Specialism: Veterinary Surgeon

***Professor Andrea Nolan MVB, MRCVS, DVA, PhD, Dipl ECVA, Dipl EVCPT**
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Glasgow
Specialism: Pharmacology

Prof Stuart Reid BVMS, PhD, DipECVPH, FRSE, MRCVS
Professor of Veterinary Informatics & Epidemiology, University of Glasgow and Strathclyde
Specialism: Statistics

***Professor Bertus Rima MSc, PhD, FIBiol**
Medical Biology Centre, The Queen's University of Belfast
Specialism: Molecular Biology/Genetics

***Professor Howard Stevens BPharm, PhD, FRPharmS, CChem, FRSC**
Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Strathclyde
Specialism: Pharmacy

Dr John Thompson MBChB, BMedSci, MRCP
Department of Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Toxicology, University of Wales College of Medicine
Specialism: Clinical Toxicology

***John Verrall MRPS, DBA**
Specialism: Lay Member

Tony Wall BVM&S, CERT V OPTHAL, MSc, MRCVS
Practising veterinary surgeon, Inverness
Specialism: Fish Medicine

Dr Jason Weeks BSc(Hons), PHD, MIBiol, CBiol
Principal Scientist, WRC-NSF Ltd
Specialism: Ecotoxicology

Appraisal Panel

Francis Anthony BVMS, MRCVS
Practising veterinary surgeon, Herefordshire
Specialism: Veterinary medicine (general practitioner)

Dr Finlay Dick MRCGP, MFOM
Senior Lecturer in Occupational Medicine at the Department of Environmental and Occupational Medicine, University of Aberdeen, Honorary Consultant in Environmental and Occupational Medicine, Grampian University Hospital NHS Trust and Honorary Consultant in Occupational Medicine, Grampian Primary Care NHS Trust.
Specialism: Occupational Hygiene

Dr Michael Donaghy BSc (Lond), PhD (Cantab), MB BS (Lond), MA, DPhil (Oxon), FRCP (Lond)
Reader in Clinical Neurology, Oxford University and Honorary Consultant Neurologist, Radcliffe Infirmary
Specialism: Neurology

Dr Seamus O'Reilly MB, Bch, BAO, DRCOG, MRCGP, MRCPI, FRCS(AE)Ed, FFAEM, CCST
Consultant in Emergency Medicine, Craigavon Area Hospital Group Trust
Specialism: Accident and Emergency Medicine

***Dr Andrew Povey BSc, MSc, PhD**
School of Epidemiology and Health Sciences, University of Manchester
Specialism: Epidemiology

Professor David Ray BSc, PhD
MRC Applied Neuroscience Group, University of Nottingham
Specialism: Toxicology

Dr John Thompson MB ChB, BMedSci, MRCP (Chairman)
Department of Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Toxicology, University of Wales College of Medicine
Specialism: Clinical Toxicology

***Dr Michael Tidman BSc, MRCS, LRCP, MB BS, MRCP, MD, FRCP (Edin)**
Department of Dermatology, the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh
Specialism: Dermatology

***Dr Rosemary Waring DSc, FRCPath, PhD, BA**
School of Biosciences, University of Birmingham
Specialism: Pharmacology/Toxicology/Pathology

Medical & Scientific Panel

Dr Len Levy OBE BSc, MSc, PhD, FFOM (Chairman)
Head of Toxicology and Risk Assessment, Medical Research Council, Institute for Environment and Health, University of Leicester
Specialism: Toxicology

***Professor Raymond Agius MD, DM, FRCP, FRCP(E), FFOM**
Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health,
University of Manchester
Specialism: Occupational Medicine

***Dr Sarah Cockbill LL.M, BPharm, MPharm, PhD, DAgVetPharm, MIPharmM, FRPharmS, FCPP**
Welsh School of Pharmacy, University of Wales College,
Cardiff
Specialism: Pharmaceutical Research

***Dr Peter Fawcett BSc, MBBS, MRCP, FRCP**
Department of Clinical Neurophysiology, Newcastle
General Hospital
Specialism: Neurophysiology

***Dr Lars Jarup MSc, MD, PhD, FFPHM**
Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Imperial
College Faculty of Medicine
Specialism: Public Health Epidemiology

***Dr Richard Knight BA, BM BCh, MRCP, FRCP(E)**
National CJD Surveillance Unit, Western General Hospital,
Edinburgh
Specialism: Neurology

***Dr Christopher Martyn MBChB, MA, DPhil, FRCP, FRCP(E)**
MRC Environmental Epidemiology Unit, Southampton
General Hospital
Specialism: Neurology

***Professor Andrew Renwick OBE, BSc, PhD, DSc**
Clinical Pharmacology Group, University of Southampton
Specialism: Toxicology

Dr Anne Spurgeon BSc (Hons), PhD, MBPS, CPsychol
Senior Lecturer in Occupational Health Psychology,
University of Birmingham
*Specialism: Clinical Psychology/Neurobehavioural
Toxicology*

* Term of office expires 31 December 2005

RESIDUES CONTROLS & MONITORING

The VMD operates two complementary surveillance programmes for residues of veterinary medicines and other substances. The larger programme, the National Surveillance Scheme (NSS), implements EU legislation and therefore has a statutory basis. This programme covers the products set out below, and is funded by the industry sectors in accordance with EU legislation.

The second programme is smaller and non statutory. It focuses more on surveillance of imports of certain products where the presence of banned substances are most likely to be found. The programme is funded by Defra. The independent Veterinary Residues Committee scrutinises and advises on the content of the VMD's (and FSA's) surveillance work.

■ STATUTORY SURVEILLANCE IN 2003

The National Surveillance Scheme (NSS) operates in accordance with the requirements of Annexes I-IV of Directive 96/23/EC and Decision 97/747/EC. All countries in the European Union must carry out targeted surveillance for residues of veterinary medicines in a range of animals and animal products, including red meat, poultry, farmed fish (salmon and trout), milk, eggs, honey and wild and farmed game.

The results of analyses completed between 1 January 2003 and 12 September 2003 are given in the accompanying tables. Details of the positive samples are given below.

Authorised officers collect samples from farms, slaughterhouses and egg packing stations. Where confirmed residues of authorised substances are found above the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL)*, a veterinary officer of the State Veterinary Service carries out an investigation at the farm of origin to establish the source of the residue.

Where unauthorised substances or high concentrations of authorised substances are detected, an Investigation Officer from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) Legal Division will undertake an investigation.

■ RED MEAT

Up to 12 September 12,811 analyses had been completed on 14,122 samples. Sixteen samples were found to contain residues of veterinary medicines in excess of the Maximum Residue Limit/Action Level**.

Synthetic Steroids, Beta-Agonists and Natural Hormones

Two samples of cattle serum, out of 227 tested, have confirmed positive for progesterone at concentrations of 1.1µg/l and 1.6µg/l. The SVS has completed its follow-up investigations and there was no evidence of abuse of this substance on the farms in question. It is probable that the concentrations detected resulted from natural causes.

Two samples of cattle serum, out of 224 tested, have confirmed positive for testosterone at concentrations of 1µg/l and in excess of 1µg/l. These samples have been followed up by the SVS. In one case the residue was likely to have been natural as the sampled animal was pregnant when the sampling took place and further sampling will take place after she has calved. In the second case no evidence of abuse of testosterone was found and five follow-up samples taken from other animals on the farm tested negative.

One sample of sheep urine, out of 93 tested, has confirmed positive for a residue of nortestosterone at 18µg/l. The follow-up visit indicated no evidence of abuse of this substance and the investigating officer considered it was probable that this residue was a natural occurrence as the animal was an entire male.

Antimicrobials

3,855 samples of kidney from calves, cattle, sheep, pigs and goats have been screened for a range of antimicrobial substances. Up to 12 September, one sample of pig's kidney had tested positive for a residue of chlortetracycline above the MRL (600µg/kg) at a concentration of 860µg/kg. Officers of the State Veterinary Service are investigating this result.

Nitrofurans

A residue of the nitrofurans metabolite, semicarbazide, has been confirmed in one sample of sheep kidney out of 60 tested. The concentration detected was well below the MRPL (Minimum Required Performance Limit)^{***} of 1µg/kg set by the Commission. A second laboratory also confirmed the presence of this residue. The use of nitrofurans in food producing animals in the EU is prohibited. The follow-up investigation revealed no evidence of the use of nitrofurans on the farm in question.

Anthelmintics

1,477 samples of liver from goats, cattle, pigs, sheep and horses have been screened for a range of anthelmintics. Three samples of sheep liver out of 275 tested for benzimidazoles have confirmed positive for residues of fenbendazole and oxfenbendazole at concentrations of 660µg/kg, 840µg/kg and 4,390µg/kg (MRL 500µg/kg) respectively. The SVS has completed its investigation into the cause of the residue of 660µg/kg. It found that lambs on the farm had been treated with products containing benzimidazoles. The animal in question had been slaughtered before the withdrawal period had elapsed. The other investigations are underway. Results will be reported in the next edition of *MAVIS*. The finding of 4,390µg/kg has been referred to Defra Investigation Branch for follow-up.

Heavy Metals

Six samples of horse kidney, out of seven tested, contained residues of cadmium at concentrations of 11,900µg/kg, 12,500µg/kg, 43,300µg/kg, 54,400µg/kg, 5,700µg/kg and 68,200µg/kg respectively. There is an agreement with slaughterhouses that horse offal will be discarded and therefore it will not enter the food chain.

■ POULTRY

By 12 September, the laboratory had completed a total of 5,398 analyses on 5,617 samples.

Antimicrobials

Three samples of poultry kidney were confirmed positive for residues of chlortetracycline (CTC) above the MRL of 600µg/kg. One sample of hen kidney, out of 11 analysed, contained a residue of CTC at a concentration of 1,300µg/kg. The SVS has completed its investigation into the cause of this residue. The veterinary officer concluded that cross-contamination of feed on the farm was the most likely cause. One sample of broiler kidney out of 264 analysed contained a residue of CTC at a concentration of 780µg/kg and one sample of turkey kidney out of 79 analysed contained a residue of CTC at a concentration of 860µg/kg. The SVS is carrying out follow-up investigations into the causes of these residues. Toxicological advice is that these levels do not pose a health risk to consumers.

Monensin

One sample of broiler liver, out of 182 tested, has confirmed positive for a residue of the ionophore monensin at a concentration of 25µg/kg. The investigation indicated that cross-contamination resulting from inadequate feed bin management was the likely cause of this residue.

Nicarbazin

193 samples of broiler liver have been analysed to date. Thirty-six samples have confirmed positive at concentrations between 205µg/kg and 3,810µg/kg. The SVS is investigating these residues at the farm of origin. By 12 September, investigations into 26 of these results had been completed. The investigating officers were not able to identify the cause of the residue in all cases. Possible cross-contamination of feed via the use of a single bin system was considered to be the most likely cause of the residues in the majority of these samples. In some cases the use of surplus feed transferred from another farm may have resulted in contaminated feed being fed to birds during withdrawal. The Veterinary Residues Committee's Feed subgroup met in August to consider the results and identify ways of reducing the occurrence of these residues.

■ FARMED FISH

By 12 September, 923 analyses had been completed by the laboratory on 992 samples. Seventeen samples contained residues above the Action Level. Twelve of the positives (11 trout and one salmon) are samples taken as a result of follow-up investigations into earlier positive samples.

Malachite/leucomalachite green

One sample of trout, out of 50 samples analysed, contained a confirmed residue of leucomalachite green at a concentration of 2.4µg/kg. Further investigations have been undertaken and movement restrictions have been placed on fish at the farm.

Further investigations and intensive sampling have also been undertaken following the confirmation of residues of malachite and leucomalachite green in a 2002 trout sample. Movement restrictions have been placed on fish at the farm in question and the case is being considered by Defra Legal department.

Two samples of salmon have confirmed positive for residues of malachite green and leucomalachite green at concentrations of 8.4µg/kg (malachite green) and 376µg/kg (leucomalachite green) and 4.8(malachite green) and 18.9 (leucomalachite green). Two further samples contained residues of leucomalachite green at concentrations of 2.3µg/kg and 5µg/kg. All these samples are being investigated by officers from the Fisheries Research Services and further sampling is being undertaken at the sites in question.

■ MILK

Sample collection commenced in February and 1,550 analyses have been completed on 587 samples. No positives have been confirmed.

■ EGGS

Sample collection commenced in April and 653 analyses have been completed on 318 samples. By 12 September, 13 samples had confirmed positive for the presence of lasalocid. Officers of the State Veterinary Service are investigating the cause of these residues. In two of the cases where the follow-up visits have been completed cross-contamination of the feed, either at the

feed mill or during delivery, was suspected. In the other two cases there was no evidence of the use of lasalocid on the farms concerned.

Two samples of feed, taken as part of the investigations into these residues, have confirmed positive for lasalocid at levels of 1,380µg/kg and 570µg/kg.

■ GAME

Sample collection commenced in July. Up to 12 September, 25 analyses had been completed and no positives confirmed.

Further information: Maggie Green (VMD, 01932 338324, e-mail: m.green@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

* The Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) is the maximum concentration of residue resulting from the use of a veterinary medicine that is legally permitted or recognised as acceptable in or on a food.

** The Action Level is the concentration equal to the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) where this has been set, or the Limit of Quantification where no MRL has been set. Where a substance has been entered into Annex IV of Council Regulation (EEC) 2377/90 (i.e. human consumption at any level is unsafe), any confirmed residue will be reported as in excess of the Action Level.

*** The Minimum Required Performance Limit (MRPL) sets an analytical standard which all Member States are required to meet. Commission Decision 2003/181 set levels of 0.3µg/kg and 1µg/kg for chloramphenicol and nitrofurantol metabolites respectively.

NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN RED MEAT RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2003 – 12 SEPTEMBER 2003

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level
■ 1 Hormones					
Stilbenes	Cattle	< 24	Urine	160	
	Pigs		Urine	102	
	Sheep		Urine	42	
Methyltestosterone	Pigs		Feed	17	
	Pigs		Urine	87	
	Sheep		Urine	52	
Nortestosterone	Cattle		Serum	116	
	Cattle		Urine	107	
	Sheep		Urine	93	1
Oestradiol	Cattle	Male	Serum	183	
Progesterone	Cattle	Male	Serum	227	2
Testosterone	Cattle	Female	Serum	224	2
Trenbolone	Cattle		Serum	120	
	Cattle		Urine	99	
	Pigs		Urine	78	
	Sheep		Urine	83	
	Cattle	< 24	Urine	171	
Zeranol	Pigs		Urine	77	
	Sheep		Urine	46	
■ 2 Pesticides Including PCBs					
Carbamates	Calves	< 6	Liver	28	
	Pigs		Liver	37	
	Sheep		Liver	145	

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	
Pyrethroids	Calves	< 6	Liver	40		
	Pigs		Liver	49		
	Sheep		Liver	190		
OC/PCBs	Cattle		Kidney Fat	36		
	Pigs		Kidney Fat	39		
	Sheep		Kidney Fat	68		
Organophosphorus	Cattle		Kidney Fat	136		
	Pigs		Kidney Fat	89		
	Sheep		Kidney Fat	301		
■ 3 Beta-Agonists	Calves	< 6	Liver	20		
	Cattle	< 24	Feed	277		
	Cattle	< 24	Liver	288		
	Horses		Liver	7		
	Pigs		Feed	23		
	Pigs		Liver	362		
	Sheep		Liver	263		
■ 4 Heavy Metals	Cadmium	Cattle	Kidney	5		
		Goats	Kidney	2		
		Horses	Kidney	7	6	
		Pigs	Kidney	6		
	Lead	Sheep		Kidney	8	
		Cattle		Kidney	5	
		Goats		Kidney	2	
		Horses		Kidney	7	
■ 5 Sulphonamides	Pigs		Kidney	6		
	Sheep		Kidney	8		
	Calves	< 6	Kidney	44		
	Cattle		Kidney	49		
	Pigs		Kidney	566		
■ 6 Antimicrobial Screen	Sheep		Kidney	79		
	Calves	< 6	Kidney	67		
	Cattle		Kidney	1,007		
	Goats		Kidney	5		
	Pigs		Kidney	610	1	
■ 7 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Sheep	Kidney	2,166		
		Calves	< 6	Kidney	21	
		Cattle		Feed	83	
		Cattle	< 24	Kidney	62	
		Pigs		Kidney	97	
	Dimetridazole	Sheep		Kidney	47	
		Calves	< 6	Kidney	14	
		Cattle	< 24	Kidney	37	
		Horses		Kidney	8	
		Pigs		Feed	9	
Nitrofurans	Pigs		Kidney	126		
	Sheep		Kidney	66		
	Calves	< 6	Kidney	10		
	Cattle		Feed	87		
	Cattle		Kidney	36		
	Pigs		Feed	4		
■ 8 Anthelmintics	Avermectins	Pigs	Kidney	124		
		Sheep	Kidney	60	1	
		Cattle		Liver	163	
		Goats		Liver	3	
	Benzimidazoles	Horses		Liver	8	
		Pigs		Liver	176	
		Sheep		Liver	240	
		Cattle		Liver	160	
Levamisole	Horses		Liver	8		
	Pigs		Liver	185		
	Sheep		Liver	275	3	
	Cattle		Liver	74		
	Horses		Liver	8		
	Sheep		Liver	177		

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level
■ 9 Gestagens					
Altrenogest	Pigs		Kidney Fat	76	
Gestagens	Cattle	< 24	Kidney Fat	95	
	Cattle	< 24	Serum	80	
	Sheep		Kidney Fat	45	
■ 10 NSAIDs					
	Cattle		Kidney	18	
	Horses		Blood	10	
	Pigs		Kidney	25	
	Sheep		Kidney	47	
■ 11 Coccidiostats					
Ionophores	Calves	< 6	Liver	32	
	Pigs		Liver	6	
	Sheep		Liver	230	
■ 12 Mycotoxins					
	Cattle		Liver	8	
	Pigs		Liver	7	
	Sheep		Liver	8	
■ 13 Dexamethasone/Betamethasone					
	Cattle		Liver	36	
	Pigs		Liver	22	
	Sheep		Liver	9	
■ 14 Carbadox					
	Pigs		Liver	35	
■ 15 Sedatives					
	Calves	< 6	Liver	40	
	Pigs		Liver	134	
	Sheep		Liver	49	
Carazolol	Pigs		Liver	134	
■ 16 Thyrostats					
	Cattle	< 24	Serum	44	
	Cattle	< 24	Urine	57	
	Pigs		Urine	43	
	Sheep		Urine	22	
Total				12,811	16

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN POULTRY MEAT
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2003 – 12 SEPTEMBER 2003**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level
■ 1 Hormones				
Stilbenes	Broilers	Liver	77	
	Ducks	Liver	7	
	Hens	Liver	8	
	Turkeys	Liver	30	
	Broilers	Liver	98	
Trenbolone	Ducks	Liver	7	
	Hens	Liver	6	
	Turkeys	Liver	35	
Zeranol	Broilers	Liver	100	
	Ducks	Liver	5	
	Hens	Liver	4	
	Turkeys	Liver	18	
■ 2 Pesticides Including PCBs				
Carbamates	Broilers	Liver	39	
	Ducks	Liver	7	
	Hens	Liver	2	
	Turkeys	Liver	17	
Pyrethroids	Broilers	Liver	30	
	Ducks	Liver	6	
	Hens	Liver	1	
	Turkeys	Liver	12	
OC/PCBs	Broilers	Liver	156	
	Ducks	Liver	2	
	Hens	Liver	2	
	Turkeys	Liver	21	
■ 3 Beta-Agonists				
	Broilers	Feed	126	
	Broilers	Liver	237	
	Ducks	Feed	5	
	Ducks	Liver	11	

Type of Compound\Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level
	Hens	Feed	5	
	Hens	Liver	11	
	Turkeys	Feed	32	
	Turkeys	Liver	49	
■ 4 Heavy Metals				
Cadmium	Broilers	Liver	17	
	Ducks	Liver	5	
	Hens	Liver	6	
	Turkeys	Liver	13	
Lead	Broilers	Liver	17	
	Ducks	Liver	5	
	Hens	Liver	6	
	Turkeys	Liver	13	
■ 5 Sulphonamides				
	Broilers	Kidney	71	
	Broilers	Muscle	118	
	Ducks	Kidney	4	
	Ducks	Muscle	8	
	Hens	Kidney	2	
	Hens	Muscle	5	
	Turkeys	Kidney	10	
	Turkeys	Muscle	12	
■ 6 Antimicrobial Screen				
	Broilers	Kidney	264	1
	Broilers	Muscle	456	
	Ducks	Kidney	13	
	Ducks	Muscle	18	
	Guinea Fowl	Kidney	2	
	Guinea Fowl	Muscle	1	
	Hens	Kidney	11	1
	Hens	Muscle	21	
	Turkeys	Kidney	79	1
	Turkeys	Muscle	121	
■ 7 Quinolones				
	Broilers	Kidney	92	
	Broilers	Muscle	137	
	Ducks	Kidney	5	
	Ducks	Muscle	5	
	Guinea Fowl	Kidney	1	
	Hens	Kidney	4	
	Hens	Muscle	8	
	Turkeys	Kidney	14	
	Turkeys	Muscle	17	
■ 8 Annex IV				
Chloramphenicol	Broilers	Liver	213	
	Broilers	Muscle	188	
	Ducks	Liver	10	
	Ducks	Muscle	7	
	Hens	Liver	10	
	Hens	Muscle	12	
	Turkeys	Liver	48	
	Turkeys	Muscle	40	
Dimetridazole	Broilers	Feed	121	
	Broilers	Liver	512	
	Ducks	Feed	7	
	Ducks	Liver	22	
	Hens	Feed	6	
	Hens	Liver	19	
	Turkeys	Liver	97	
Nitrofurans	Broilers	Feed	82	
	Broilers	Muscle	339	
	Ducks	Feed	3	
	Ducks	Muscle	15	
	Hens	Feed	4	
	Hens	Muscle	13	
	Turkeys	Feed	52	
	Turkeys	Muscle	51	
■ 9 Anthelmintics				
Benzimidazoles	Broilers	Liver	86	
	Ducks	Liver	11	
	Hens	Liver	9	
	Turkeys	Liver	30	

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level
Levamisole	Broilers	Liver	92	
	Ducks	Liver	11	
	Hens	Liver	7	
	Turkeys	Liver	31	
■ 10 Coccidiostats				
Ionophores	Broilers	Liver	201	1
	Hens	Liver	5	
	Turkeys	Liver	50	
Nicarbazin	Broilers	Feed	14	
	Broilers	Liver	193	36
■ 11 Mycotoxins				
	Broilers	Liver	21	
	Ducks	Liver	2	
	Hens	Liver	2	
	Turkeys	Liver	6	
Total			5,398	42

NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN FARMED FISH RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2003 – 12 SEPTEMBER 2003

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level
■ 1 Hormones					
Methyltestosterone	Salmon	Young	Muscle	6	
	Trout	Young	Muscle	5	
Nortestosterone	Salmon	Young	Muscle	2	
■ 2 Pesticides Including PCBs					
Pyrethroids	Salmon	Market	Muscle	38	
OC/PCBs	Salmon	Any	Muscle	46	
	Trout	Market	Muscle	6	
Organophosphorus	Salmon	Market	Muscle	34	
■ 3 Antimicrobial Screen	Salmon	Market	Muscle	89	
	Trout	Market	Muscle	2	
■ 4 Tetracyclines	Salmon	Market	Muscle	105	
	Trout	Market	Muscle	6	
■ 5 Quinolones	Salmon	Market	Muscle	88	
	Trout	Market	Muscle	6	
■ 6 Annex IV					
Chloramphenicol	Salmon	Any	Muscle	53	
	Trout	Market	Muscle	3	
Dimetridazole	Salmon	Market	Muscle	83	
	Trout	Market	Muscle	8	
■ 7 Anthelmintics					
Benzimidazoles	Salmon	Market	Muscle	56	
	Trout	Market	Muscle	5	
Ivermectin	Salmon	Any	Muscle	117	
	Trout	Market	Muscle	7	
Levamisole	Salmon	Market	Muscle	22	
	Trout	Market	Muscle	5	
■ 8 Mycotoxins	Salmon	Market	Muscle	5	
	Trout	Market	Muscle	5	
■ 9 Malachite Green					
Malachite Green	Trout	Any	Muscle	50	
Leucomalachite Green	Trout	Any	Muscle	50	1
Malachite Green	Salmon	Young	Muscle	47	2*
Leucomalachite Green	Salmon	Young	Muscle	47	4*
Total				899	7

*Two samples contained residues of both malachite and leucomalachite green and 2 samples contained only residues of leucomalachite green.

25 follow-up samples have been taken from 2 trout farms as part of further on-farm investigations. One of these tested positive. For residues of malachite green and leucomalachite green and 14 tested positive for residues of leucomalachite green.

NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN EGGS
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2003 – 12 SEPTEMBER 2003

Type of Compound\Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level
■ 1 Pesticides Including PCBs				
Pyrethroids	Free Range	Eggs	7	
OC/PCBs	Caged	Eggs	10	
	Free Range	Eggs	8	
	Perchery	Eggs	2	
■ 2 Antimicrobial Screen				
	Caged	Eggs	99	
	Free Range	Eggs	55	
	Perchery	Eggs	9	
■ 3 Tetracyclines				
	Caged	Eggs	30	
	Free Range	Eggs	14	
	Perchery	Eggs	3	
■ 4 Annex IV				
Chloramphenicol	Caged	Eggs	6	
	Free Range	Eggs	3	
	Perchery	Eggs	1	
Dimetridazole	Caged	Eggs	60	
	Free Range	Eggs	36	
	Perchery	Eggs	6	
Nitrofurans	Caged	Eggs	30	
	Free Range	Eggs	14	
	Perchery	Eggs	3	
■ 5 Anthelmintics				
Benzimidazoles	Free Range	Eggs	11	
■ 6 Coccidiostats				
Ionophores	Caged	Eggs	79	6
	Free Range	Eggs	46	3
	Perchery	Eggs	9	4
Nicarbazin	Caged	Eggs	70	
	Free Range	Eggs	37	
	Perchery	Eggs	5	
Total			653	13

NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN MILK
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2003 – 12 SEPTEMBER 2003

Type of Compound\Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level
■ 1 Pesticides Including PCBs				
OC/PCBs	Bovine	Milk	39	
Organophosphorus	Bovine	Milk	14	
■ 2 Heavy Metals				
Cadmium	Bovine	Milk	8	
Lead	Bovine	Milk	8	
■ 3 Sulphonamides				
	Bovine	Milk	109	
■ 4 Antimicrobial Screen				
	Bovine	Milk	394	
■ 5 Tetracyclines				
	Bovine	Milk	108	
■ 6 Quinolones				
	Bovine	Milk	171	
■ 7 Annex IV				
Chloramphenicol	Bovine	Milk	85	
Dimetridazole	Bovine	Milk	190	
■ 8 Anthelmintics				
Avermectins	Bovine	Milk	156	
Levamisole	Bovine	Milk	90	
■ 9 NSAIDs				
NSAIDs	Bovine	Milk	112	
■ 10 Mycotoxins				
	Bovine	Milk	98	
Total			1,582	0

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN GAME
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2003 – 12 SEPTEMBER 2003**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level
■ 1 Hormones Zeranol	Deer (Farm)	Liver	1	
■ 2 Pesticides Including PCBs OC/PCBs	Deer (Farm)	Kidney Fat	2	
■ 3 Beta-Agonists	Deer (Farm)	Liver	1	
■ 4 Heavy Metals Cadmium	Deer (Farm)	Muscle	3	
Lead	Deer (Farm)	Muscle	3	
■ 5 Antimicrobial Screen	Deer (Farm)	Kidney	8	
■ 6 Annex IV Dimetridazole	Deer (Farm)	Liver	2	
■ 7 Anthelmintics Ivermectin	Deer (Farm)	Liver	3	
Levamisole	Deer (Farm)	Liver	1	
■ 8 NSAIDs	Deer (Farm)	Liver	1	
Total			25	0

■ RESULTS OF NON-STATUTORY SURVEILLANCE

The non-statutory veterinary medicine residue surveillance programme covers mainly imported produce and some home-produced foods that are not part of the National Surveillance Scheme (NSS). The programme can also carry out short surveys for areas of potential concern based on intelligence received.

Non-Statutory Surveillance 2002

Rolling programme

Analyses under the 2002 programme have now been completed with 8039 analyses being carried out on 1,194 samples. Since the last report in *MAVIS 47*, a further three samples have been found to contain residues of veterinary residues above the Maximum Residue Limit/Action Level. Details of these positive samples are given below.

Fluoroquinolones

A sample of quail eggs imported from France and purchased from a retail outlet has been found to contain the fluoroquinolone, enrofloxacin, at a concentration of 150µg/kg. Fluoroquinolones are not authorised for laying birds. Toxicological advice is that at the concentration found there is unlikely to be any risk to the consumer. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) has been informed and the Chief Veterinary Officer has been asked to write to French officials to notify them of the residue. This sample had previously tested positive for sulphadimethoxine and had been notified to the Commission and the French officials.

Nitrofurans

A sample of warm water prawns, imported from Thailand and purchased from a retail outlet, was found to contain residues of the nitrofuran furazolidone AOZ metabolite at a concentration of 1.1µg/kg. Nitrofurans are in Annex IV of EC Council Regulation 2377/90. Their use in food-

producing species in the EU and in produce exported to the EU is prohibited. Toxicological advice is that it is not possible to identify a "safe" residue concentration. This result has been passed to the FSA for the issue of a Rapid Alert to the Commission. The CVO has asked officials in the country of origin to investigate how the residues have occurred and to report what steps have been taken to ensure such substances are not used in future. The Thai authorities have advised the CVO's office of the steps being taken to rectify the problems regarding the use of banned substances.

Streptomycin

A sample of Mexican honey collected at a Border Inspection Post (BIP) by Port Health Officials was found to contain streptomycin at 59µg/kg. No MRL has been set for streptomycin in honey. Previous toxicological advice is that at this concentration the residue would not be harmful to human health. This result has been passed to the FSA for the issue of a Rapid Alert. The CVO has asked officials in the country of origin to investigate this residue and report back their findings.

Retail surveys

Analyses of samples of imported warm water prawns, imported honey and cereal/cereal bars containing honey collected during January and February 2003 as part of a retail survey have now been completed. A total of 1,281 analyses were carried out on 439 samples. Since the last report in *MAVIS 47*, 15 samples have been found to be above the Maximum Residue Limit/Action Level. Details of these positive samples are given below.

Streptomycin

Eleven samples of honey imported from Mexico and two samples imported from Argentina were found to contain

residues of streptomycin at concentrations between 23µg/kg and 180µg/kg. Investigations into these positive results show that of the 11 samples from Mexico, six were found to be identical blends. The two samples from Argentina were also identical blends. Toxicological advice is that at these levels the residues would not be harmful to human health. The information has been passed to the FSA for the issue of Rapid Alerts. The CVO has asked officials in the countries of origin to investigate these residues and report back their findings.

Sulphonamides

Two samples of honey imported from Canada contained residues of sulphathiazole at concentrations of 900µg/kg and 1200µg/kg. These samples were identical blends. One sample imported from Mexico and blended with honey from Argentina contained a residue of sulphathiazole at 70µg/kg and a further sample of honey labelled, as from multiple countries, contained sulphathiazole at 150µg/kg. No MRL has been set for sulphonamides in honey. The FSA has been advised of these results. Toxicological advice is that these residues would not be harmful to human health. The CVO has written to the Canadian authorities asking them to investigate the cause of these residues and report back the outcome of any action that is taken. Letters are also being sent to the Mexican and Argentinean authorities.

Oxytetracycline

A sample of warm water prawns, imported from Ecuador, via France, contained a residue of oxytetracycline at a concentration of 340µg/kg. This information has been passed to the FSA for action. Oxytetracycline is not authorised for use in prawns but recent toxicological advice is that at the level found this residue is unlikely to pose a significant risk to human health. We have been in contact with the UK importer to obtain import documentation to forward to the CVO's office so that he can write to the authorities in the country of origin.

Further information regarding the results of the 2002 programme will be published in the Veterinary Residues Committee's *Annual Report on Surveillance for Veterinary Residues* in 2002 later this year.

Non-Statutory Surveillance 2003

Since the start of the 2003 programme in April, the Central Science Laboratory has received 774 samples. These were collected between April and September this year. The laboratory had completed 2,421 analyses by the 18 September. Since the last report in *MAVIS 47*, 35 samples contained residues above the Maximum Residue Limit/Action Level. Details of these positive samples are given below.

Nitrofurans

Sixteen samples of warm water prawns imported from Bangladesh (9), India (4), Ecuador (2) and Vietnam (1) contained residues of nitrofurans metabolites. Thirteen samples contained residues of semicarbazide at concentrations between 0.2µg/kg (indicative value) and 4.5µg/kg. Three samples contained residues of AOZ at concentrations between 0.4µg/kg (indicative value) and 26µg/kg.

Four samples of honey imported from Turkey (2), Guatemala (1) and Argentina (1) contained residues of AOZ ranging between 0.1µg/kg and 1.6µg/kg.

All of these results have been passed to the FSA for the issue of Rapid Alerts to the Commission. The CVO has asked officials in the countries of origin to investigate how these residues have occurred and to report what steps have been taken to ensure such substances are not used in future.

Streptomycin

Two samples of honey imported from Mexico and collected at a BIP were found to contain residues of streptomycin at 49µg/kg and 62µg/kg. Previous toxicological advice is that these residues would not be harmful to human health. The information has been passed to the FSA for the issue of Rapid Alerts. The CVO has asked officials in the country of origin to investigate these residues and report back their findings.

Malachite green/leucomalachite green

Three samples of salmon imported from Chile and two samples of catfish imported from Taiwan were found to contain residues of leucomalachite green, a metabolite of malachite green, at concentrations between 2.6µg/kg and 20µg/kg. All of the samples were collected at a BIP, apart from one which was purchased from a retail outlet. Malachite green has never been authorised as a veterinary medicine in the EU and should not be present in imported farmed fish. These results have been passed to the FSA for further action. The CVO has asked officials in the countries of origin to investigate these residues and report back their findings. Representatives from Defra have recently met with Chilean government officials to discuss the UK's findings and the action that has been taken to prevent further residues occurring.

Nicarbazin

Two samples of quail eggs, purchased from retail outlets, were found to contain residues of nicarbazin (dinitrocarbanalide) at concentrations of 31µg/kg and 160µg/kg. The retailers and supplier concerned have been contacted. Recent toxicological advice is that at these levels the residues are unlikely to be a significant risk to human health.

Lasalocid

Five samples of quail eggs, purchased from retail outlets, were found to contain residues of lasalocid between 41 and 900µg/kg. The retailers and supplier concerned have been contacted. The egg supplier has been asked to provide feed samples from the relevant batches for analysis. Toxicological advice is that these residues do not pose a threat to human health.

Chloramphenicol

A sample of honey, imported from Tanzania and collected by a BIP, contained a confirmed residue of chloramphenicol. The concentration detected is below the Minimum Required Performance Level (MRPL) of 0.3µg/kg. Chloramphenicol is in Annex IV of EC Council Regulation 2377/90 and therefore its use in food-producing species is prohibited. The FSA and CVO have been notified.

NON-STATUTORY SURVEILLANCE RESULTS 2002 PROGRAMME SURVEY RESULTS

Matrix	Analyte	No. of samples analysed	MRL/Action Level where set µg/kg	No. of samples above Action Level
Cereal/bar	Chloramphenicol	41	Not set	
Honey	Chloramphenicol	200	Not set	5
	Streptomycin	200	Not set	13
	Sulphonamides	200	Not set	
Prawn	Chloramphenicol	150	Not set	
	Nitrofurans	189	Not set	18
	Quinolones	151	300 oxolinic	
	Tetracyclines	150	Not set	1
Salmon	Malachite green/ leucomalachite green	134	Not set	6
Trout	Malachite green/ leucomalachite green	34	Not set	

NON-STATUTORY SURVEILLANCE ROLLING PROGRAMME RESULTS APRIL 2002 – JULY 2003

Matrix	Analyte	No. of samples analysed	MRL/Action Level where set µg/kg	No. of samples above Action Level
Baby food chicken	Antimicrobial screen	50	Not set	
	Fluoroquinolones	52	Not set	
	Lasalocid	50	Not set	
	Nicarbazin	50	Not set	
	Sulphonamides	52	Not set	
	Tetracyclines	52	Not set	
Baby food lamb	Antimicrobial screen	50	Not set	
	Fluoroquinolones	50	Not set	
	Organophosphates	50	Not set	
	Pyrethroids	45	Not set	
	Tetracyclines	50	Not set	
Baby food pork	Antimicrobial screen	50	Not set	
	Fluoroquinolones	50	Not set	
	Sulphonamides	50	Not set	
	Tetracyclines	50	Not set	
Imported bacon	Antimicrobial screen	136	Various	
	Carbadox	136	Not set	
	Dimetridazole/ronidazole	140	Not set	
	Fluoroquinolones	141	100 (total)	
	β-agonists	136	Not set	
	Sulphonamides	141	100 (total)	
	Tetracyclines	140	100	
	Tranquillisers	137	100 azaperone	
Imported honey	Antimicrobial screen	100	Not set	2
	Cadmium	105	1,000	
	Chloramphenicol	100	Not set	1
	Lead	105	1,000	
	Organochlorines/PCBs	83	Various/Not Set	
Imported honey	Organophosphates	105	100 coumafos	1
	Pyrethroids	101	Not set	
	Streptomycin	100	Not set	26
	Tetracyclines	100	Not set	
Imported rabbit	Antimicrobial screen	36	Various	3
	Chloramphenicol	37	Not set	3
	Dimetridazole/ronidazole	37	Not set	
	Fluoroquinolones	37	100 (total)	
	Ionophores	37	Not set	
	Organochlorines/PCB	37	Various/Not Set	6
	Tetracyclines	37	100	

Matrix	Analyte	No. of samples analysed	MRL/Action Level where set µg/kg	No. of samples above Action Level
Imported raw beef	Antimicrobial screen	152	Various	
	Dimetridazole/ronidazole	150	Not set	
	Fluoroquinolones	151	100 (total)	
	Ivermectin	150	Not set	
	β-agonists	150	Not set	
	Trenbolone	151	Not set	
Imported raw chicken	Antimicrobial screen	175	Various	
	Benzimidazoles	112	50 flubendazole	
	Chloramphenicol	175	Not set	
	Dimetridazole/ronidazole	175	Not set	
	Fluoroquinolones	175	100 (total)	
	Furazolidone	174	Not set	4
	Ionophores	100	Not set	
	Lasalocid	101	Not set	
	Nicarbazin	104	200	
Pyrethroids	100	Various		
Imported raw lamb	Antimicrobial screen	69	Various	
	Ionophores	60	Not set	
	Organochlorines/PCBs	68	Various/Not set	22
	Organophosphates	69	Various	
	Pyrethroids	60	Various	
	Tetracyclines	69	100	
Imported raw pork	Antimicrobial screen	74	Various	
	Carbadox	74	Not set	
	Dimetridazole/ronidazole	74	Not set	
	Fluoroquinolones	74	100 (total)	
	Furazolidone	74	Not set	
	Streptomycin/ Dihydrostreptomycin	74	500	
	Tranquilisers	74	100 azaperone	
Imported raw turkey	Antimicrobial screen	59	Various	
	Benzimidazoles	50	50 flubendazole	
	Chloramphenicol	59	Not set	
	Dimetridazole/ronidazole	59	Not set	
	Fluoroquinolones	59	100 (total)	
	Furazolidone	59	Not set	
	Ionophores	50	Not set	
	Lasalocid	51	Not set	
Imported salmon	Antimicrobial screen	32	Various	
	Avermectins	30	100 emamectin	
	Diflubenzuron/Teflubenzuron	42	500/1,000	
	Dimetridazole/ronidazole	30	Not set	
	Florfenicol	30	1,000	
	Malachite green/ leucomalachite green	31	Not set	3
	Organochlorines/PCBs	31	Various/Not Set	15
	Pyrethroids	30	Various	
	Quinolones	30	300 oxolinic	
Imported trout	Diflubenzuron/Teflubenzuron	18	500/1,000	
	Dimetridazole/ronidazole	31	Not set	
	Florfenicol	31	1,000	
	Malachite green/ leucomalachite green	20	Not set	
	Organochlorines/PCBs	20	Various/Not Set	20
	Pyrethroids	30	Various	
	Quinolones	31	300 oxolinic	
Quail eggs	Antimicrobial screen	38	Not set	1
	Dimetridazole/ronidazole	36	Not set	6
	Fluoroquinolones	36	Not set	1
	Lasalocid	26	Not set	6
	Nicarbazin	37	Not set	14

Matrix	Analyte	No. of samples analysed	MRL/Action Level where set µg/kg	No. of samples above Action Level
Warm water prawns	Antimicrobial screen	113	Various	
	Chloramphenicol	112	Not set	1
	Furazolidone	112	Not set	15
	Organochlorines/PCBs	93	Not set	28
	Quinolones	100	Not set	
	Streptomycin	101	Not set	

NON-STATUTORY SURVEILLANCE RESULTS 1 APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2003

Matrix	Analyte	No. of samples analysed	MRL/Action Level where set µg/kg	No. of samples above Action Level
Imported farmed fish	Avermectins	68	100	
	Malachite green/ leucomalachite green	104	Not set	5
	Quinolones	89	300 (oxolinic)	
Imported honey	Antimicrobial Screen	34	Not set	
	Chloramphenicol	52	Not set	1
	Nitrofurans	52	Various	5
	Pyrethroids	14	Not set	
	Streptomycin	31	Not set	2
Imported raw beef	Avermectins	102	Not set	
	β-agonists	154	Not set	
	Trenbolone	154	Not set	
	Zeranol	154	Not set	
Imported raw chicken	Antimicrobial Screen	108	Various	
	Chloramphenicol	151	Not set	
	Clopidol	152	Not set	
	Fluoroquinolones	130	100 (total)	
	Nicarbazin	98	200	
	Nitrofurans	152	Not set	1
Quail eggs	Antimicrobial Screen	15	Not set	
	Dimetridazole/ronidazole	18	Not set	
	Lasalocid	15	Not set	5
	Nicarbazin	15	Not set	2
Warm water prawns	Antimicrobial Screen	140	Various	
	Chloramphenicol	140	Not set	
	Nitrofurans	139	Not set	16
	Quinolones	140	Not set	

**MARKETING AUTHORISATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE MARKETING AUTHORISATIONS FOR
VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS REGULATIONS 1994 GAZETTED BETWEEN
30 MAY 2003 – 25 AUGUST 2003**

Company	Vm Number	Product Name	Legal Category
Ancare (UK) Ltd	13158/4004	Oxfencare Sc	PML
Arnolds Veterinary Products Ltd	01732/4123	Prednisilone 5mg	POM
Bayer Plc	00010/4134	Advantage Large Cats and Pet Rabbits	POM
Bio-Logix Laboratories Ltd	20118/4000	Armitage Pet Care Flea Shampoo for Dogs	GSL
	20118/4001	Hyperdrug Veterinary Flea & Tick Drops	GSL
	20118/4002	Armitage Pet Care Flea and Tick Drops	GSL
	20118/4003	Zodiac Flea and Tick for Dogs	GSL
	20118/4005	Johnsons 4Fleas Powder for Cats & Dogs	GSL
Dahi Animal Health (UK) Ltd	16828/4000	Anipryl 2mg Tablets For Dogs	POM
	16828/4001	Anipryl 5mg Tablets For Dogs	POM
	16828/4002	Anipryl 10mg Tablets For Dogs	POM
	16828/4003	Anipryl 15mg Tablets For Dogs	POM
	16828/4004	Anipryl 30mg Tablets For Dogs	POM
Genitrix Ltd	19886/4000	Genitrix Anti-Flatulence Tablets	GSL
	19886/4001	Genitrix Diarrhoea Tablets	GSL
Intervet UK Ltd	01708/4494	Canigen Rabies	POM
Janssen Cilag Ltd	00242/4053	Coxicure	PML
Merial Animal Health Ltd	08327/4207	Avinew	POM
Mr H I Moulds and Mrs S J Moulds	20205/4002	Armitage Pet Care Flea & Tick Drops (45)	GSL
	20205/4003	Hartz Control Pet Care System One Spot Flea & Tick Remedy for Dogs (45)	GSL
Pfizer Ltd	00057/4221	Lectade Small Animal	GSL
Vétoquinol (UK) Ltd	08007/4109	Marbocyl P 5mg	POM
	08007/4110	Marbocyl P 20mg	POM
	08007/4111	Marbocyl P 80mg	POM
Vita (Europe) Ltd	17017/4002	Apiguard Gel	GSL

The following tables list authorised variations which may affect the use of the product:

VARIATIONS APPROVED: 30 MAY 2003 – 25 AUGUST 2003

Company	Product Name	Brief Details
Arnolds Veterinary Products Ltd	Equipalazone Powder Felimazole	Safety Warnings (Target Species) Shelf Life extended
Battle Hayward & Bower Ltd	Paracide Plus	Product composition
Bayer (UK) Ltd	Baytril Tablets 15mg Bayer Dog Wormer Tablets Tablets Bayer Dog Wormer Tablets	MA/ATC Holder - Address/Name Product name changed to Drontal Plus Flavour Composition (Product)
Beaphar UK Ltd	Johnson's Flea Collar for Cats.	Product name changed to Pet Star Cat Flea Collar
Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd	Ventipulmin Granules Ventipulmin Syrup	Modification to Primary Pack Modification to Primary Pack
Diversey Ltd	Chlorhexidine Teat Dip/Spray	Change to name of MA Holder
Diverseylever Ltd	Deosan Super Iodip Star Teat Ex	Change to name of MA Holder Change to name of MA Holder
Eco Animal Health Ltd	Ecotel 2.5% Oral Drench	Modification to Primary Pack
Eli Lilly & Co Ltd	Apralan G200 Tylan G100 Tylan G50 Premix Apralan G100 Tylan G20 Tylan G250 Pulmotil G100 Premix Apralan G20	Additional Pack Type Additional Pack Type Additional Pack Type Additional Pack Type Additional Pack Type Additional Pack Type Additional Pack Type Additional Pack Type
Fort Dodge Animal Health	Duphacycline LA Duphacycline LA Duphacycline LA Duphacycline LA Equest Oral Gel Duphacycline LA	Withdrawal Period (Decrease) Withdrawal Period (Increase) Withdrawal Period (Increase) Withdrawal Period (Increase) Amendment of Product Information Withdrawal Period (Increase)
Intervet Uk Ltd	Unisolve Taktic Taktic Nobilis Gumboro D78 Live Nobilis IB H120 Nobilis IB MA5 Nobilis ND Hitchner Nobilis ND Clone 30 Live Nobilis MA5+clone 30 Nobilis Marek THV Lyo Nobilis TRT Live Nobilis AE 1143 Taktic Taktic Porcovac Plus Nobilis Gumboro 228E Receptal	Dosage Particulars Withdrawal Period (Increase) Withdrawal Period (Decrease) Additional assembler of the product Additional assembler of the product Additional assembler of the product Additional assembler of the product Additional assembler of the product Additional assembler of the product Additional assembler of the product Additional assembler of the product Additional assembler of the product Withdrawal Period (Increase) Withdrawal Period (Increase) Shelf Life extended Additional assembler of the product Additional Pack Type
Janssen Cilag Ltd	Telmin Paste Ripercol Pour On Ripercol Pour On Flubenol Easy Paste Flubenol Easy Furexel Paste	Withdrawal Period (Increase) Dosage Particulars Dosage Particulars Legal Category change Legal Category change Change to name and address of MA Holder

Norbrook Laboratories Limited	Norixin Injection Oxycare 20 La Tri Lyte Plus Norodine Bolus Lenticillin Injection Econopen Injection Bovaclox Dc Xtra Econopen Injection Bovaclox Dry Cow Oxycare 20 La Combisyn Tablets 50mg Combisyn Tablets 250mg	Additional Pack Size Withdrawal Period (Increase) Change of name and address of distributor Withdrawal Period (Decrease) Withdrawal Period (Increase) Withdrawal Period (Increase) Withdrawal Period (Increase) Withdrawal Period (Increase) Withdrawal Period (Increase) Withdrawal Period (Increase) Additional Pack Type Additional Pack Type
Novartis Animal Health Uk Ltd	Fortekor 2.5	Shelf Life extended
Pfizer Ltd	Lectade Lectade Small Animal Canovel Palatable Wormer Tablets	Indications (Deleted) Indications (Deleted) Product composition
Pfizer Ltd & Central Research Division	Copprite 24g	Product composition
Pharmacia Animal Health Ltd	Chloromycetin V Redidrops Excenel Sterile Powder 4g Antirobe Capsules 150mg Arquel V Granules Hylartil Vet	Additional distributor of the Product Additional distributor of the Product Additional distributor of the Product Additional distributor of the Product Additional distributor of the Product
Schering Plough Ltd	Coopers Ectoforce Sheep Dip Coopers Ectoforce Sheep Dip Ceporex Injection Ceporex Injection	Shelf Life extended Modification of the primary pack Target Species - Deletion Withdrawal Period (Increase)
The Bob Martin Co	Bob Martin Anti Flatulence Tablets Bob Martin Diarrhoea Tablets	Change to name of MA Holder Change to name of MA Holder
Vétoquinol (uk) Ltd	Tecvax Chlamydia Cefaseptin 600mg Tecvax Chlamydia	Product Name changed to CEVAC CHLAMYDOPHILA Shelf Life extended Change of distributor of the Product

**EXPIRED MARKETING AUTHORISATIONS GAZETTED BETWEEN
30 MAY 2003 – 25 AUGUST 2003**

Company	Vm Number	Product Name
Eli Lilly & Co Ltd	00006/4110	Brietal
Novartis Animal Health Uk Ltd	12501/4105	Youngs Vector

**■ AMENDMENT TO EXPIRED MARKETING AUTHORISATIONS –
MAVIS 47**

Please note the product Pep 2% Powder Vm 01596/4277, MA holder Fort Dodge Animal Health was noted in the July 2003 edition of MAVIS as being expired. This was incorrect and this information should be disregarded. The Marketing Authorisation for this product is still current.