

Food animal producer requests a prescription drug from a veterinary practice

Does one of the veterinarians in the practice have a current VCPR for the animal(s) to be treated?

YES:

1. The veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of the animal(s) and the need for medical treatment.
2. The client has agreed to follow the instructions of the veterinarian.
3. The veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the animal(s) to initiate at least a general, preliminary, or tentative diagnosis of the medical conditions of the animal(s).
This means that the veterinarian must be acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal(s) by virtue of an examination of the animal(s) or medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal(s) are kept.
4. The veterinarian is available for consultation in case of adverse reactions or failure of the regimen of therapy.
5. The veterinarian maintains records documenting patient visits, diagnosis, treatments, and drugs prescribed, dispensed, or administered, and other relevant information.
6. Recommended: The veterinarian holding the VCPR has developed a drug use plan for the farm that includes:
 - indication(s) for use of the drug and class of animal(s) to be treated
 - dose of the drug, frequency and duration of treatment, route of administration
 - withdrawal requirements following use for meat and/or milk
 - warnings, contraindications, or other necessary information needed for proper use
 - total amount of the drug that can be dispensed under the drug use plan
 - time limit under which drugs can be dispensed under the drug use plan (expiration)

7a. The veterinarian holding the VCPR can authorize dispensing of the drug.

OR

7b. The drug may be dispensed based on previously written authorization by the veterinarian holding the VCPR.

NO:

Does the producer have a valid prescription from another veterinarian?

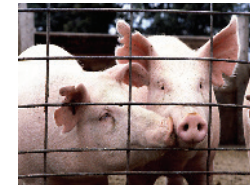
YES:

Veterinary practice can dispense drug(s).

Distributing practice must properly label the drug(s).
Limited by date and quantity specified on the prescription.

NO:

Veterinary practice cannot dispense drug(s)



Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association

101 Bridgepoint Way, Suite 100, South St. Paul, MN 55075 | 651-645-7533 | www.mvma.org

The dispensing veterinarian or pharmacy must properly label the drug according to law:

(from: <http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/stats/156/18.html>)

- (a) A veterinarian or the veterinarian's authorized agent dispensing a veterinary prescription drug or prescribing the extra-label use of an over-the-counter drug must provide written information which includes the name, address, telephone number of the veterinarian, date of filling, species of patient, name or names of drug, strength of drug or drugs, directions for use, withdrawal time, and cautionary statements, if any, appropriate for the drug.
- (b) If the veterinary drug has been prepared, mixed, formulated, or packaged by the dispenser, all of the information required in paragraph (1) must be provided on a label affixed to the container.
- (c) If the veterinary drug is in the manufacturer's original package, the information required in paragraph (a) must be supplied in writing but need not be affixed to the container. Information required in paragraph (a) that is provided by the manufacturer on the original package does not need to be repeated in the separate written information. Written information required by this paragraph may be written on the sales invoice.

Extra-label use of drugs: (from: <http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/stats/156/19.html>)

A person, other than a veterinarian or a person working under the control of a veterinarian, must not make extra-label use of a veterinary drug in or on a food-producing animal, unless permitted by the prescription of a veterinarian. A veterinarian may prescribe the extra-label use of a veterinary drug if:

- (a) the veterinarian makes a careful medical diagnosis within the context of a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship.
- (b) the veterinarian determines that there is no marketed drug specifically labeled to treat the condition diagnosed, or that drug therapy as recommended by the labeling has, in the judgement of the attending veterinarian, been found to be clinically ineffective.
- (c) the veterinarian recommends procedures to ensure that the identity of the treated animal(s) will be carefully maintained, and
- (d) the veterinarian prescribes a significantly extended time period for drug withdrawal before marketing meat, milk, or eggs.