

Glossary

ABOFFSP	Alberta Beef On-Farm Food Safety Program
abscess	a localized collection of pus surrounded by inflamed tissue; infected tissue walled off with scar tissue
active ingredient	generic name of ingredients that perform the action claimed on the label
acute	sudden onset, sharp rise and short duration
additive	interaction of drugs or conditions such that the total effect is the sum of the individual effects
allergy	hypersensitivity to substances, situations or physical conditions that normally do not produce a reaction in the average individual
anaphylactic	hypersensitivity to foreign proteins or drugs resulting from sensitization following prior contact with the foreign protein or drug
anesthetic	an agent capable of producing anesthesia, which is the loss of feeling or sensation, especially the loss of pain sensation (e.g., lidocaine).
antagonistic	interaction between two or more drugs or other substances in such a way that the action of any one of them is reduced or negated
anthelmintic	drug for worm treatment
antibiotic	a substance produced by a microorganism that kills other microorganisms or suppresses their growth (e.g., penicillin)
antibody	specialized serum protein produced by white blood cells in response to an immense number of different antigens to which an animal has been exposed
antifungal	an agent that destroys fungi such as griseofulvin
antigen	a foreign protein (often an infectious agent) which, if introduced into the animal body, stimulates the production of antibodies
antimicrobial	a broad term for any natural or synthetic compound that kills microorganisms or suppresses their growth (e.g., antibiotics and iodine)
antimicrobial resistance	the ability of microorganisms, such as bacteria, to evade the inhibiting or killing action of an antimicrobial
AOPA	<i>Agricultural Operation Practices Act</i>

approved drug	a drug receiving approval from Health Canada (HC) that has undergone extensive evaluation for efficacy/safety and provision of a manufacturing license whose retention is predicated on quality assurance defined through a mandated/ audited GMP protocol. The drugs and their labels receive approval by HC and are given a drug identification number (DIN #). Trade and generic drugs are approved drugs. Licensed pharmaceuticals and premixes have a DIN #. Licensed pesticides have a pest control product (PCP) number. Licensed biologics have a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) establishment # and/ or US vet license #
autogenous vaccine	vaccines prepared from cultures of material derived from a specific lesion of the animal being vaccinated in an attempt to elicit a specific immune response (e.g., wart vaccine)
bacteria	single cell microorganisms that do not require living cells to multiply
bacterin	killed bacterial vaccines
balling gun	a tube for delivering a pill to the back of the throat so it is swallowed
biocontainment	management practices to prevent and reduce the risk of the movement of infectious diseases within the farm
biologic	a medicinal preparation made from living animal or plant tissue (e.g., a vaccine)
biological hazard	includes pathogenic bacteria, viruses or parasites in beef and milk
biomedical waste	animal tissue and blood, animal remains, bandages, cultures, drugs, pesticides, vaccines and sharps. Gloves, empty containers or medical devices contaminated with animal tissue/blood, drugs can be disposed of as biomedical waste.
biosecurity	management practices used to prevent and reduce the risk of the entry of infectious diseases onto the farm
bolus	a dose of a drug or large pill that is administered so that the desired therapeutic concentration in the blood is reached rapidly
BSE	bovine spongiform encephalopathy or “mad cow disease”
bullers	animals that ride others as if in heat
Canadian Quality Milk (CQM)	Dairy Farmers of Canada on-farm food safety program
cannula	a small tube for insertion into a body cavity or into a duct or vessel
caution	a statement relating to animal health hazards or to safe product handling or storage
cervix	the lower portion of the uterus which forms the neck of the uterus that opens into the vagina
CFIA	The Canadian Food Inspection Agency

CFIA establishment license number	identifies licensed vaccines
CFO	confined feeding operation as defined in the <i>Agricultural Operation Practices Act</i>
chemical hazards	include drug and pesticide residues in beef and milk
chronic	long lasting or frequently recurring
clinical	the abnormal signs resulting from the illness are very obvious
colostrum	milk produced by the cow in the first few milkings. It contains antibodies and is much higher in fat, protein and minerals than normal milk.
Compendium of Medicating Ingredient Brochures (CMIB)	information from CFIA on the proper use of drugs delivered in feed.
concurrent	happening at the same time
contagious	easily spread among animals, through direct contact with a diseased animal or indirectly through contaminated feed equipment or environment
contraindicated	when not to use the medicine, ill-advised
corticosteroid	hormone that has strong anti-inflammatory actions and are produced by the adrenal glands (e.g., Dexamethasone, Prednisolone)
CQM	Canadian Quality Milk Program
deionized water	water in which minerals have been removed
diluent	a diluting agent as the vehicle in a medicinal preparation
DIN	(drug identification number)—pharmaceuticals and premixes approved by Health Canada will have a DIN
disease	a departure from the normal state of health, such as an abnormality of body structure or function that results in symptoms
disinfectant	an agent that destroys infection-producing organisms (e.g., heat, steam, chlorine, chlorhexidine, iodine)
diuretic	a drug that causes the kidney to produce more urine (e.g., Salix Lasix)
drench	a large dose of medicine mixed with liquid and administered by mouth using a bottle or other applicator
drug	any substance or mixture of substances for use in: diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal physical state or symptoms (e.g., antimicrobials), restoring, correcting or modifying organic functions (e.g., probiotics), disinfectant

drug incompatibilities	generally refer to detrimental chemical interactions that occur when drugs are mixed together prior to administration
ectoparasite	a parasite that lives on the exterior of its host (e.g., lice)
efficacy	effectiveness for the stated purpose
endectocide	a parasiticide with action against internal nematodes (e.g., worms) and external parasites (e.g., lice, grubs)
endocrine	secretions produced in the body that are distributed by way of the bloodstream (e.g., body hormones)
endometritis	inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the uterus
esophagus	food pipe or swallowing tube connecting the mouth to the stomach
estrus	heat; the period in the reproductive cycle during which the cow will accept the male and is capable of conceiving
euthanize	killing or permitting the death of sick or injured animals in a relatively painless way for reasons of mercy
extra label use (ELDU)	use of a drug or product in a manner that is not consistent with what is indicated on the label, package insert or product monograph of any drug approved by Health Canada.
fat-soluble	dissolves in fat
fungi	microscopic plants, some of which are capable of causing disease (e.g., ringworm is a fungal disease in cattle)
fungicide (antifungal)	an agent that destroys fungi (e.g., griseofulvin)
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points, an internationally recognized food safety system
homogenous	uniform structure or composition throughout
hormone	a chemical transmitter transported by the bloodstream to specific cells and organs where it regulates functions such as growth, reproduction, metabolic processes, sexual attributes and behaviour (e.g., ear implants made of estrogen, progesterone and testosterone combinations)
Ideal or D3 needles	needles that contain a metal alloy that is more readily detectable by a metal detector
immunization	the process of rendering an animal immune
immunoglobulin	specialized serum proteins produced by white blood cells in response to an immense number of different antigens to which an animal has been exposed
infectious	caused by small living organisms, including bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites or prions (abnormal protein)

infusion	continuous slow introduction of a solution into the body
inscription	part of a veterinary prescription which provides the information on the drug name, strength or concentration
intra-articular	administration of medicines directly into a joint
intra-dermal	into the skin
intramammary	into the mammary gland (udder)
intramuscular (IM)	in the muscle
intranasal	into the nostril (nose)
intra-peritoneal	administration of medicines directly into the abdominal cavity
intra-uterine	into the uterus
intra-vaginal	into the vagina
intravenous (IV)	into a vein
killed vaccine	prepared from killed microorganisms in combination with a carrier (adjuvant) to stimulate protective immunity
lesion	an abnormal change in structure of an organ or part due to injury or disease (a sore)
mastitis	inflammation of the mammary gland (udder)
maximum residue limit (MRL)	the maximum drug residue in tissue and milk allowed by regulation
medicating ingredient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a substance intended for use in the prevention or treatment of disease in livestock • a substance, other than a feed, intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of the livestock, and that has assigned to it a drug identification number pursuant to the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i>
medicine	any drug or remedy
metabolic disease	disease caused by disturbance of normal chemical reactions in the body of a living organism (e.g., grain overload, ketosis, milk fever)
metaphylactic	mass medication of high-risk cattle upon arrival at the feedlot, pre-conditioner yard or stocker operation. The cattle are treated as a group rather than as individuals, and all are treated before they show clinical signs of disease.
MIB	Compendium of Medicating Ingredient Brochures. Information on the proper use of drugs delivered in feed.
mitigate	to make less severe or painful

modified live vaccine	prepared from live microorganisms that have lost their ability to cause disease but remain alive and have retained their ability to induce protective immunity
non-contagious	not spread from animal to animal or contamination (e.g., hardware disease)
non-steroidal anti-inflammatory	non-steroid chemicals with anti-inflammatory properties similar to corticosteroids (e.g., Aspirin, Banamine)
OFFSP	on-farm food safety program
ophthalmic	the eye and structures in the region of the eye
oral	administered by mouth
organophosphate	a class of compounds (active ingredient) in common pesticides
OTC	over-the-counter
PAM	production animal medicine regulations
parasite	a plant or animal that lives within or upon another living organism at whose expense it obtains some advantage (e.g., intestinal and lung worms, ticks, warbles, mange mites, lice and coccidian)
parasiticide	a drug or chemical that kills parasites (e.g., anthelmintics for worm treatment—Safe-Guard premix; endectocides, such as the ivermectin products, kill internal worms and external parasites; and external parasitides and insecticides, such as fly ear tags, Spotton and Lysoff)
pathogen	an organism capable of causing disease
pathogenic	capable of causing disease
pest control product (PCP) no.	identifies licensed pesticides
pharmaceutical	a drug obtained by creating, mixing or compounding chemicals
pharmacodynamic	dealing with the reactions between drugs and living systems
pharmacokinetics	the study of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs in the body
pharmacology	how the medicine works
physical hazards	hazards in food, such as broken needles in beef and flies and straw in milk
post partum	after calving
ppm	parts per million (e.g., 4 ppm = 4 grams in one million grams or 4 mg/kg)
precautions	a label provides information on handling and storage conditions

prescription	a written or verbal order for a medication from a licensed veterinarian
prion	aberrant, misfolded proteins that appear to cause BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) and other brain abnormalities
probiotics	live microbial feed supplements that beneficially affect the animal by improving its intestinal micro flora; probiotics are generally administered orally (e.g., lactobacillus)
progesterone	the hormone that prepares the lining of the uterus for implantation of a fertilized egg and then helps to maintain it during pregnancy
prolapse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• uterine; the uterus slips from its normal position, reaching into the vagina or being expelled from the body through the vulva• vaginal; the vagina slips from its normal position and is expelled from the body through the vulva• rectal; the rectum slips from its normal position and is expelled in part from the body
prophylactic	guarding from or preventing disease
prostaglandins	compounds made by the body to act as messengers involved in reproduction and in the inflammatory response to infection
protocol	a standardized, detailed, written plan of a treatment or procedure
pyometra	severe bacterial infection with accumulation of pus within the uterus
pyrethroids	a class of compounds (active ingredient) in common pesticides
reconstituted	to restore to a former condition by adding water or other solvent
rodenticide	rodent poison
sharps	needles, scalpel blade and other cutting or piercing instruments
signa	part of a veterinary prescription that provides directions for use, including withdrawal period
solution	a drug dissolved in a liquid
speculum	an instrument inserted into a body passage for inspection or medication
standard operating procedures (SOP)	detailed written instructions for procedures and processes on the farm
sub-clinical	no obvious, observable signs of illness
subcutaneous (SC)	under the skin
subscription	part of a veterinary prescription that provides the number of doses supplied
subunit vaccine	vaccine containing only the specific proteins of the infectious agent that induces protective immunity

suspension	a drug whose particles are mixed with, but not dissolved in, a liquid
synergistic	interaction of drugs or conditions such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the individual effects
systemic	absorbed into the bloodstream
therapeutic	treatment of disease or disorders by remedial agents or methods
topical	applied externally on the body
trachea	wind-pipe
tranquilizer	an agent that calms or quiets an anxious or agitated animal without affecting its clarity of consciousness (e.g., Atravet = acepromazine)
transfer needle	a needle used exclusively for withdrawing product from the original container for transfer to another container
treatment	the management and care of an animal with a disease or disorder
unapproved drug	a drug that does not have a valid DIN and whose sale has not been authorized. Unapproved drugs should not be used in cattle because their safety has not been determined and they pose a risk to animal and human health.
US vet license	identifies licensed vaccines
uterus	womb
vaccination	the introduction of a vaccine into an animal to produce immunity
vaccine	a suspension of modified live or killed microorganisms (viruses, bacteria) administered for the prevention or treatment of infectious diseases
VCPR	<p>veterinary-client-patient relationship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A veterinarian has assumed responsibility for making clinical judgments regarding the health of the animals and the need for medical treatment and the client has agreed to follow the veterinarian's instructions.• A veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the animals to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animals. This means that the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animals by virtue of an examination of the animals or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animals are kept.• A veterinarian is readily available for follow-up evaluation, or has arranged for emergency coverage, in the event of adverse reactions or failure of the treatment.
virulent	ability to cause severe disease
virus	microscopic infectious agents that are smaller than bacteria and only reproduce inside a living cell

warning	on a label, a statement relating to human health hazards and safety issues and often containing drug residue withdrawal information
water-soluble	dissolves in water
withdrawal time	the time needed between administering a drug and the elimination of the drug from the animal's tissues in order to ensure no residues remain in the animal's system (e.g., milk or meat)
zoonotic diseases	caused by microorganisms in animals that are capable of causing disease in humans (e.g., Salmonella, <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and Cryptosporidia)
