

\*not listed, legislation regulation normally restricts the use: not to be used for lactating animals.

Antibiotic class	Antibiotic	Examples of branded products containing the antibiotic ingredient alone or in combination.	MRL (EU)	Delvotest® SP-NT (Unit: ppb)	Delvotest® T (Unit: ppb)
				Ampoules	Ampoules
Penicillins	Amoxicillin	Duphamox LA; Synulox	4	2	2
	Ampicillin	Duphacillin, Bovaclox	4	2	2
	Penicillin G	Duphapan; TetraDelta; Ubro Red DC	4	2	3
	Cloxacillin	Kloxerate, Orbanin	30	12	10
	Oxacillin		30	4	3
	Nafcillin		30		3
Tetracyclines	Oxytetracycline	Engemycin LA; Terramycin LA	100	300	100
	Chlortetracycline		100	300	150
	Tetracycline		100	300	80
	Doxycycline		*	150	50
Sulfonamides	Sulfamethazine	Duphatrim IS; Norodine 24; Lactatrim MC	100	75	125
	Sulfathiazole		100	40	30
	Sulfadimethoxine		100	50	40
	Sulfadiazine	Diatrim	100	65	55
	Sulfadoxine		100		80
Macrolides	Tilmicosin	Mycotil	50	30	60
	Tylosin A	Tylan 200	50	35	35
	Erythromycin A		40	90	160
	Spiramycin		200		1500
Aminoglycosides	Neomycin B	Multiject IMM; TetraDelta	1500	115	140
	Gentamycin		100	90	100
	Streptomycin		200		700
	DHStreptomycin	TetraDelta	200	700	700
	Spectinomycin		200	2000	
Cephalosporins	Cephapirin	Mastiplan; Metricure	60	2	5
	Desacetylcephapirin		60		2
	Ceftiofur	Exenel (if used as directed, nil milk withdrawal)	100	20	20
	Desfuroylceftiofur		100		45
	Cefalonium	Cepitect, Cepravin	20		5
	Cefoperazone	Pathocef	50	30	20
	Cefalexin	Ubrolexin	100	45	30
	Cefquinome	Cephaguard; Cobactan MC	20	65	50
Cefazolin		50		3	
Others	Lincomycin	Albiotic	150		275
	Chloramphenicol		*	3000	4000
	Trimethoprim	Norodine , Lactatrim MC, Diatrim	50	160	110
	Rifaximin		60		40
	Pirlimycin		100		300
	Dapsone		*	2	10
Clavulanic Acid		200		700	

# Make sure that your milk is safe



## Delvotest® ensures that your milk is free of antibiotic residues

### Why choose Delvotest®?

- Global Gold Standard for antibiotic residue testing
- Broad spectrum antibiotic residue detection
- High accuracy rate with minimal false positive readings
- Can be used to test milk from an individual cow or from a bulk silo
- Used by all UK dairies to check the monthly milk sample

MILLWOOD PRODUCTS



01225 460234 | info@millwoodproducts.co.uk  
www.millwoodproducts.co.uk

## Delvotest® is easy to use



• Switch on incubator and leave to reach 64°C

- 1 Use representative sample of milk
- 2 Remove ampoule from the package – be careful not to damage the foil of the remaining ampoules (Always store spare ampoules in the fridge between 4°C and 8°C)
- 3 Open and identify the ampoule
- 4 Collect milk into the pipette
- 5 Pipette the milk into the ampoule
- 6 Verify the temperature (64°C +/- 2°C) of the incubator before placing the ampoule in
- 7 Place the ampoule into the incubator immediately if it is on 64°C and press start to run the control time.

• Read the colour\* of the solid agar in the ampoules after the required incubation period\*\*



Milk ok

Milk not ok

\* The colours are indicative

\*\* Before using Delvotest® make sure to read the instructions for use

## The importance of testing

For all dairy farmers, the testing of milk is essential. Testing allows any contaminated milk to be identified and discarded before it contaminates tanks. This safeguards your product, and avoids financial penalties. Additional checks on the tanks themselves can be made for extra reassurance.

## Testing each tank will soon be the norm

Across Europe, more and more countries are bringing in protocols that require each bulk tank to be tested before collection. Even where testing is not currently required by local legislation, the larger supermarket chains are demanding that their suppliers carry out testing. These changes mean that to remain competitive, farmers must stay ahead of the game. You need to make the testing of milk a standard practice on your farm today. Don't wait until it is too late. Start using Delvotest® now. It's the global gold standard for antibiotic residue testing.

## Getting the best from your Delvotest® kit

### The do's and don'ts of taking milk samples

#### Make sure sample pots:

- Do not contain any preservative.
- Have been properly washed in hot water between uses.
- Are clearly identified.

#### Post-treatment testing of an individual Cow:

- A. Take a representative 'composite' milk sample from all 4 quarters, by either:
  - I. From parlour sample-point, if fitted.
  - or II. If 'direct to line' (and no sample point fitted) take sample straight from cow: having made sure to discard fore-milk and ensure sample contains equal volume of milk from all quarters.
  - or III. If milking into jars, collect sample from bottom of jar. *But, never take sample from a dump bucket – the risk of cross-contamination with antibiotics from another cow's milk is usually very high.*
- B. Test sample as soon as possible after milking. If testing is to be delayed by more than 2-3 hours, store sample(s) in fridge between 4°C – 8°C. *(Do not freeze unless sample is to be stored for more than 48 hours.)*

## Bulk Tank Testing:

- Ensure bulk tank is thoroughly stirred for 2 minutes before sampling.
- Take sample from top of tank.
- Test sample as soon as possible. If testing is to be delayed by more than 2-3 hours, store samples in fridge between 4°C – 8°C. *(Do not freeze unless sample is to be stored for more than 48 hours.)*

## Other important points to remember

### Before performing a test:

- Wash and dry hands before handling test pipettes or test ampoules – the test is extremely sensitive, and you don't want it to be detecting residues left on the pipettes from dried milk on your fingers! (This is the most common mistake made by users!)
- Work on a clean dry surface.

## Finally

- It is pointless to test milk which is clearly not 'fit for sale' – avoid milk containing colostrum, blood or clots. Your milk buyer won't want it, and the kit is not intended for milk with that composition.
- To remain compliant with the Red Tractor standard, always allow the statutory withdrawal period to elapse before testing milk from a treated cow.



## 4 Bad Habits you must avoid when using Delvotest®!

1. Contaminating pipettes – always wash and dry hands first.
2. Adding too much milk to the ampoule – only use one pipette-stem full (not two, or more!)
3. Using a poor sampling technique.
4. Don't test before the withdrawal period date.

### DO NOT:

- ✗ Take samples from a dump line or dump bucket.
- ✗ Sample fore-milk (discard it all!).
- ✗ Sample from the treated quarter only (all 4 quarters are required).
- ✗ Strip quarter-milk direct to a sample pot. (volume too small to collect a well-mixed sample)
- ✗ Store your Delvotest with other medicine / antibiotics – There is a high risk of cross contamination.