

MAVIS

MARKETING AUTHORISATION VETERINARY INFORMATION SERVICE

EDITION 62 – APRIL 2007

■ PROSECUTIONS

On 5 January at Worksop Magistrates Court, Mr David Thomas of Misterton, Doncaster pleaded guilty to nine offences under the 2005 Veterinary Medicines Regulations. Eight offences related to the unlawful possession of Flugesil, Ilium Nabudone, Ilium Syntocin, Deltazone Equine, Clavulox, Galaxy DA2PPv and two counts against Unicillin LA, all are considered to be Veterinary Medicinal Products for which no UK marketing authorisation had been granted. The ninth charge related to possession of Arquel V Granules, a Prescription Only Medicine that was supplied to him otherwise than in accordance with a prescription from a veterinary surgeon. Mr Thomas was sentenced on 8 March and received a 12 month conditional discharge and ordered to pay £1,200 in costs.



CONTENTS

News	2
Licensing	4
Enforcement	14
Antimicrobial Resistance	14
Suspected Adverse Reaction Surveillance Scheme	15
Veterinary Products Committee	16
Residues Controls and Monitoring	18
Marketing Authorisations	35

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



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

The Veterinary Medicines Directorate
Woodham Lane, New Haw, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 3LS
Tel: (01932) 336911 Fax: (01932) 336618
web: www.vmd.gov.uk
e-mail: postmaster@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk



ASSURING THE SAFETY, QUALITY AND EFFICACY
OF VETERINARY MEDICINES

■ THE VETERINARY MEDICINES REGULATIONS 2007: FORMAL PUBLIC CONSULTATION

On 5 March 2007 a formal consultation package was published for the 2007 Veterinary Medicines Regulations. It is intended that the Regulations will come into force on 1 October 2007 and will replace the current Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2006.

Consultees are invited to consider the amendments, including the proposals for the registration of veterinary practices for the supply of veterinary medicinal products, the implementation of the POM exemption criteria and the essential substances for horses into UK Legislation.

The consultation package includes a draft of the amended Regulations with the proposed changes highlighted, together with a clean copy, the 27 associated guidance notes and a Partial Regulatory Impact Assessment. As well as comments on specific aspects of the proposals, we would welcome details of any anticipated increase or reduction in costs, benefits or burdens associated with the proposed changes to the Regulations. We would also welcome proposals for any additional guidance. Comments should reach Lea Reynolds by 28 May 2007, although earlier comments will be welcome.

The package is available on the VMD website www.vmd.gov.uk under "Consultations/Current". Alternatively, a CD-ROM or paper version is available on request from **Lea Reynolds (VMD, 01932 338321, e-mail: l.reynolds@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk)**. Due to the large volume of documents and the consequential costs, our preferred choice would be to provide them electronically. If this is not possible, one paper copy will be provided to each organisation requesting it.

We will also be holding an open meeting on 30 May to discuss the outcome of the consultation. Please contact Lea Reynolds to book places. Places will be available on a first come first served basis and as the consultation group is quite large, please limit your nominations to a maximum of two from your organisation.

For any questions regarding the Veterinary Medicines Regulations please contact Caroline Povey (VMD, 01932 338319, e-mail c.povey@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk) or Jo Cawthorne (VMD, 01932 338317, e-mail j.cawthorne@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk)

■ LIQUID FEED FOR PIGS

The VMD is preparing draft guidance for vets and farmers on the oral medication of pigs that are fed via a liquid feed system. Comments are being invited from interested parties.

Details can be found on our website www.vmd.gov.uk under "Publications/MAVIS/General.htm".

■ UNITED KINGDOM AND AUSTRALIA SIGN AGREEMENT TO FACILITATE CO-OPERATION ON VETERINARY MEDICINES REGULATIONS

The Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) and the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), have signed an agreement which will allow information and expertise to be shared between the two countries.

The Chief Executive of the VMD Professor Steve Dean and Dr Joe Smith the Chief Executive of the APVMA have signed the agreement, which will improve the co-operation between these two Authorities.

The agreement will aid the exchange of information in areas such as the licensing of veterinary medicines and pharmacovigilance.

The agreement is a positive step that is expected to provide benefits to both organisations.

■ STAFF CHANGES

- Luke Wakefield was successful at a recent interview and started in his new post in the Information Technology team on 15 January.
- Scott Price was successful at a recent interview and started in his new post in the Immunological team on 1 March.
- Emily Unsworth left the VMD on 5 March to take up a position in the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA).
- Following maternity leave, Julia McNab, Quality Assessor and Jenny Poulter, Ecotoxicologist, returned to their posts in the Pharmaceuticals and Feed Additives team on 5 March.
- Martin Ilott has taken extended leave to complete his 'Run Across America' and expected back 5 June. Martin is hoping to raise money for Thames Hospicecare and his progress can be tracked on www.runxusa.info. We all wish him a safe and successful journey. In his absence Anna-Maria Brady has taken up the post of Head of the Immunological team on 28 March.
- Suzanne McGiven reverts back to her post in Information Management on 23 April, as Caroline Povey and Jo Cawthorne return from maternity leave in the Legislation team.

■ UK PUBLIC ASSESSMENT REPORTS, UKPARS

UKPARs published between 21 December 2006 and 2 March 2007

Route of Authorisation	Product	Date Published
<u>National</u>		
	Drontal Plus	9 January 2007
	Bayer Cat Wormer Tablets	11 January 2007
	Paramectin Drench 0.85%w/v Oral Solution	11 January 2007
	Cevac Transmune	23 January 2007
	Vetivex 11 Solution for Infusion	14 February 2007
	Alfaxan 100mg/ml Solution for Injection	16 February 2007
<u>Mutual Recognition</u>		
UK CMS	Aquavac Vibrio Oral	8 January 2007
UK CMS	Aquavac Vibrio Immersion & Injection	9 January 2007
UK RMS	TorvacRSV/BVD	9 January 2007
UK CMS	Baycox Bovis 50mg/ml Oral Suspension	2 February 2007
UK CMS	Noromectin Premix 0.6g/100g Premix for medicated feedingstuff for swine	26 February 2007
UK CMS	Zitac vet 100mg	26 February 2007
UK CMS	Zitac vet 200mg	26 February 2007
UK CMS	Zitac vet 50mg	26 February 2007
<u>Centralised</u>		
Via link to EMEA website	Cerenia	14 February 2007
	Covenia 80mg/ml Powder and Solvent for Solution for Injection for Dogs and Cats	14 February 2007
	Equilis Prequenza	14 February 2007
	Equilis Prequenza Te	14 February 2007
	Equilis Te	14 February 2007
	Flexicam 1.5mg/ml Oral Solution for Dogs	14 February 2007
	Metacam 0.5mg Oral Suspension for Dogs	14 February 2007
	Metacam 1.0mg Chewable Tablets for Dogs	14 February 2007
	Metacam 2.5mg Chewable Tablets for Dogs	14 February 2007
	Nobils Influenza H5N2 Emulsion for Injection	14 February 2007
	Poulvac Flufend H5N3 RG Vaccine	14 February 2007
	Prac-Tic Spot-On Solution for Dogs	14 February 2007
	Yarvitan 5mg/ml Oral Solution for Dogs	14 February 2007

We would appreciate feedback on the UKPAR web pages and product scientific discussions. Please e-mail Abigail Seager a.seager@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk with any comments you may have.

LICENSING

■ SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS (SPCs) – INTRODUCTION OF SPC TEMPLATES FOR NATIONALLY AUTHORISED PRODUCTS

The purpose of this article is to bring Marketing Authorisation Holders' (MAHs) attention to the new SPC templates, which were introduced in February 2007.

The VMD has created two templates (pharmaceutical and immunological) for MAHs to use when preparing an SPC. This will help ensure a consistent approach and presentation of the SPC document, therefore improving the presentation of SPCs on the VMD's eSPC website. The templates have been drafted based on the Notice to Applicants' SPC guidelines, which are available on the EMEA website.

The templates are available on the VMD website www.vmd.gov.uk under "Industry Information/Applications Page/Guidance Documents/Templates" in Word format, so that MAHs can download them. The gridlines should make text entry easier and ensure consistent formatting. The gridlines do not appear on printed documents, but will be visible on the version published on the VMD eSPC website.

We would strongly encourage all MAHs to use the templates when preparing an SPC, although use of the templates is not a mandatory requirement. Please note that the templates reflect the SPC requirements under the Veterinary Medicines Regulations, therefore, use of the templates is restricted to applications which include an SPC presented in the new format only.

Further information: *Natalie Shilling (VMD, 01932 33845, e-mail: n.shilling@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).*

■ UPDATING OF THE eSPC WEBSITE FOLLOWING THE CONCLUSION OF A NATIONAL APPLICATION PROCEDURE

In March 2005 the VMD implemented a revised electronic Summary of Product Characteristics (eSPC) checking procedure, to ensure that the eSPC website was updated in a timely manner following the conclusion of a national application procedure. The procedure covers new applications (prior to issue of the authorisation documentation), as well as variations and renewals (following issue of the authorisation documentation).

The checking procedure requires applicants to submit revised eSPCs within 30 days of the end of the application process; eSPCs should match the version sent to the applicant exactly.

In order that we can meet our obligations to publish this information within a timely fashion we are introducing a default system whereby the VMD will create an eSPC, or amend the current version of an eSPC, on behalf of applicants in cases where we do not receive a company version within the 30 day deadline, or other deadline previously agreed between the VMD and applicant. Where this is necessary we will inform the company we have done this and provide them with a copy of the approved, finalised version.

The new default system was introduced on 2 April 2007 for all applications received after 1 April 2006. We firmly believe this will not cause a problem for applicants because, in our experience, we receive very few queries from MAHs about the proposed eSPC following an application procedure.

It would be useful if MAHs used the new SPC templates when preparing their eSPCs; further information is available in the article entitled, "Summary of Product Characteristics (SPCs) – Introduction of SPC templates for nationally authorised products".

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

■ SUBMISSION OF MOCK-UPS FOR EU PROCEDURES

In order to expedite the issue of Marketing Authorisations (MA), following either a Mutual Recognition (MR) or Decentralised (DC) procedure (or subsequent renewal or variation procedure), the VMD has introduced new deadlines for the submission of revised mock-ups.

Marketing Authorisation Holders (MAHs) should submit mock-ups within 30 days from the end of the application procedure; if MAHs are unable to meet this deadline they should contact the VMD and request an extension of a further 60 days. If mock-ups are not received within the maximum 90 day deadline, the VMD will issue the relevant authorisation documentation with a condition that the MAH must submit a variation, so that the VMD can assess the proposed mock-ups, prior to any marketing of the product. The variation will be a national Type IB (f) and will be charged for accordingly.

Further information: *Sandra Russell (VMD, 01932 338439, e-mail: s.russell@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).*

■ DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS FOR GENERIC PRODUCTS

The purpose of this article is to inform Marketing Authorisation Holders of the data requirements for applications submitted under Article 13(1) of Directive 2001/82/EC, as amended by 2004/82/EC, i.e. applications for generic products. This is to facilitate their validation. It applies to national applications and applications which use the Mutual Recognition or Decentralised Procedure.

Data requirements

In accordance with Notice to Applicants, for applications submitted under Article 13(1), the applicant should submit complete administrative and quality data along with appropriate safety and efficacy data where applicable.

All sections and sub-sections of the dossier should be addressed, either by submission of data or by giving a justification for its absence. No section should be left blank. A guide to requirements follows but applicants should note that, due to the complexity of some applications, not all situations can be covered in this table:

PART I (Administrative) - Full data

PART II (Quality) - Full data

Part III A (User Safety)

Part III.A.1 - Full data

Part III.A.2 - Data can be omitted if bioequivalence has been demonstrated but a justification must be included (which also addresses residues if the product is for a food producing species).

Part III.A.3 - Data can be omitted if bioequivalence has been demonstrated but a justification must be included.

Part III.A.4 - Data can be omitted if bioequivalence has been demonstrated but a justification must be included which addresses the excipients and formulation.

Part III.A.5 - A user risk assessment.

Part III.A.6 (Environmental safety) - An environmental risk assessment¹.

Part III B (Consumer safety) - Details of the product.

- For non-injectable products: data can be omitted if bioequivalence has been demonstrated but a justification must be included.
- For injectable products (not administered intravenously): residues depletion data including analytical methods and their validation.

PART IV (Efficacy)

Part IV I A - Data can be omitted if bioequivalence has been demonstrated but a justification must be included.

If bioequivalence studies have not been conducted, a justification for exemption must be included.

Part IV I B - Data can be omitted if bioequivalence has been demonstrated but a justification must be included.

If the composition of the proposed and reference products are different with reference to their excipients, safety and local tolerance studies, if relevant, must be submitted or a justification for their absence.

Part IV I C - Data can be omitted if bioequivalence has been demonstrated but a justification must be included.

Part IV II - A bioequivalence study or a justification for its absence.

Data can be omitted if bioequivalence has been demonstrated but a justification must be included.

Suggested text if data have been omitted from any sections of Parts III and IV

"This application has been submitted in accordance with Article 13(1) of Directive 2001/82/EC, as amended by 2004/82/EC, and has been demonstrated to be 'generic' on the basis of <applicant to add the grounds for this>. Therefore, the results of <applicant to add details of omitted studies> have not been submitted."

EXPERT REPORTS

Expert reports should:

- summarise the relevant part of the dossier.
- give a critical evaluation of the data contained within the dossier or a justification for its absence.

Expert reports are not viewed as a substitute for a dossier.

As a full Part II is required, the expert report should follow the usual format.

The expert reports for Parts III and IV should focus on the following:

PART III (Safety) and PART IV (Efficacy) - Claims or warnings in the SPC which are not known or inferred from the SPC of the reference product should be justified.

The information provided regarding the excipients and formulation and the relevance to safety and efficacy.

PART III (Safety) - The grounds for claiming bioequivalence and justification for omitting toxicity and residues studies.

An evaluation of the proposed user warnings.

A critical appraisal of the environmental risk assessment.

For injectable products (i/m and s/c), an evaluation of injection site residues.

An evaluation of the proposed withdrawal periods.

PART IV (Efficacy) - The grounds for claiming bioequivalence.

An evaluation of the bioequivalence study (studies) or of the justification for its omission (with reference to the following guideline: EMEA/CVMP/016/00).

¹ For further information on what such an assessment entails please contact Alex Tait on 01932 338391.

Further information: Validation Assessors (can be contacted via the VMD's main switchboard on 01932 336911).

■ e-FORECASTING OF APPLICATION SUBMISSIONS

Since the introduction of the VMD's electronic submission forecasting and response progressing scheme last summer, we have received a number of suggestions related to further improving delivery of the form. From this feedback, it was clear that sending the form as an attachment was causing problems and that companies would find it useful to be able to obtain a copy of the "application and response submission forecast" form from our website.

The form is now available through our website under applications page.

The new system has helped improve the accuracy of the information held by the VMD. This information is held in commercial confidence and is used to help ensure the necessary resources are available when your application arrives at the VMD.

Further information: *Chris Bassett (VMD, 01932 338434, e-mail: c.bassett@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).*

■ ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION REQUESTED FOR APPLICATIONS FOR GENERIC PRODUCTS/ 'HYBRIDS', SUBMITTED UNDER THE MUTUAL RECOGNITION AND DECENTRALISED PROCEDURES

The purpose of this article is to ask Marketing Authorisation Holders to provide additional documentation for applications which use the Mutual Recognition or Decentralised Procedure, which are submitted under:

- Article 13(1) of Directive 2001/82/EC, as amended by 2004/82/EC, i.e. applications for generic products.
- Article 13(3) of Directive 2001/82/EC, as amended by 2004/82/EC, i.e. so called 'hybrid applications'.

You are asked to provide this additional documentation when the reference product is authorised in more than one Member State. We would ask that it be submitted when the UK is the Reference Member State (RMS) or is a Concerned Member State (CMS).

The purpose of this documentation is to facilitate validation and the subsequent progression of the application through the procedure.

With immediate effect, the VMD requests that applicants include a table in which the proposed SPC, and the SPC of the reference product in the RMS and each CMS, are summarised. The following information should be included in the table:

- Dosage form
- Strength
- Species
- Contra-indications
- Environmental warnings.

- For each species:
 - route(s) of administration
 - indications
 - dose and duration of treatment for each indication
 - withdrawal period (where relevant).

Further information: *Validation Assessors (can be contacted via the VMD's main switchboard on 01932 336911).*

■ PUBLISHED STANDARDS FOR LICENSING WORK 2007/2008

The following published standards relate to target 1 of the VMD Business Plan:

“To authorise veterinary medicines according to legislative requirements and published standards, and monitor reports of suspected adverse reactions to identify emerging trends and take proportionate action”.

The individual targets each have a number of key performance indicators (KPI), for target 1 these are:

1. Provide scientific assurance that the benefits of authorisation outweigh the potential risks to human, animal and environmental safety by assessing data and information provided in support of applications.
2. Ensure that the quality of authorisation documentation issued by the VMD meets published standards.

3. Identify changes in the patterns of adverse reactions from pharmacovigilance data and take proportionate action.
4. To ensure the continued quality of veterinary medicines by regular inspection of manufacturers to the principles of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and by taking proportionate corrective action when deficiencies are identified.

This document sets out for each of the above KPIs the standards to which the VMD will operate. The VMD will monitor progress against these targets on a monthly basis for internal reporting purposes. At the end of the year the results against these standards will be published. The way in which this information will be presented in MAVIS is detailed at the end of this document.

KPI 1) Provide scientific assurance that the benefits of authorisation outweigh the potential risks to human, animal and environmental safety by assessing data and information provided in support of applications.

Timescales

Application type and details of target	% completed by stated target date	Performance
<p>EU Procedures – centralised, MRL, decentralised and mutual recognition Assess and process against agreed timetables and in accordance with timetables set out in the best practice guides.</p> <p>(Note: If another Authority fails to adhere to the agreed timetable and this has a knock-on effect on the ability of the VMD to meet the later stages of the originally agreed timetable, then this will not be counted as a VMD failure to meet the timetable.)</p>	100% <100%	Excellent Unacceptable
<p>National MAs, including MAPIs for nationally authorised products Assess and process applications and send a complete initial list of questions within 90 calendar days of accepting a valid application.</p> <p>Either sign off or request further information or refer to the VPC for advice within 120 clock days.</p> <p>Sign-off and issue all applications within 210 clock days.</p>	>90% 80-90% <80%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
<p>MAPIs for MR products and Copy-cats Assess and process applications and send a complete initial list of questions within 75 days of accepting a valid application.</p> <p>Either sign off or request further information or refer to the VPC for advice within 120 clock days.</p> <p>Determine all applications within 210 clock days.</p>	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
	100% <100%	Effective Acceptable

Application type and details of target	% completed by stated target date	Performance
National Variations		
Type IA Complete assessment of Type IA variations and inform the applicant of our decision within 14 days of receipt of an application.		
Type IB Admin variations To check and issue applications within 30 days of accepting a valid application.		
Type IB Complete initial assessment and sign off the application, if there are no questions within 30 days of accepting a valid application. Sign off within 30 days of receipt of a complete response.	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Harmonisation variations Sign-off within 60 days of accepting a valid application.		
Type II Complete initial assessment, and sign off the application if there are no questions, within 60 days of accepting a valid application. Sign off within 60 days of receipt of a complete response.		
National Renewals		
Full and conditional Complete initial assessment within 90 days of accepting a valid application and sign off within 180 clock days.	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Administrative Sign off within 30 days of accepting a valid application.		
Batch Release (immunologicals only)		
To check requests and issue certificates or inform the applicant of the decision within 15 days of receipt of an application.	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Autogenous vaccine authorisations and Non-Food Animal Blood Bank Authorisations (NFABBAs), and subsequent variations to these authorisations		
Assess applications within 45 clock days of accepting a valid application.	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
ATCs		
Validate applications within 5 days of receipt of an application and for those that pass validation sign these off as follows:		
Type A applications within 30 days of receipt	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Type B applications within 50 clock days of receipt and to issue relevant documentation within 5 days of sign-off.		
Specific Batch Control (pharmaceuticals)		
Validate applications within 3 days of receipt. To initially assess applications and sign-off the application if there are no questions, within 10 days of accepting a valid application and if applicable to assess any response to questions within 10 days of receipt of a response and to issue relevant documentation within 3 days of sign off.	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Validation/Issue		
Validate - National applications excluding ATCs, specific batch control and batch release within 10 days of receipt.	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Issue – National and EU applications and to issue relevant documentation within 10 days of sign off ¹ .		

Application type and details of target	% completed by stated target date	Performance
<p>UK Public Assessment Reports² For all products authorised after 30 October 2005, make publicly available via the VMD internet: Module 1 (SPC):</p> <p>- New MAs: within 30 days of issue. - Varied/renewed SPCs: within 30 days of receipt of the final revised eSPC.</p> <p>Module 2 (public assessment report) within 120 days of MA issue.</p> <p>Module 3 (steps taken after authorisation) within 60 days of issue of variation or renewal or receipt of revised eSPC where necessary.</p>	<p>>97-100% 92-97% <92%</p>	<p>Excellent Effective Unacceptable</p>

Standards

Assessments will be conducted by suitably qualified and trained staff who will undertake appropriate Continuing Professional Development (CPD).

With the exception of applications for copy-cats and MAPIs, assessments of applications for new MAs will be subjected to an internal peer review and review by Sci-Sec or Bio, meetings that involve other government departments. In a limited number of cases, where specialist advice is required, applications may also be subject to external review by the Veterinary Products Committee (VPC).

Assessments will take into full account:

- The EU legislation
- The European Pharmacopoeia (or where relevant another EU Pharmacopoeia)
- CVMP guidelines
- VICH guidelines
- CMDv Best Practice guides
- Any relevant information from the scientific literature that may be known to the assessor.

In reaching decisions on authorisations the risks associated with the product will be weighed up against the benefits of the product.

On an annual basis a sample of assessments performed by the VMD on new national Marketing Authorisation applications that have subsequently been issued will be examined by the VPC and these will be ranked according to the following criteria:

Outcome of the VPC Evaluation	Performance
The VMD identified all potentially serious risks to human or animal health or for the environment and ensured that suitable measures were put in place to control these and the VPC agrees that the risk:benefit ratio is favourable. Furthermore, apart from very minor issues, the VPC agrees with the final SPC authorised by the VMD.	Excellent
The VMD identified all potentially serious risks to human or animal health or for the environment and ensured that suitable measures were put in place to control these and the VPC agrees that the risk:benefit ratio is favourable. However, the VPC would recommend the addition of a number of important points to the SPC.	Effective
The VMD failed to identify a potentially serious risk to human or animal health or for the environment or failed to adequately control a potentially serious risk to human or animal health or for the environment, or, the VPC consider that the risk:benefit ratio for the product is unfavourable.	Unacceptable

KPI 2) Ensure that the quality of authorisation documentation issued by the VMD meets published standards.

Target	% Target	Performance
Customer Care Visits To carry out 12 visits per year with meeting note and corrective action communicated to the company within 4 weeks of the date of the visit. To prepare Article for MAVIS on key themes identified and corrective actions taken.	>95-100% 91-94% <90%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Unreturned Authorisation documentation³ To record the numbers of unreturned authorisation (right first time) documents as a percentage in relation to those issued.	>95%-100% 91-94% <90%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable

KPI 3) Identify changes in the patterns of adverse reactions from pharmacovigilance data and take proportionate action.

Target	% completed by stated target date	Performance
Enter Human SAR reports onto database within 2 working days.	>98%-100% 95-98% <95%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Enter serious Animal reports onto database within 2 working days.	>98%-100% 95-98% <95%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Enter Environmental SAR reports onto database within 2 working days.	>98%-100% 95-98% <95%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Enter non-serious reports onto database within 10 working days.	>98%-100% 95-98% <95%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Send serious reports involving nationally authorised and MR/DC products and all reports involving centralised products to EudraVigilance Veterinary within 15 days.	>95%-100% 92-95% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable

KPI 4) To ensure the continued quality of veterinary medicines by regular inspection of manufacturers to the principles of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and by taking proportionate corrective action when deficiencies are identified.

GMP inspections of manufacturing and contract testing sites for immunological veterinary medicinal products and Schedule 6 exemption products will be performed in the UK and in third countries where the VMD is the Supervisory Authority, or the responsibility for inspection has been delegated to VMD inspectors. In addition, manufacturers of autogenous vaccines and holders of non-food animal blood bank authorisations will be inspected.

Target	% completed by stated target date	Performance
Inspections Inspections to be performed at relevant sites within 3 years of the last inspection.	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Written inspection reports to be sent to manufacturers within 60 days of an inspection.	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable
Where relevant, GMP certificates to be issued within 90 days of confirmation of GMP compliance.	>97-100% 92-97% <92%	Excellent Effective Unacceptable

Pharmaceutical assessors will liaise with inspectors at the MHRA in connection with the inspection of sites producing veterinary pharmaceutical products where the UK is the Supervisory Authority.

Publication of Results

Individual Results

For each category/application type, where applicable the following information will be published at the end of the year:

Category/application type	Number of applications	Performance level (excellent, effective, unacceptable)	Target	Average time in days	Range of time in days
---------------------------	------------------------	--	--------	----------------------	-----------------------

In addition, for each application type, the information will be presented graphically, for example as box and whisker plots.

Overall Results

The VMD for the first time will be trialling a system in 2007/2008 that is hoped will allow an overall score to be calculated as an overall measure of the performance of the Licensing team. The following calculation is initially proposed:

In order to calculate an overall score, for each of the 24 category/ application types points will be awarded as follows:

Excellent – 6 points
Effective – 4 points
Unacceptable – 0 points

A total score will then be calculated and this will be judged against the following overall criteria:

Total point score of 133 to 140 = Excellent
Total point score of 96 to 132 = Effective
Total point score of 95 or less = Unacceptable

To illustrate this calculation, if for the 24 categories/application types one scored unacceptable, one scored as effective and the remaining 22 scored as excellent, then the total score would be:

$$(1 \times 0) + (1 \times 4) + (22 \times 6) = 136 = \text{Excellent.}$$

The overall score for 2007/8 will be published at the end of the financial year and this proposed method of scoring will be reviewed at this time.

Abbreviations/Glossary:

ATC	Animal Test Certificate
CTA	Control Test Appendix
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
DC	Decentralised
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
MA	Marketing Authorisation
MAPI	Marketing Authorisation for parallel import
MR	Mutual Recognition
MRL	Maximum Residue Level
Sign-off	This is the stage of final decision of an application. An application may be signed off as approved or it may be signed off as refused.

¹ New MA applications which have been signed off with clocks days in excess of 200 must be determined by 210 days and in these cases the 10 day issuing period does not apply.

² The publication of these reports is covered by target 4, KPI 8.

³ Authorisation documentation includes: the Marketing Authorisation document, the memorandum document and any attachments to this including the CTA, issued following a national or European application procedure

■ NUMBERS OF ATCs RECEIVED AND DETERMINED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY 2007 AND 31 MARCH 2007

No. valid ATCs Received	10
No. ATCs Issued	5
Stopped at End Quarter	2
No. withdrawn during Assessment	0
No. refused at Validation	1

Time taken for Initial Assessment of Issued ATCs

Range of Days	0-15	16-31	32+
No. of Applications	4	1	0

Average Days = 13

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

Range of Days	0-30	31-96	97+
No. of Applications	5	0	0

Average Days = 6

Total time from validation to determination

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

Average Days = 17

■ DATA DISPOSAL PROJECT

The purpose of this article is to inform Industry that the VMD has initiated a project to investigate the data we hold for all applications which have been expired for over ten years, with a view to reducing these data. Also to inform you of a new process regarding the disposal of data.

Historical Data

Once we have identified those Marketing Authorisations that were expired more than 10 years ago along with all the associated data have been identified we need to request authorisation from the Industry for its disposal. Some of these data are very old and it is quite difficult to ascertain who the 'owner' is, especially given the number of mergers and acquisitions that have taken place over the years. We will send a list to those companies where we have a clear trail of mergers or acquisitions and where we are confident of the data owner. On receipt of this list we would like you to review the expired products and confirm whether or not you want the associated data disposed of by the VMD or whether you wish to collect the data from the VMD.

Where there is no clear trail of ownership we will publish a list of the expired products in MAVIS. We would appreciate it if you could check this list and inform the VMD if there are any data relating to a particular product that you believe the VMD should continue to hold.

New Data

As part of the project we are changing the process for Data Disposal. The present system is to send a data disposal form to the applicant following the issue of an application for a product.

As part of the revised system we will include the data disposal form following successful validation of the application. We will also include a paragraph in the validation letter/email to inform the applicant that if we do not hear from them within 14 days of receipt of the validation letter/email, the data will be confidentially disposed of following successful issuing of the application.

We will keep a full legal copy in storage of all the data submitted for the application.

We plan to implement the revised system for new data with effect from 25 May 2007. Should you have any concerns then please contact us immediately.

Further information: *Lea Stott (VMD, 01932 338432, e-mail: l.stott@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).*

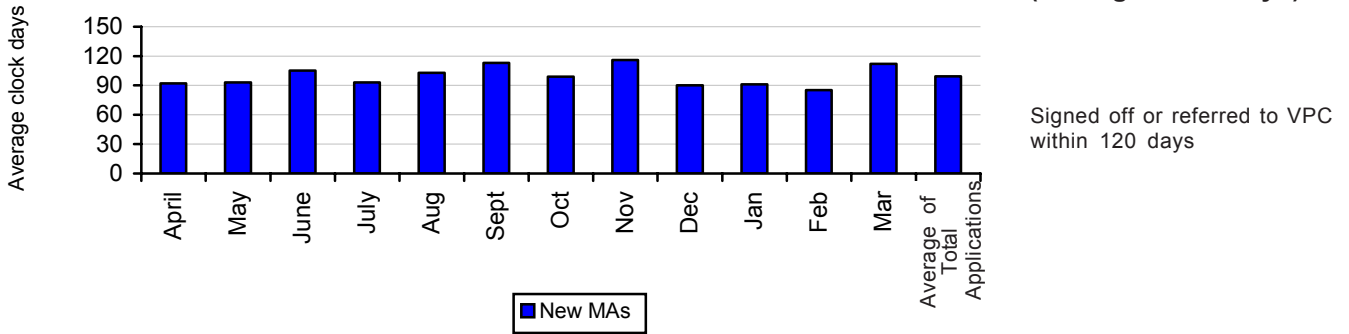
LICENSING BUSINESS PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

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.

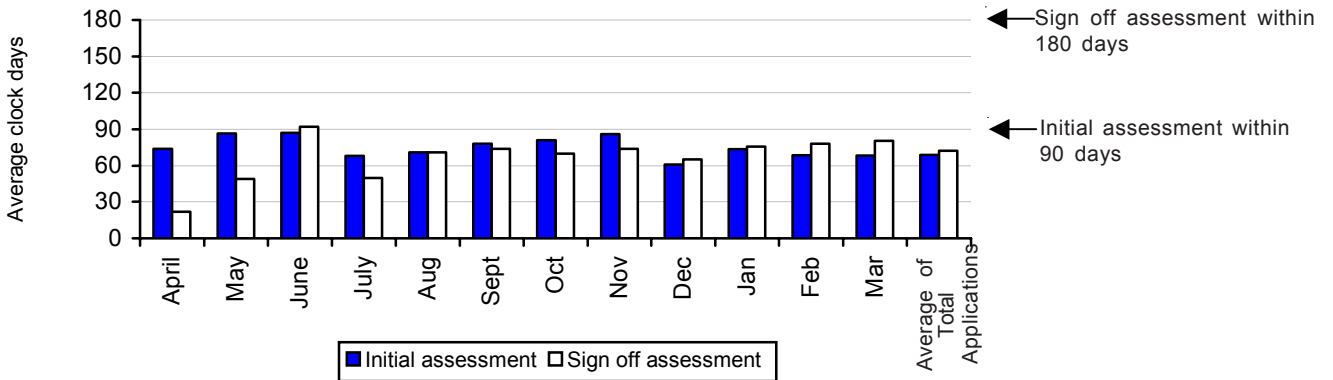
Further information on figures and charts: **Lea Stott** (VMD, 01932 338432, e-mail: l.stott@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk). For information in relation to licensing business performance contact **Jackie Atkinson** (VMD, 01932 338387, e-mail: j.atkinson@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

TARGETS (average clock days)

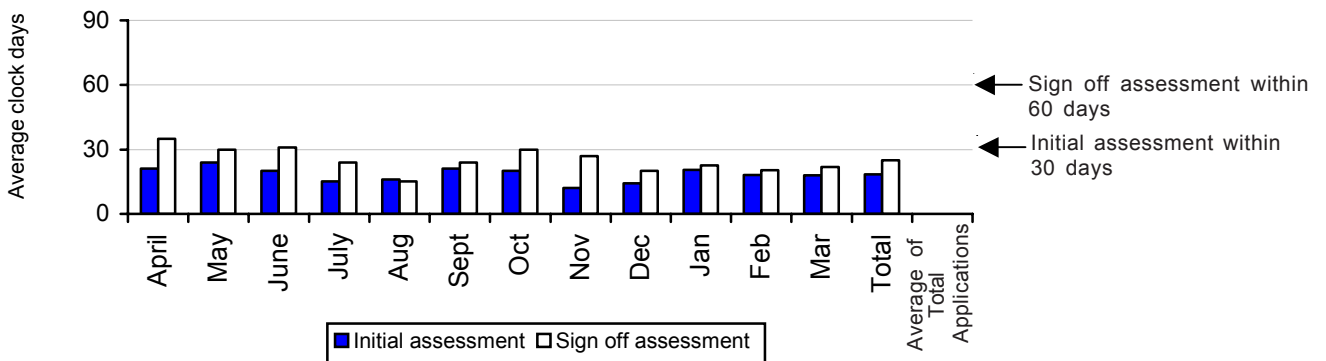
New Marketing Authorisations



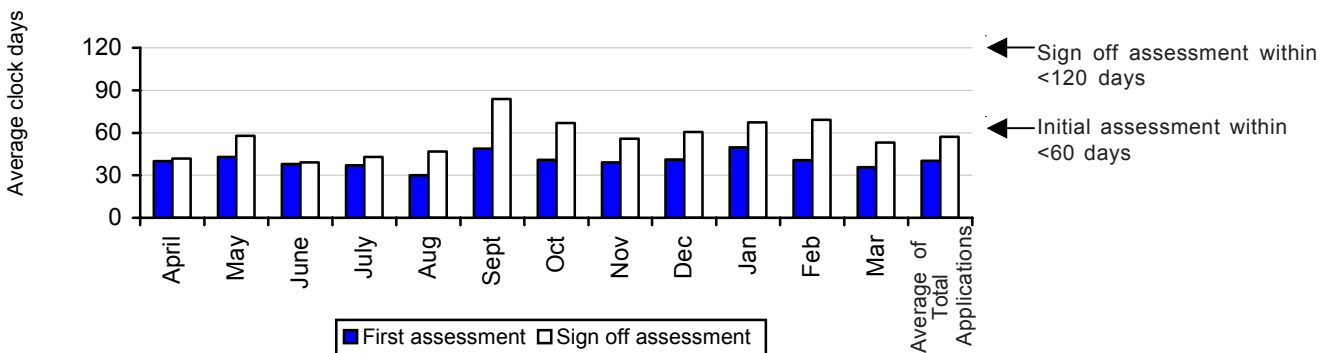
Renewals



National Type I Variations



National Type II Variations



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.

■ SEIZURE NOTICES

With the introduction of the Veterinary Medicines Regulations in October 2005, Inspectors have had the authority to seize and destroy those veterinary products which they believe to be unauthorised or not lawfully supplied in accordance with the Regulations. Since October 2006 49 seizure notices have been issued, and approximately 2,575kg of illegal medicines have been destroyed. Copies of these notices can be seen on the VMD website.

■ IMPROVEMENT NOTICES

The Regulations permit Inspectors to issue Improvement Notices where there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person is failing to comply with the Regulations. The Notice gives a description of the failure, how it should be remedied and the timescale in which the improvement must be made. Failure to comply with an improvement notice is an offence. Since October 2006, four improvement notices have been issued. Copies of these notices can be seen on the VMD website.

■ SCHEDULE 6 MEDICINES PRODUCTS: CHANGE TO MANUFACTURING REQUIREMENTS

The requirements for sites manufacturing products under Schedule 6 of the Veterinary Medicines Regulations will no longer be required to employ a Qualified Person to oversee the manufacture and release of medicines. However, there will be a requirement to have a Responsible Person to authorise batch release.

The Responsible Person should have a combination of practical experience with the type of products being manufactured, and relevant formal qualifications. There are no specific criteria that must be met and each person will be considered individually. The suitability of each person will be judged during the inspection of the site. Application forms for a Schedule 6 Manufacturing Authorisation are available on our website.

Please note that this affects those sites that manufacture only Schedule 6 medicines. The requirements for sites manufacturing authorised medicines remain unchanged.

Further information: Barry Haycraft (VMD, 01932 338308, e-mail: b.haycraft@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

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 medicine, 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.

■ DARC GROUP MEETING

The Defra Antimicrobial Resistance Coordination (DARC) Group met on 13 February 2007. Items discussed included an update on the issue of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) in animals, revising the AMR Surveillance Strategy for England and Wales, MRSA in animals, plasmid mediated fluoroquinolone resistance and the Scientific Review from the Office of Science and Innovation (OSI) which considered AMR work across Defra. The next meeting of the Group is planned for 17 May 2007.

■ SALES DATA REPORT

VMD published the antimicrobial sales data for 2005 in December 2006 and is currently preparing for the data collection round for the 2006 report.

The VMD has been working to calculate the amounts of antimicrobials imported into the UK for use in animals via the Special Treatment Certificate (STC) and Special Import Certificate (SIC) routes. Data from this work are currently being considered.

Copies of the Reports detailing veterinary antimicrobial sales from 1998 to 2005 can be obtained from the VMD website at www.vmd.gov.uk under "Publications/Antibiotic Related" tabs, or from Dr Kay Goodyear at the VMD.

■ OVERARCHING ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE REPORT FOR THE UK

The Overarching AMR Report was accepted for publication by Defra and Department of Health Ministers early in 2007. The VMD are now seeking to obtain CVO and CMO agreement and signatures to add to the report ahead of publication. Development of the report is cross-departmental and cross-agency and includes staff from the VMD, Veterinary Laboratories Agency (VLA), Health Protection Agency (HPA), Food Standards Agency (FSA), Defra, Health Protection Scotland (HPS), Department of Health (DH), Department for Agricultural and Rural Development in Northern Ireland (DARDNI) and the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD).

■ SPECIALIST ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE MEETING

The final meeting of the Specialist Advisory Committee on Antimicrobial Resistance (SACAR) will take place on 27 April 2007. VMD will be represented at this meeting and will provide an update on Defra activities.

■ OTHER ANTIMICROBIAL ISSUES

All topics on the VMD web site associated with antimicrobials are under the one heading of 'Antibiotic Related Issues'. DARC Group information is now under a separate heading of 'DARC Group'. The web pages can be accessed through the VMD website at www.vmd.gov.uk. Additional information, including links to final project reports, has been added to the AMR R&D project tables under the heading 'Research and Development'.

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 January to 31 March 2007, the VMD received 608 suspected adverse reaction reports involving animals. Of these, 84 reports related to unauthorised use, 14 involved an unauthorised or unidentified product, and 24 reports were considered unlikely to be product related. There were no reports involving animal trials under Animal Test Certificates (ATCs) and 59 reports involved suspected lack of efficacy.

The remaining 427 suspected adverse reaction reports were associated with 167 licensed products.

The 427 reports were divided by marketing categories as follows:

- 403 Prescription Only Medicine (POM)
- 5 Pharmacists and Merchants List (PML)
- 8 Non-Food Animal – Veterinarian, Pharmacist, SQP (NFA-VPS)
- 2 Pharmacists (P)
- 9 General Sales List (GSL)

During the quarter 27 reports of human suspected adverse reactions were received. All serious 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.

During the quarter 9 reports of environmental incidents where there was some impact on the environment were received from the Environment Agency and 11 from the Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland. All 20 of the incidents occurred in the aquatic environment.

The SARSS Bi-monthly Report for January and February 2007 was presented to the March Veterinary Products Committee (VPC) and the report for March and April 2007 will be presented to the meeting in May 2007.

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

VETERINARY PRODUCTS COMMITTEE

The Veterinary Products Committee (VPC) is a statutory committee established to:

- i) provide the Secretary of State with scientific¹ advice on any aspect of veterinary medicinal products and specified feed additives;*
- ii) hear representations on decisions relating to the granting, refusal, variation, suspension or revocation of a marketing authorisation for a veterinary medicinal product;*
- iii) promote the collection of information relating to suspected adverse reactions for the purpose of enabling the advice at i) above to be given.*

Each year the Veterinary Products Committee will publish a report of its activities and those of its Sub-Committees.

¹Scientific advice means all aspects, including risk/benefit analysis, of the safety, quality and efficacy of a veterinary medicinal product apart from regulatory issues.

The Veterinary Products Committee met in January and March. It reviewed and confirmed the minutes of its September 2006 and January 2007 meetings respectively and considered the following matters relating to the authorisation of veterinary medicines.

Applications

In January the Committee examined evidence relating to applications for the renewal of a UK marketing authorisation for a product for use in calves against respiratory disease and a change to the legal category of a UK marketing authorisation for a vaccine for administration to pregnant cows.

A Member declared a personal, non-specific interest in the first application and took no part in the discussion except, at the Chairman's discretion, to answer questions.

For the second application, one Member declared a personal, non-specific interest and took no part in the discussion except, at the Chairman's discretion, to answer questions, and another declared a non-personal non-specific interest.

The Committee provided advice for consideration by the VMD.

There were no applications for consideration in March.

Suspected Adverse Reactions

The Committee considered and commented upon the Suspected Adverse Reaction Surveillance Scheme Reports for September 2006 to February 2007.

The Committee discussed the reports of suspected adverse reactions (SARs) in sheep vaccinated against foot-rot and commented on the numbers of fatalities in rabbits following vaccination against myxomatosis or viral haemorrhagic disease.

The Committee noted the two cases of blindness in cats in connection with a fluoroquinolone other than enrofloxacin. Officials agreed to monitor the occurrence of eye disorders in cats in connection with this class of antimicrobial.

The Committee noted the large number of reports concerning an antimicrobial authorised for use in cats and dogs, of which a large proportion of the cases were off-label use where the product had been administered to seriously ill animals, particularly cats, as a last resort.

Members noted the large number of SAR reports concerning a new product authorised for use in cats and dogs and discussed whether or not this product was being used as per the datasheet.

The Committee discussed the occurrence of suspected lack of efficacy reports for two products authorised for use in chickens.

The Committee remarked on the importance of good aseptic technique when using an intramammary product and discussed the difficulties that the farmers encountered in dealing with the wipes provided with the product by the MA holder.

Members commented on three reports of human SARs associated with a product for use in the treatment and prevention of flea and tick infestations in cats and dogs and considered a report of a human SAR involving a patient who was known to be allergic to certain additives and who had experienced a skin reaction after contact with a product containing them.

Members also commented on a report of an eye reaction in a person administering a product authorised for use in cats. Splashing occurred when the top of the plastic pipette containing the product was snapped off. The VPC Sub-Committee, the Appraisal Panel for Human Suspected Adverse Reactions to Veterinary Medicines (Appraisal Panel) had recently reviewed eye reactions associated with splashing of product and had agreed that the incidence of such events was extremely low in relation to the sales volumes.

An adverse reaction in a pet owner following the administration of a spot on product to a dog was discussed. The pet owner had been smoking while applying the product and this could have led to the product being transferred to the mouth and ingested.

The Committee noted three reports of environmental incidents which had occurred in Scotland and 22 incidents, covering the years 2001 to 2006 inclusive, that had been received from Northern Ireland too late for the incidents to be analysed in time for the SARSS report. An analysis would be presented in the SARSS report for March/April 2007.

The Committee considered and commented upon the contents of a report on human suspected adverse reactions to a

vaccine for use in horses. Three Members declared personal, non-specific interests and took no part in the discussion except, at the Chairman's discretion, to answer questions. One Member declared a non-personal non-specific interest. The Committee was informed that the European Committee for Veterinary Medicinal Products (CVMP) had recommended a new operator warning and that the Marketing Authorisation holder had introduced a variation to add it to the product literature. There would be an interval before the effect of this warning could be evaluated.

The Committee also considered the contents of a report on an investigation to ascertain the efficacy of canine parvovirus vaccines currently authorised in the UK. Marketing Authorisation holders had provided year-to-year sales figures and periodic safety update reports (PSURs) for the period 1 January 2003 to 31 May 2006 for all their canine parvovirus vaccines authorised in the UK. Although it had not been possible to compare the efficacy profile of the vaccines through the data submitted in the PSURs because (a) the numbers of reports in the PSURs may reflect factors such as media interest, marketing strategies, efficiency of pharmacovigilance systems and technical services provided by the MA holders and (b) the quality of the information contained in the PSURs varied from Company to Company, it was considered that there was an overall upwards trend in the incidence of canine parvovirus in dogs that were vaccinated in accordance with the package leaflet since 2003. It was suggested that this trend might simply reflect a general increase in reporting of suspected adverse reactions. The issue of possible vaccination of pups in the presence of high levels of maternal antibodies, age at vaccination and the presence in the country of new antigenic strains of canine parvovirus were also discussed. However, it was not possible to ascertain from the data presented in the PSURs whether or not any of these factors played a role in the apparent increase in the incidence of suspected lack of efficacy (SLE) reports. The numbers of SLE cases were very small and therefore no statistical studies could be carried out and the incidence of SLE remained below the baseline 1:10 000 ("very rare") for all products for which SLE cases were reported. This was the threshold recommended in the guidelines as one of the triggers to initiate a pharmacovigilance action. It was agreed that the relevant information would be submitted to the Veterinary Record as part of the annual SARSS report.

General

The Committee agreed that its Annual Report 2006 should be submitted to Ministers for approval to publish.

The Committee also agreed the format and agenda for its Special meeting in July and considered the arrangements for the VMD/VPC Joint Open Meeting to be held on 14 November in the Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2Y www.barbican.org.uk.

The Committee considered opening up regular meetings to the public but agreed that, because of the limited agenda items that could be discussed in public and the disproportionate additional costs, it would not be possible for the time being.

At the Committee's request, Officials clarified the procedures to be followed by the Sub-Group on the Review of Distribution Categories (Sub-Group).

The first Report from the Sub-Group on the first groups of products to be reviewed was presented to the Committee for consideration.

The Committee also considered a proposal by a Member of the Sub-Group for a new distribution category for products which first required a clinical assessment by a veterinary surgeon but which could then be supplied by any veterinary surgeon, pharmacist or suitably qualified person (SQP).

Information Papers

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

Copies of The Veterinary Record Contents (front page) for editions published since the September meeting (recent articles are available on the website www.bvapublications.com).

COT/COM/COC Annual Report 2005.
VPC Guide for Members 2007.
VMD Report on Antimicrobial Sales Data 2005.
Acronyms and Abbreviations.
European Technology Platform for Global Animal Health: Strategic Research Agenda: an Update.
Disposal Advice Regarding Waste AVM-GSL Medicines.
Veterinary Parasitology Journal Article: Prescription-Only Anthelmintics – A Questionnaire Survey of Strategies for Surveillance and Control of Equine Strongyles in Denmark, Neilson M. K. et al.
'Study finds antibiotic resistance in poultry even when antibiotics were not used'

Members also received the following papers for information. These papers are not publicly available:

Report to the VPC on current ATC applications.
Report to the VPC on current EU applications.
Report to the VPC on Special Import Certificates/Special Treatment Authorisations.
Report to the VPC on new MA applications granted.
Report from the Scientific Secretariat and the Biological Committee.
Report to the VPC from the Sub-Group on the Review of Distribution Categories.
Feedback on the Joint VMD/VPC Open Meeting.
Report to the VPC on European Applications.
Corrections to the minutes of the VPC meeting held in March 2005.
MSP Report of a meeting with the McKenzie Ross Research Group.
Non-Food Animal Blood Banks.

Corrected VPC Summary Minutes for the meetings of September 2006 and January 2007 are available on the VPC website or by request from the VPC Secretariat.

The next regular meeting of the Committee will be held on Thursday 24 May 2007.

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 2006

The National Surveillance Scheme (NSS) operates in accordance with the requirements of Annexes I-IV of Council Directive 96/23/EC and Commission 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.

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. For residues detected in fish an officer from the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science in England and Wales or the Fisheries Research Services in Scotland will undertake the follow-up investigation.

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.

The results of analyses completed between 1 January 2006 and 9 March 2007 are given in the accompanying tables, including the concentrations of the positive residues. Details of samples that have tested positive and any follow-up investigations that have been completed since the last edition of MAVIS are outlined in the text below.

■ RED MEAT

Synthetic Steroids and Natural Hormones Sheep

In MAVIS 61 we reported that a sample of sheep urine had confirmed positive for a residue of nortestosterone at a concentration of 1.3µg/l. The result of the investigation into the cause of this residue is reported below.

Follow-up investigation: Nortestosterone in sheep urine 1.3µg/l
The medicines records were well kept with one small omission that was added during the follow-up visit. There was no evidence of the abuse of this substance on this farm. The VO considered that the most likely cause of this residue was that it was a natural level. Ram lambs are castrated using a rubber ring system within 48 hours of birth but only if their testicles have descended so this lamb was possibly not castrated.

Antimicrobial Screen Calves

In MAVIS 61 we reported that a sample of cattle kidney had confirmed positive for a residue of oxytetracycline at a

concentration of 1,570µg/kg. The SVS are investigating the cause of this positive.

Pigs

Since the last edition of MAVIS two further samples of pig's kidney have confirmed positive for residues of chlortetracycline at concentrations of 750µg/kg and 1,390µg/kg. The SVS are continuing their follow-up investigation into the residue at 750µg/kg. The result of the follow-up investigation into the cause of the residue of 1,390µg/kg is reported below.

Follow-up investigation: Pig's Kidney: Chlortetracycline 1,390µg/kg

The follow-up visit found that the farmer was not recording the individual treatments given to his pigs and that there was no record of the use of medicated feedingstuffs. The SVS have written to the farmer advising him of the requirements. The VO considered that the likely cause of the residue was failure to observe the withdrawal period which the farmer had thought this was 14 days and not 28. The sampled pigs had been selected for slaughter at an earlier than normal age and lighter weight which was closer to the end of the medicated feeding period.

Cadmium

In the last edition of MAVIS we reported that a sample of cattle kidney had confirmed positive at a concentration of 1,570µg/kg. The SVS have now completed the follow-up investigation into the cause of this residue and the result is given below.

Follow-up investigation: Cattle Kidney: Cadmium 1,570µg/kg

The cattle on this farm had not been given any medicines since a flukicide in May 2005. The VO considered that the most likely cause of this residue was that cadmium had accumulated over a long period in the kidneys of this eight year old animal. Possible environmental factors that may have contributed to the positive include a lead mine on adjoining land, drinking spring water from hills planted with conifers which may acidify the ground water and the use of a fertiliser with twice as much phosphorous as nitrogen or potash.

■ POULTRY

Nicarbazin

Since the last report two further samples of broiler liver have confirmed positive for residues of nicarbazin at concentrations of 250µg/kg and 1,400µg/kg. In accordance with the advice of the Veterinary Residues Committee the farmer concerned has been written to concerning the residue at 250µg/kg and advised on how to avoid such residues in future.

The SVS are carrying out a follow-up investigation into the cause of the residue of 1,400µg/kg. This was taken as a target sample following the detection of a high residue of nicarbazin in a previous broiler liver sample from a bird from the same farm.

Cadmium

Since the last edition of *MAVIS* one sample of hen's liver out of three tested has confirmed positive for a residue of cadmium at a concentration of 640µg/kg. The result of the follow-up investigation into the cause of this residue is given below.

Follow-up investigation: Hen's Liver: Cadmium 640µg/kg

The most likely cause of this residue was felt to be accumulation of cadmium in the liver of this culled laying hen. The hens range chalk downland and drink mains water. There were a few possible environmental contaminants but no obvious causes. Sewage sludge is not used as fertiliser, there is no evidence of waste disposal on the premises or in the hedge between the hen house and the lightly used road running past the property.

EGGS

No further positives have been confirmed since the last edition of *MAVIS*.

In *MAVIS 61* we reported that a sample of free-range egg had confirmed positive for a residue of the ionophore lasalocid at a concentration of 360µg/kg. The result of the follow-up investigation into the cause of this residue is given below.

Follow-up investigation: Free-range egg: Lasalocid 360µg/kg

The follow-up investigation into the cause of this residue found that there were no medicines records on this farm making it difficult to establish the exact cause of this residue. The SVS have written to the farmer advising him of the need for these records. The farm has a single feed bin for all the sheds and food is taken from it by bucket to the feeding troughs. The VO considered that there was a possibility of feed contamination at the mill. The Animal Medicines Inspectorate (AMI) have carried out an investigation at the mill and considered that there was a possibility of cross-contamination through the press bins despite the mill operating a flushing procedure.

FARMED FISH

In the last edition of *MAVIS* we reported on a sample of trout that had confirmed positive for a residue of malachite green at a concentration of 500µg/kg. Further trout samples from this site confirmed positive and all the affected fish have been slaughtered out. The restriction notices on the site have been lifted.

Since the last edition of *MAVIS* one sample of trout muscle out of six tested has confirmed positive for a residue of cadmium at a concentration of 60µg/kg. CEFAS officers were not asked to undertake a follow-up investigation into the cause of this residue. The area has a long history of metalliferous mining and the river which feeds the farm is known to contain elevated levels of heavy metals.

MILK

No further positives have been confirmed since the last edition of *MAVIS*.

HONEY

Sampling for honey commenced in late May. No positives have been confirmed.

WILD AND FARMED GAME

Sampling for wild and farmed game commenced in June. Since the last report one sample of pheasant muscle out of eight tested has confirmed positive for a residue of lead at a concentration of 16,000µg/kg. Residues of lead can be expected in game birds because they are usually shot and no follow-up investigation will be carried out into the cause of this residue.

STATUTORY SURVEILLANCE IN 2007

The results of analysis completed between 1 January 2007 and 9 March 2007 are given in the accompanying tables. Details of samples that have tested positive and any follow-up investigations that have been completed are outlined in the text below.

RED MEAT

Sulphonamides

One sample of pig's kidney out of 118 tested has confirmed positive for a residue of sulphadiazine at a concentration of 530µg/kg. The SVS will be carrying out a follow-up investigation into the cause of this residue and the result will be reported in a later edition of *MAVIS*.

Cadmium

One sample of cattle kidney out of 11 tested has confirmed positive for a residue of cadmium at a concentration of 1,060µg/kg. The SVS will be carrying out a follow-up investigation into the cause of this residue and the result will be reported in a later edition of *MAVIS*.

POULTRY, MILK, FARMED FISH AND FARMED GAME

Sampling for these commenced in January and no positives had been confirmed up to 9 March.

EGGS

Two samples of eggs from free-range production out of ten tested have confirmed positive for residues of nicarbazin at concentrations of 40µg/kg and 60µg/kg.

Both were taken on the same day at the same packing station but were from different farms. The most likely cause of these residues is feed contamination at the mill and the Animal Medicines Inspectorate (AMI) will be asked to visit the farms concerned and carry out an investigation at the feed mills involved.

Further information: Janet Rubidge (VMD, 01932 338328, e-mail: j.rubidge@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.

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN RED MEAT
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2006 - 9 MARCH 2007**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg	
0 Aflatoxins	Cattle		Liver	43			
	Pigs		Liver	57			
	Sheep		Liver	45			
1 Hormones	Methyltestosterone	Pigs	Feed	22			
		Pigs	Urine	83			
		Sheep	Urine	84			
	Nortestosterone	Cattle	Male	Urine	508	1	10
		Sheep		Urine	155	9	0.6, 0.9, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.3, 2, 2
	Oestradiol	Cattle	Male	Serum	377		
	Progesterone	Cattle	Male	Serum	373	17	0.5, 0.5, 0.6, 0.6, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 0.8, 0.8, 0.9, 0.9, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3
	Stilbenes	Cattle	< 24 months	Urine	289		
		Pigs		Urine	83		
		Sheep		Urine	72		
	Testosterone	Cattle	> 30 months	Female Serum	481		
	Trenbolone	Cattle	> 30 months	Liver	1		
		Cattle	> 30 months	Urine	575		
Pigs			Urine	82			
Zeranol	Sheep		Urine	160			
	Cattle	> 30 months	Urine	284	1	7	
	Pigs		Urine	159			
Sheep		Urine	72				
2 Pesticides Including PCBs	OC/PCBs	Cattle	Kidney fat	59			
		Pigs	Kidney fat	57			
		Sheep	Kidney fat	103			
	Organophosphates	Cattle	Kidney fat	169			
		Pigs	Kidney fat	118			
		Sheep	Kidney fat	525			
3 Pyrethroids/Carbamates	Pyrethroids	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney fat	15		
		Calves	< 6 months	Liver	5		
		Cattle		Kidney fat	22		
		Cattle		Liver	7		
		Pigs		Kidney fat	58		
		Sheep		Kidney fat	527		
4 Beta-Agonists	Calves	< 6 months	Liver	25			
	Cattle	> 36 months	Feed	217			
	Cattle	> 30 months	Liver	461			
	Cattle	> 36 months	Urine	165			
	Horses		Liver	11			
	Pigs		Feed	38			
	Pigs		Liver	310			
	Sheep		Liver	270			
5 Heavy Metals	Cadmium	Cattle	> 36 months	Kidney	71	4	1320, 1570, 1610, 1980
		Goats		Kidney	3		
		Horses		Muscle	10		
		Pigs		Kidney	11		
		Sheep		Kidney	43	1	1210
	Lead	Cattle	> 30 months	Kidney	71		
		Goats		Kidney	3		
		Horses		Muscle	10		
		Pigs		Kidney	11		
		Sheep		Kidney	43	2	840, 10070
6 Sulphonamides	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	72			
	Cattle		Kidney	137			
	Pigs		Kidney	727	2	260, 260	
	Sheep		Kidney	120			
7 Antimicrobial Screen	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	199	3	1380, 1670, 2235	
	Cattle	> 30 months	Kidney	1,016			
	Goats		Kidney	11			
	Horses		Kidney	10			
	Pigs		Kidney	724	3	750, 1390, 3750	
Sheep		Kidney	2,520				

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■8 Quinolones	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	134		
■9 Annex IV						
Chloramphenicol	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	23		
	Cattle	> 36 months	Feed	192		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Kidney	196		
	Pigs		Kidney	207		
	Sheep		Kidney	142		
Dimetridazole	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	13		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Kidney	79		
	Horses		Kidney	10		
	Pigs		Feed	17		
	Pigs		Kidney	190		
	Sheep		Kidney	99		
Nitrofurans	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	13		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Feed	143		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Kidney	142		
	Pigs		Feed	6		
	Pigs		Kidney	263		
	Sheep	< 6 months	Kidney	274		
■10 Anthelmintics						
Avermectins	Cattle		Liver	250		
	Goats		Liver	10		
	Horses		Liver	9		
	Pigs		Liver	160		
	Sheep		Liver	532	1	180
Benzimidazoles	Cattle		Liver	250		
	Horses		Liver	10		
	Pigs		Liver	159		
	Sheep		Liver	533		
Levamisole	Cattle		Liver	250		
	Horses		Liver	10		
	Sheep		Liver	259		
■11 Glucocorticoids	Cattle	> 30 months	Liver	251		
	Pigs		Liver	34		
	Sheep		Liver	17		
■12 Gestagens						
Altrenogest	Pigs		Kidney fat	81		
Boldenone	Cattle	> 30 months	Urine	400		
Gestagens	Cattle	< 24 months	Kidney fat	226		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Serum	240		
	Sheep		Kidney fat	78		
■13 NSAIDs	Cattle	> 30 months	Kidney	220		
	Pigs		Kidney	29		
	Sheep		Kidney	51		
Phenylbutazone	Cattle	> 36 months	Plasma	232		
	Horses		Plasma	39	1	25
■14 Coccidiostats						
Ionophores	Calves	< 6 months	Liver	46		
	Pigs		Liver	90		
	Sheep		Liver	309		
■15 Carbadox	Pigs		Liver	46		
■16 Sedatives						
Carazolol	Pigs		Liver	149		
Sedatives	Cattle		Liver	34		
	Pigs		Liver	149		
	Sheep		Liver	86		
■17 Thyrostats	Cattle	> 30 months	Serum	140		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Urine	144		
	Pigs		Urine	82		
	Sheep		Urine	71		
Total				20,798	45	

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN POULTRY MEAT
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2006 - 9 MARCH 2007**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg		
■ 0 Aflatoxins	Broilers		Liver	31				
	Ducks		Liver	3				
	Hens		Liver	2				
	Turkeys		Liver	10				
■ 1 Hormones	Stilbenes	Broilers	Liver	133				
		Ducks	Liver	6				
		Hens	Liver	10				
		Turkeys	Liver	24				
	Trenbolone	Broilers	Liver	134				
		Ducks	Liver	5				
		Hens	Liver	6				
		Turkeys	Liver	24				
	Zeranol	Broilers	Liver	133				
		Ducks	Liver	13				
		Hens	Liver	24				
		Turkeys	Liver	72				
■ 2 Pesticides Including PCBs	OC/PCBs	Broilers	Liver	222				
		Ducks	Liver	3				
		Hens	Liver	2				
		Turkeys	Liver	27				
■ 3 Pyrethroids/Carbamates	Carbamates	Broilers	Liver	58				
		Ducks	Liver	7				
		Hens	Liver	5				
		Turkeys	Liver	21				
	Pyrethroids	Broilers	Liver	58				
		Ducks	Liver	7				
		Hens	Liver	5				
		Turkeys	Liver	21				
■ 4 Beta-Agonists	Broilers		Feed	185				
	Broilers		Liver	400				
	Ducks		Feed	6				
	Ducks		Liver	13				
	Hens		Feed	10				
	Hens		Liver	16				
	Turkeys		Feed	32				
	Turkeys		Liver	70				
■ 5 Heavy Metals	Cadmium	Broilers	Liver	5				
		Broilers	Muscle	25				
		Ducks	Liver	1				
		Ducks	Muscle	4				
		Hens	Liver	3	1	640		
		Hens	Muscle	5				
		Turkeys	Liver	5				
		Turkeys	Muscle	15				
		Lead	Broilers		Liver	5		
			Broilers		Muscle	25		
	Ducks			Liver	1			
	Ducks			Muscle	4			
	Hens			Liver	3			
	Hens			Muscle	5			
		Turkeys		Liver	5			
		Turkeys		Muscle	15			

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg	
■ 6 Sulphonamides	Broilers		Muscle	267			
	Ducks		Muscle	10			
	Geese		Muscle	2			
	Hens		Muscle	15			
	Turkeys		Muscle	28			
■ 7 Antimicrobial Screen	Broilers		Muscle	969			
	Ducks		Muscle	26	1	150	
	Geese		Muscle	4			
	Hens		Muscle	44			
	Turkeys		Muscle	238			
■ 8 Quinolones	Broilers		Muscle	427			
	Ducks		Muscle	12			
	Geese		Muscle	3			
	Hens		Muscle	16			
	Turkeys		Muscle	39			
■ 9 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Broilers	Muscle	751			
		Ducks	Muscle	24			
		Hens	Muscle	29			
		Turkeys	Muscle	121			
	Dimetridazole	Broilers		Feed	180		
		Broilers		Liver	671		
		Ducks		Feed	7		
		Ducks		Liver	18		
		Hens		Feed	11		
		Hens		Liver	22		
		Turkeys		Feed	34		
		Turkeys		Liver	97		
	Nitrofurans	Broilers		Feed	184		
		Broilers		Muscle	752		
		Ducks		Feed	5		
		Ducks		Muscle	26		
		Hens		Feed	4		
		Hens		Muscle	29		
		Turkeys		Feed	34		
		Turkeys		Muscle	121		
■ 10 Anthelmintics	Benzimidazoles	Broilers		Liver	117		
		Ducks		Liver	10		
		Hens		Liver	11		
		Turkeys		Liver	36		
	Levamisole	Broilers		Liver	117		
		Ducks		Liver	12		
		Hens		Liver	13		
		Turkeys		Liver	37		
	■ 11 Coccidiostats	Ionophores	Broilers		Liver	272	
			Hens		Liver	8	
Turkeys				Liver	58		
Nicarbazin		Broilers		Liver	271	26	210, 230, 230, 240, 250, 250, 260, 280, 330, 350, 350, 380, 400, 400, 480, 490, 680, 690, 780, 880, 920, 980, 1400, 1700, 2000, 3100
		Broilers		Muscle	61	1	210
Total				8,167	29		

NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN EGGS
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2006 - 9 MARCH 2007

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■ 1 Pesticides Including PCBs					
OC/PCBs	Barn	Eggs	2		
	Caged	Eggs	14		
	Free Range	Eggs	20		
■ 2 Pyrethroids/Carbamates					
Pyrethroids	Free Range	Eggs	17		
■ 3 Antimicrobial Screen					
	Barn	Eggs	14		
	Caged	Eggs	99	1	380
	Free Range	Eggs	138		
■ 4 Tetracyclines					
	Barn	Eggs	4		
	Caged	Eggs	34		
	Free Range	Eggs	46		
■ 5 Annex IV					
Chloramphenicol	Barn	Eggs	5		
	Caged	Eggs	34		
	Free Range	Eggs	49		
Dimetridazole	Barn	Eggs	9		
	Caged	Eggs	65		
	Free Range	Eggs	91		
Nitrofurans	Barn	Eggs	4		
	Caged	Eggs	34		
	Free Range	Eggs	46		
■ 6 Anthelmintics					
Benzimidazoles	Free Range	Eggs	17		
■ 7 Coccidiostats					
Ionophores	Barn	Eggs	12		
	Caged	Eggs	90	2	260, 270
	Free Range	Eggs	125	2	190, 360
Nicarbazin	Barn	Eggs	10		
	Caged	Eggs	80		
	Free Range	Eggs	111	1	40
Total			1,170	6	

NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN MILK
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2006 - 9 MARCH 2007

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■ 0 Aflatoxins	Cattle	Milk	91	1	0.05
■ 1 Pesticides Including PCBs					
OC/PCBs	Cattle	Milk	37		
Organophosphates	Cattle	Milk	28		
■ 2 Heavy Metals					
Cadmium	Cattle	Milk	35		
Lead	Cattle	Milk	35		
■ 3 Antimicrobial Screen	Cattle	Milk	591	1	10
■ 4 Quinolones	Cattle	Milk	259		
■ 5 Annex IV					
Chloramphenicol	Cattle	Milk	296		
Dimetridazole	Cattle	Milk	296		
■ 6 Anthelmintics					
Avermectins	Cattle	Milk	270		
Benzimidazoles	Cattle	Milk	100		
Levamisole	Cattle	Milk	100		
■ 7 NSAIDs					
Phenylbutazone	Cattle	Milk	184		
■ 8 Cephalosporins	Cattle	Milk	331		
Total			2,653	2	

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN FARMED FISH
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2006 - 9 MARCH 2007**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg	
■ 0 Aflatoxins	Salmon		Muscle	9			
	Trout		Muscle	5			
■ 1 Pesticides Including PCBs	OC/PCBs	Salmon	Muscle	9			
		Trout	Muscle	5			
	Organophosphates	Salmon	Muscle	38			
■ 2 Pyrethroids/Carbamates							
Pyrethroids	Salmon		Muscle	118			
■ 3 Heavy Metals	Cadmium	Salmon	Muscle	9			
		Trout	Muscle	6	1	60	
	Lead	Salmon		Muscle	9		
		Trout		Muscle	6		
	Mercury	Salmon		Muscle	9		
		Trout		Muscle	6		
	■ 4 Antimicrobial Screen	Salmon	Market	Muscle	120		
Trout		Market	Muscle	12			
■ 5 Tetracyclines	Salmon	Market	Muscle	120			
	Trout	Market	Muscle	12			
■ 6 Quinolones	Salmon	Market	Muscle	114			
	Trout	Market	Muscle	11			
■ 7 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Salmon	Young	Muscle	185		
		Trout		Muscle	20		
	Dimetridazole	Salmon		Muscle	172		
		Trout		Muscle	20		
	Nitrofurans	Salmon		Muscle	96		
		Trout		Muscle	15		
	■ 8 Anthelmintics	Avermectins	Salmon		Muscle	163	
Trout				Muscle	6		
Benzimidazoles		Salmon		Muscle	73		
		Trout		Muscle	12		
■ 9 Malachite Green		Leucomalachite Green	Salmon	Young	Muscle	134	
	Trout			Muscle	100	1	500
	Malachite Green	Salmon	Young	Muscle	134		
		Trout		Muscle	100		
Total				1,848	2		

NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN GAME
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2006 - 9 MARCH 2007

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg	
■ 1 Hormones							
Zeranol	Deer		Liver	4			
■ 2 Pesticides Including PCBs							
OC/PCBs	Deer		Kidney fat	8			
■ 3 Pyrethroids/Carbamates							
Carbamates	Deer		Liver	3			
■ 4 Beta-Agonists	Deer		Liver	7			
■ 5 Heavy Metals							
Cadmium	Deer		Muscle	7			
	Partridge		Muscle	8			
	Pheasant		Muscle	8			
	Wild Deer		Muscle	33			
	Lead	Deer		Muscle	7		
		Partridge		Muscle	8	1	16000
		Pheasant		Muscle	8		
Wild Deer		Muscle	33				
■ 6 Antimicrobial Screen							
Deer	Deer		Kidney	15			
Partridge	Partridge		Muscle	8			
Pheasant	Pheasant		Muscle	8			
Quail	Quail		Muscle	6			
■ 7 Annex IV							
Dimetridazole	Partridge		Muscle	18			
	Pheasant		Muscle	19			
	Quail		Muscle	8			
■ 8 Anthelmintics							
Avermectins	Deer		Liver	4			
	Quail		Muscle	6			
Benzimidazoles	Quail		Muscle	6			
Levamisole	Deer		Liver	4			
■ 9 NSAIDs	Deer		Liver	2			
■ 10 Coccidiostats							
Ionophores	Partridge		Muscle	10			
	Pheasant		Muscle	11			
	Quail		Muscle	10			
■ 11 Sedatives	Deer		Liver	4			
Total				273	1		

NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN HONEY
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2006 - 9 MARCH 2007

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■ 1 Pesticides Including PCBs					
Organochlorines	Bees	Honey	16		
Organophosphates	Bees	Honey	10		
■ 2 Pyrethroids/Carbamates					
Pyrethroids	Bees	Honey	10		
■ 3 Heavy Metals					
Cadmium + Lead	Bees	Honey	10		
■ 4 Antimicrobial Screen	Bees	Honey	24		
■ 5 Tetracyclines	Bees	Honey	21		
■ 6 Streptomycin	Bees	Honey	22		
■ 7 Annex IV					
Chloramphenicol	Bees	Honey	15		
Nitrofurans	Bees	Honey	15		
■ 8 Macrolides	Bees	Honey	16		
■ 9 1,4 dichlorobenzene	Bees	Honey	6		
■ 10 Napthalene	Bees	Honey	6		
Total			171		

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN RED MEAT
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2007 - 9 MARCH 2007**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■ 0 Aflatoxins						
Aflatoxins	Cattle		Liver	2		
	Sheep		Liver	1		
Florfenicol	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	9		
■ 1 Hormones						
Methyltestosterone	Pigs		Feed	2		
	Pigs		Urine	10		
	Sheep		Urine	9		
Nortestosterone	Cattle		Urine	76		
	Sheep		Urine	21		
Oestradiol	Cattle	Male	Serum	55		
Progesterone	Cattle	Male	Serum	61		
Stilbenes	Cattle	> 30 months	Liver	1		
	Cattle	< 24 months	Urine	27		
	Pigs		Urine	9		
	Sheep		Urine	9		
Testosterone	Cattle	Female	Serum	61		
Trenbolone	Cattle		Urine	90		
	Pigs		Urine	15		
	Sheep		Urine	28		
Zeranol	Cattle	< 24 months	Urine	33		
	Pigs		Urine	18		
	Sheep		Urine	9		
■ 2 Pesticides Including PCBs						
OC/PCBs	Cattle		Kidney fat	7		
	Pigs		Kidney fat	7		
	Sheep		Kidney fat	18		
Organophosphates	Cattle		Kidney fat	25		
	Pigs		Kidney fat	12		
	Sheep		Kidney fat	75		
■ 3 Pyrethroids/Carbamates						
Pyrethroids	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney fat	2		
	Cattle		Kidney fat	3		
	Pigs		Kidney fat	6		
	Sheep		Kidney fat	68		
■ 4 Beta-Agonists						
	Calves	< 6 months	Liver	1		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Feed	52		
	Cattle	< 24 months	Liver	71		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Urine	23		
	Horses		Liver	3		
	Pigs		Feed	4		
	Pigs		Liver	56		
	Sheep		Liver	45		
■ 5 Heavy Metals						
Cadmium	Cattle	> 30 months	Kidney	11	1	1060
	Pigs		Kidney	1		
	Sheep		Kidney	5		
Lead	Cattle	> 30 months	Kidney	11		
	Pigs		Kidney	1		
	Sheep		Kidney	5	1	520
■ 6 Sulphonamides						
	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	10		
	Cattle		Kidney	18		
	Pigs		Kidney	118		
	Sheep		Kidney	20		
■ 7 Antimicrobial Screen						
	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	14		
	Cattle		Kidney	105		
	Goats		Kidney	1		
	Horses		Kidney	2		
	Pigs		Kidney	70		
	Sheep		Kidney	256		

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■ 8 Annex IV						
Chloramphenicol	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	3		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Feed	65		
	Cattle	< 24 months	Kidney	28		
	Pigs		Kidney	26		
	Sheep		Kidney	21		
Dimetridazole	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	1		
	Cattle	< 24 months	Kidney	11		
	Horses		Kidney	2		
	Pigs		Feed	1		
	Pigs		Kidney	29		
Nitrofurans	Sheep		Kidney	17		
	Calves	< 6 months	Kidney	2		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Feed	34		
	Cattle		Kidney	26		
	Pigs		Kidney	45		
Sheep		Kidney	36			
■ 9 Anthelmintics						
Avermectins	Cattle		Liver	41		
	Goats		Liver	1		
	Horses		Liver	2		
	Pigs		Liver	29		
	Sheep		Liver	46		
Benzimidazoles	Cattle		Liver	26		
	Pigs		Liver	18		
	Sheep		Liver	33		
Levamisole	Cattle		Liver	22		
	Sheep		Liver	26		
■ 10 Glucocorticoids						
	Cattle		Liver	32		
	Pigs		Liver	3		
	Sheep		Liver	3		
■ 11 Gestagens						
Altrenogest	Pigs		Kidney fat	6		
Boldenone	Cattle	> 30 months	Urine	46		
Gestagens	Cattle	< 24 months	Kidney fat	17		
	Cattle	> 30 months	Serum	28		
	Sheep		Kidney fat	5		
■ 12 NSAIDs						
Phenylbutazone	Cattle		Kidney	16		
	Pigs		Kidney	2		
	Sheep		Kidney	1		
	Cattle		Plasma	26		
	Horses		Plasma	4		
■ 13 Coccidiostats						
Ionophores	Calves	< 6 months	Liver	4		
	Pigs		Liver	17		
	Sheep		Liver	56		
■ 14 Mycotoxins						
Ochratoxin A	Pigs		Liver	6		
■ 15 Carbadox						
	Pigs		Liver	4		
■ 16 Sedatives						
Carazolol Sedatives	Pigs		Liver	19		
	Cattle		Liver	7		
	Pigs		Liver	20		
	Sheep		Liver	14		
■ 17 Thyrostats						
	Cattle	> 30 months	Serum	17		
	Cattle	< 24 months	Urine	15		
	Pigs		Urine	9		
	Sheep		Urine	8		
Total				2,648	2	

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN POULTRY MEAT
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2007 - 9 MARCH 2007**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■ 0 Aflatoxins	Broilers		Liver	2		
■ 1 Hormones						
Stilbenes	Broilers		Liver	21		
	Ducks		Liver	1		
	Hens		Liver	1		
	Turkeys		Liver	3		
Trenbolone	Broilers		Liver	25		
	Ducks		Liver	1		
	Hens		Liver	1		
	Turkeys		Liver	4		
Zeranol	Broilers		Liver	29		
	Ducks		Liver	1		
	Turkeys		Liver	4		
■ 2 Pesticides Including PCBs						
OC/PCBs	Broilers		Liver	27		
	Ducks		Liver	1		
	Hens		Liver	1		
	Turkeys		Liver	4		
■ 3 Pyrethroids/Carbamates						
Carbamates	Broilers		Liver	7		
	Ducks		Liver	1		
	Hens		Liver	1		
	Turkeys		Liver	2		
Pyrethroids	Broilers		Liver	7		
	Ducks		Liver	1		
	Hens		Liver	1		
	Turkeys		Liver	2		
■ 4 Beta-Agonists						
	Broilers		Feed	14		
	Broilers		Liver	61		
	Ducks		Liver	2		
	Hens		Feed	2		
	Hens		Liver	4		
	Turkeys		Feed	3		
	Turkeys		Liver	9		
■ 5 Heavy Metals						
Cadmium	Broilers		Muscle	10		
	Ducks		Muscle	1		
	Turkeys		Muscle	1		
Lead	Broilers		Muscle	10		
	Ducks		Muscle	1		
	Turkeys		Muscle	1		
■ 6 Sulphonamides						
	Broilers		Muscle	31		
	Ducks		Muscle	1		
	Hens		Muscle	2		
	Turkeys		Muscle	5		
■ 7 Antimicrobial Screen						
	Broilers		Muscle	146		
	Ducks		Muscle	5		
	Hens		Muscle	6		
	Turkeys		Muscle	21		
■ 8 Quinolones						
	Broilers		Muscle	50		
	Ducks		Muscle	2		
	Hens		Muscle	2		
	Turkeys		Muscle	7		

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age & Sex	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRL μ g/kg
■ 9 Annex IV						
Chloramphenicol	Broilers		Muscle	109		
	Ducks		Muscle	2		
	Hens		Muscle	3		
	Turkeys		Muscle	11		
Dimetridazole	Broilers		Feed	17		
	Broilers		Liver	101		
	Ducks		Feed	1		
	Ducks		Liver	3		
	Hens		Feed	1		
	Hens		Liver	4		
	Turkeys		Feed	3		
	Turkeys		Liver	15		
Nitrofurans	Broilers		Feed	15		
	Broilers		Muscle	127		
	Ducks		Muscle	4		
	Hens		Muscle	6		
	Turkeys		Feed	4		
	Turkeys		Muscle	18		
■ 10 Anthelmintics						
Benzimidazoles	Broilers		Liver	11		
	Ducks		Liver	1		
	Hens		Liver	1		
	Turkeys		Liver	4		
Levamisole	Broilers		Liver	12		
	Ducks		Liver	1		
	Hens		Liver	1		
	Turkeys		Liver	4		
■ 11 Coccidiostats						
Ionophores	Broilers		Liver	43		
	Hens		Liver	2		
	Turkeys		Liver	6		
Nicarbazin	Broilers		Liver	28		
	Broilers		Muscle	3		
Total				1,106		

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN EGGS
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2007 - 9 MARCH 2007**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■ 1 Pesticides Including PCBs					
OC/PCBs	Caged	Eggs	1		
	Free Range	Eggs	2		
■ 2 Pyrethroids/Carbamates					
Pyrethroids	Free Range	Eggs	1		
■ 3 Antimicrobial Screen					
	Caged	Eggs	10		
	Free Range	Eggs	13		
■ 4 Tetracyclines					
	Barn	Eggs	1		
	Caged	Eggs	7		
	Free Range	Eggs	5		
■ 5 Annex IV					
Chloramphenicol	Caged	Eggs	3		
	Free Range	Eggs	3		
Dimetridazole	Caged	Eggs	6		
	Free Range	Eggs	9		
Nitrofurans	Barn	Eggs	1		
	Caged	Eggs	5		
	Free Range	Eggs	5		
■ 6 Anthelmintics					
Benzimidazoles	Free Range	Eggs	3		
■ 7 Coccidiostats					
Ionophores	Caged	Eggs	15		
	Free Range	Eggs	15		
Nicarbazin	Barn	Eggs	1		
	Caged	Eggs	8		
	Free Range	Eggs	10	2	40, 60
Total			124	2	

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN MILK
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2007 - 9 MARCH 2007**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■ 0 Aflatoxins	Cattle	Milk	8		
■ 1 Pesticides Including PCBs					
OC/PCBs	Cattle	Milk	3		
Organophosphates	Cattle	Milk	3		
■ 2 Heavy Metals					
Cadmium	Cattle	Milk	3		
Lead	Cattle	Milk	3		
■ 3 Antimicrobial Screen	Cattle	Milk	72		
■ 4 Quinolones	Cattle	Milk	32		
■ 5 Annex IV					
Chloramphenicol	Cattle	Milk	33		
Dimetridazole	Cattle	Milk	43		
■ 6 Anthelmintics					
Avermectins	Cattle	Milk	34		
Benzimidazoles	Cattle	Milk	14		
Levamisole	Cattle	Milk	12		
■ 7 NSAIDs					
Phenylbutazone	Cattle	Milk	27		
■ 8 Cephalosporins	Cattle	Milk	51		
Total			338		

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN FARMED FISH
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2007 - 9 MARCH 2007**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Age	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■ 1 Florfenicol	Salmon		Muscle	4		
■ 2 Pyrethroids/Carbamates						
Pyrethroids	Salmon		Muscle	11		
■ 3 Antimicrobial Screen	Salmon	Market	Muscle	12		
■ 4 Tetracyclines	Salmon	Market	Muscle	11		
■ 5 Quinolones	Salmon	Market	Muscle	11		
	Trout	Market	Muscle	2		
■ 6 Annex IV						
Chloramphenicol	Salmon	Young	Muscle	9		
Dimetridazole	Salmon		Muscle	17		
	Trout		Muscle	2		
Nitrofurans	Salmon		Muscle	9		
	Trout		Muscle	5		
■ 7 Anthelmintics						
Avermectins	Salmon		Muscle	16		
Benzimidazoles	Salmon		Muscle	5		
	Trout		Muscle	2		
■ 8 Malachite Green						
Leucomalachite Green	Salmon	Young	Muscle	7		
	Trout	Young	Muscle	1		
Malachite Green	Salmon	Young	Muscle	7		
	Trout	Young	Muscle	1		
Total				132		

**NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SCHEME FOR RESIDUES IN GAME
RESULTS OF TARGETED SAMPLING IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1 JANUARY 2007 - 9 MARCH 2007**

Type of Compound/Substance	Species	Matrix	No. of Analyses	No. above Action Level	Concentration where sample above MRLµg/kg
■ 1 Hormones					
Zeranol	Deer	Liver	1		
■ 2 Pesticides Including PCBs					
OC/PCBs	Deer	Kidney fat	2		
■ 3 Pyrethroids/Carbamates					
Carbamates	Deer	Liver	1		
■ 4 Beta-Agonists	Deer	Liver	2		
■ 5 Heavy Metals					
Cadmium	Deer	Muscle	1		
Lead	Deer	Muscle	1		
■ 6 Antimicrobial Screen	Deer	Kidney	4		
■ 7 Anthelmintics					
Avermectins	Deer	Liver	1		
■ 8 NSAIDs	Deer	Liver	1		
Total			14		

■ RESULTS OF NON-STATUTORY SURVEILLANCE

The non-statutory veterinary medicines 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 2006

Rolling programme

Sample collection and analysis for the 2006 non-statutory rolling programme commenced in April. The original plan was to carry out 3,500 analyses on 1,400 samples collected between April and December. However, the plan has been revised to include 1,200 additional analyses to be carried out on 310 additional samples. To accommodate this change, sample collection was extended into January and February 2007. Analyses on these samples will be completed in March 2007. Port Health Officers and shoppers from a market research company collected 1,671 assayable samples of the 1,710 samples in the plan during the period April 2006 - February 2007. The Central Science Laboratory has completed 4,443 of the 4,700 analyses due on the samples.

Since the report in *MAVIS 61*, a further three samples have been found to contain residues above the Maximum Residue Limit or Action Level. A summary of these results is given below.

Tetracyclines

Farmed Warm Water Crustaceans

A sample of shrimp imported from Sri Lanka, via France and purchased from a wholesale outlet contained residues of tetracycline at a concentration of 230µg/kg.

There was no withdrawal of this product because the residue level did not pose a threat to health.

Imported Farmed Fish

A sample of tilapia imported from Thailand and collected at a Border Inspection Post (BIP) contained residues of oxytetracycline at a concentration of 110µg/kg.

There was no withdrawal of this product because the residue level did not pose a threat to health.

The EU Maximum Residue Limit set for tetracycline and oxytetracycline for muscle in all food producing species is 100µg/kg.

The Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) has written to her opposite numbers in the respective countries to inform them of these results and has asked to be kept informed of the outcome of any action that is taken. The results have also been reported to the Food Standards Agency (FSA) and the European Commission has issued Rapid Alerts.

Macrolides

Imported Honey

A sample of honey imported from China and collected at a Border Inspection Post contained residues of the antibiotic lincomycin at a concentration of 10µg/kg.

Lincomycin is not authorised for use in bees and should not be present in honey imported into the EU.

The CVO has written to her opposite number in China asking to be kept informed of the outcome of any action that is taken. This result has also been reported to the FSA and, following a risk assessment, this finding is not regarded as a health concern. A Rapid Alert has been issued for information.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS SINCE MAVIS 61

1,4-Dichlorobenzene

In *MAVIS 61* we reported on a sample of honey imported from Australia found to contain residues of 1,4-dichlorobenzene at a concentration of 19µg/kg. The sample was labelled as being a produce of Australia and New Zealand although the importation documents made no reference to any manufacture in New Zealand. Subsequent investigations undertaken by the exporter identified that the contaminated component originated from an Australian supplier. The exporter has taken steps to ensure future shipments are tested prior to export.

We also advised that the retailer of this product was carrying out counter analyses on the implicated batch. The counter analyses results confirmed residues of 1,4-dichlorobenzene at a concentration of 13µg/kg.

Fluoroquinolones

We also reported on a sample of tilapia imported from Thailand and found to contain residues of the fluoroquinolone enrofloxacin at a concentration of 830µg/kg. The importer has been informed by its customers, apart from two where feedback is still to be received, that the product has been sold. The Commission has issued a Rapid Alert for information.

FEEDBACK FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN ON ACTION TAKEN ON POSITIVE SAMPLES

In *MAVIS 61* we reported on a salmon sample farmed in Chile and processed in Thailand which was found to contain residues of crystal violet at a concentration of 1.8µg/kg. Crystal violet is a dye from the same family of dyes as malachite green. Its use is not permitted as a veterinary medicine in the EU and it should not be present in imports into the EU. The CVO wrote to the Director of the Ministry of Agriculture in Chile to notify him of this finding and asked to be kept informed of the outcome of any investigation. Since then we have exchanged correspondence with the Head of the Fisheries Health Department in Chile, which has responsibility in this area. The Fisheries Health Department is carrying out extensive investigations.

Further information: Dawn Greener (VMD, 01932 338325, e-mail: d.greener@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk).

2006 NON-STATUTORY SURVEILLANCE RESULTS
1 APRIL 2006 - 7 MARCH 2007

Sample	Analysed for	No. of samples analysed	MRL/MRPL/Action Level µg/kg	No. of samples above the MRL/MRPL/Action Level	Concentration detected where samples above the MRL or at/above the MRPL/Action Level µg/kg
Farmed Warm Water Crustaceans	Antimicrobial Screen	199		1	230
	Nitrofurans	239		19	1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.7, 2.2, 2.3, 2.9, 3, 3, 3.3, 3.9, 4.6, 5.5, 5.9, 6.2, 6.3, 7.4, 7.5, 22
	Quinolones	199			
Imported Cheese	Chloramphenicol	105			
Imported Cooked Poultry	Nitrofurans	300			
Imported Farmed Fish	Antimicrobial Screen	165		1	110
	Chloramphenicol	294			
	Crystal Violet	294		1	1.8
	Malachite green	294			
	Nitrofurans	294		2	1.4, 1.5
	Quinolones	294		1	830
Imported Honey	1,4-dichlorobenzene	104		2	19, 44
	Macrolides	104		3	2, 2.1, 10
	Naphthalene	104			
	Organophosphates	104			
Imported Raw Poultry	Ionophores	231			
	Lasalocid	300			
	Maduramycin	300			
	Nicarbazin	231			
	Nitroimidazoles	300			

**MARKETING AUTHORISATION FOR PARALLEL IMPORTS GRANTED
UNDER THE VETERINARY MEDICINES REGULATIONS 2006
GAZETTED BETWEEN 30 NOVEMBER 2006 - 28 FEBRUARY 2007**

Company	Vm Number	Product Name	Legal Category
Quvera Ltd	20860/4012	Drontal Plus	NFA-VPS

**MARKETING AUTHORISATION, MRP & DCPs ISSUED UNDER THE
VETERINARY MEDICINES REGULATIONS 2006
BETWEEN 30 NOVEMBER 2006 - 29 FEBRUARY 2007**

Company	Vm Number	Product Name	Legal Category
Arnolds Veterinary Products Ltd	01732/4142	Vetivex 11 Solution for Infusion	POM-V
Bayer Plc	00010/4144	Baycox Bovis 50mg/ml Oral Suspension	POM-V
	00010/4145	Bayer Cat Wormer Tablets	NFA-VPS
Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd	08749/4011	Canidryl 100mg tablets for dogs	POM-V
	08749/4009	Canidryl 20mg tablets for dogs	POM-V
	08749/4010	Canidryl 50mg tablets for dogs	POM-V
Dopharma Research BV	28365/4000	Phenoxyphen 32.5% Water Soluble Powder for Chickens	POM-V
Eurovet Animal Health BV	16849/4008	Domidine 10 mg/ml Solution for Injection	POM-V
Fort Dodge Animal Health Ltd	01596/4349	Duramune Pi	POM-V
Intervet International BV	06376/4056	Zitac vet 100mg tablet for dogs	POM-V
	06376/4057	Zitac vet 200mg tablet for dogs	POM-V
	06376/4055	Zitac vet 50mg tablet for dogs	POM-V
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	02000/4262	Clovider Injection	POM-VPS
	02000/4272	Noromectin Premix for Swine	POM-VPS
Schering-Plough Ltd	00201/4226	AquaVac Vibrio Immersion and Injection	POM-V
	00201/4225	AquaVac Vibrio Oral	POM-V

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

**MARKETING AUTHORISATION EUCEs VARIED
COMMUNITY AUTHORISATIONS REGULATION (EC) NO 726/2004
BETWEEN 30 NOVEMBER 2006 - 28 FEBRUARY 2007**

Company	Product Name	Brief Details
Pfizer Ltd	Draxxin 100mg/ml Solution for Injection	Additional indications
Bayer AG	Advocate for Dogs and Cats	Additional pack size
Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica GmbH	Metacam 0.5 mg/ml Oral Suspension for Dogs	Amendment of the dosage instructions

**MARKETING AUTHORISATION MA, MRP & DCPs VARIED UNDER THE
VETERINARY MEDICINES REGULATIONS 2006
BETWEEN 30 NOVEMBER 2006 - 28 FEBRUARY 2007**

Company	Product Name	Brief Details
Arnolds Veterinary Products Ltd	Auroto Ear Drops	Marketing Authorisation holder and distributor changed to Dechra Ltd
	Dalophylline 140mg Oral Gel	“ “ “
	Millophyline V Tablets 200 mg	“ “ “
	Millophyline V Injection	“ “ “
	Millophyline V Tablets	“ “ “
	Millophyline V Tablets 300 mg	“ “ “
	Soloxine 0.1 mg Tablet	Change of Marketing Authorisation holder to Virbac S.A. and change of legal category to POM-V
	Soloxine 0.2 mg Tablet	“ “ “
	Soloxine 0.3 mg Tablet	“ “ “
	Soloxine 0.5 mg Tablet	“ “ “
Soloxine 0.8 mg Tablet	“ “ “	
Bayer Plc	Advantage for Small Cats and Small Dogs	Product name changed to Flea Spot-On for Small Cats and Small Dogs
	Rompun 2 % w/v Solution for injection	Shelf life extended
Beaphar UK Ltd	Sherleys Worming Syrup	Change in packaging and change of legal category to AVM-GSL
C-Corp Ltd	Bimectin Pour-on for cattle	Shelf life extended
	Qualimintic Pour-on For Cattle	Shelf life extended
Eco Animal Health Ltd	Rapidex Pour-on for cattle	Shelf life extended
Euro-Medicines Ltd	Domosedan 10mg/ml Injection	Marketing Authorisation holder changed to GlobalMed Ltd
	Fortekor 20	“ “ “
	Fortekor 5	“ “ “
	Rimadyl 20 mg Tablets	“ “ “
	Rimadyl 50 mg Tablets	“ “ “
	Rimadyl Small Animal Injection	“ “ “
	Synulox Palatable Tablets 500mg	“ “ “
Eurovet Animal Health BV	Dexamethasone 0.2 % Injection	Product name changed to Rapidexon
Fort Dodge Animal Health Ltd	Duvaxyn IE Plus	Change to indications
	Duramune DAPPI	Shelf life extended
	Duvaxyn IE-T Plus	Change to indications
	Poulvac AE	Change in pack size
Intervet International BV	Nobilis ND C2	Change in pack size
	Porcilis PRRS	Change to container
	Porcilis PRRS	Shelf life extended
Intervet UK Ltd	Nobivac DHP	Change to indications
Janssen -Cilag Ltd	Furexel Combi	Removal of safety warning
	Furexel Combi	Change to indications
Lohmann Animal Health GmbH & Co KG	Tad Salmonella Vac E	Product name changed to AviProSalmonella Vac E
Merial Animal Health Ltd	Nemovac	Change in pack size
	Trivacton 6	Change of legal category to POM-VPS
	Trodax 34%	Addition of new container size

Company	Product Name	Brief Details
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	Combisyn Tablets 50mg Nisamox Tablets 50mg Noroclav Tablets 50mg Parafend LV Closamectin Injection	Addition of target species Addition of target species Addition of target species Change of withdrawal period Additional indications
Novartis Animal Health UK Ltd	Crovect Pour-On Denagard 12.5% Oral Solution Fortekor 2.5 Fortekor Flavour 5 Tiamutin 200 Injection	Change in immediate packaging material Change in packaging Addition of new pack size Shelf life extended Product name changed to Denegard 200 Solution for Injection
Pfizer Ltd	Lincocin Soluble Powder Rispoval 3 Rispoval IBR Marker Inactivated Synulox 500 Mg Bolus Terramycin LA Injectable Solution Terramycin LA Injectable Solution	Change in immediate packaging material Shelf life extended Additional indications Change of withdrawal period Change of withdrawal period Deletion of target species
Pharmacia Animal Health Ltd	Lincocin Sterile Solution Tetramin 200 Powder	Marketing Authorisation holder changed to Pfizer Ltd Marketing Authorisation holder changed to Pfizer Ltd
Schering-Plough Ltd	Paracox Paracox 5	Addition to administration route Marketing Authorisation holder's name/ address changed to Schering-Plough A/S, Lautrupbjerg 2, 2750 Ballerup, Denmark
VetXX A/S	Malaseb Shampoo	Change to safety warnings

**EXPIRED MARKETING AUTHORISATIONS BETWEEN
30 NOVEMBER 2006 - 28 FEBRUARY 2007**

Company	Vm Number	Product Name
Beaphar UK Ltd	13907/4020	Pedigree Care Anti-Flea Shampoo
Bob Martin (UK) Ltd	00715/4055 00715/4057	Bob Martin Diarrhoea Tablets Bob Martin Laxative Tablets
Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd	00015/4057	Rupinal
Evans Vanodine International Plc	03940/4086 03940/4089 03940/4090	Borderland Ready to Use Chlorhexidine Teat Dip/Spray Supercare TG Superguard Pink R.T.U
Lohmann Animal Health GmbH & Co KG	16894/4005	AviPro SE DV
Manor Drug Company (Nottingham) Ltd	12720/4000	Ruby Oral Wormer
Virbac S.A.	05653/4119 05653/4123 05653/4120 05653/4020	Bob Martin Soft Touch Flea Collar Bob Martin Velvet Flea Collar For Cats And Kittens Seven Seas Kitzyme Flea Rid Luxury Velvet Flea Collar Catovel Pretty Care Elasticated Insecticidal Collar For Cats