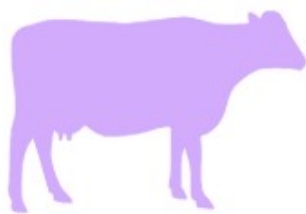


# 3 g of active



Use the multiply function of your spreadsheet to derive the total milligrams of active ingredient sold to each of your dairy clients. Then convert milligrams to grams by dividing by 1,000. Note: for penicillin- and polymixin-containing drugs, 1,000 IU = 0.6 mg and 0.1 mg, respectively.

Farmer	Milliliters Oxytetracycline LP Sold	X	Concentration Oxytetracycline LP (mg/ml)	=	Total Milligrams Oxytetracycline LP Sold	Total Grams Oxytetracycline LP Sold
1	1,000	X	100	=	100,000	100
2	500	X	100	=	50,000	50
3	300	X	100	=	30,000	30



X



=

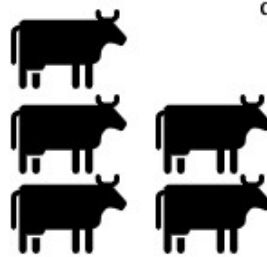
# 4 ADD

Body Weight (kg)

Dose/day (g/kg)

**Animal defined daily doses (ADD)** is the daily on-label dose (in g/day) given to the average animal. For drugs used in non-lactating animals, a **200 kg** animal weight is used; whereas the average mature weight used is **600 kg**. For lactating intramammary preparations, the ADD is the equivalent g of active product in one tube; whereas dry-cow preparations, the ADD is g of active in 4 tubes (one per quarter). For long-acting drugs (e.g. tulathromycin) the label dose was divided by the days of activity in the animal.

# 5 Cow Numbers



To have an understanding of the usage rates of antimicrobials on the farm, you should include cow numbers in the equation. Use the average number of cows in the herd (lactating and dry) for antimicrobial drug usage rates (AMDUR) calculations (below). **Cow-days** is calculated by multiplying total cows by the length of time being evaluated (i.e. if you are looking at 1 year of data, this would be the # of cows x 365 days).

