

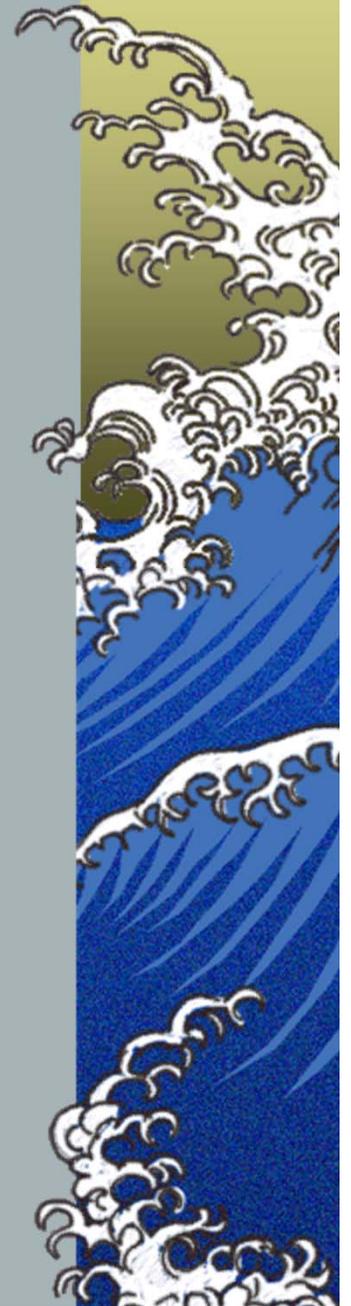
# Draxxin Use at WDFW Hatcheries

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# Problem ...

- ▶ *Erythromycin no longer available for extra-label use in salmon*
- ▶ *Need a antibiotic to control pre-spawning losses to BKD*
- ▶ *Tulathromycin (Draxxin) – another macrolide antibiotic is identified as alternative*



# Lab studies

- ▶ **Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) at Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission – Fish Health Lab**
- ▶ ***In vitro* broth assay using *Renibacterium salmoninarum* (BKD bacteria) comparing florfenicol and tulathromycin**
- ▶ **MIC – florfenicol - 8 ug/ml and tulathromycin – 0.33 ug/ml**



# **Draxxin Use at WDFW Hatcheries**

- ▶ **Spring chinook adults (3,100) at 5 hatcheries**
- ▶ **Fall chinook adults (700) at 2 hatcheries**
- ▶ **Coho adults (200) at 1 hatchery**
- ▶ **Dose: 2.5 or 5.0 mg/Kg**
- ▶ **Fish received injection at trapping or 30 days before spawning**
- ▶ **Adults at some hatcheries also received oxytetracycline injection**



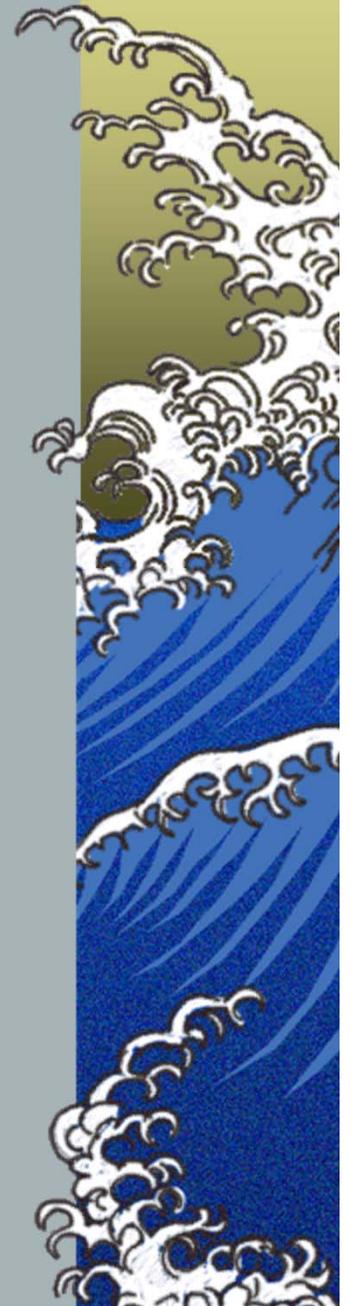
# Draxxin Use in 2014

Hatchery	Species	No Fish	Dose (mg/kg)	No Injection
Cowlitz Salmon	Spr Chinook	1,200	5.0	2
Kendall Creek	Spr Chinook	900	5.0	2
Lyons Ferry	Spr Chinook	175	2.5	2
Marblemount	Spr Chinook	400	5.0	1
Speelyai	Spr Chinook	425	2.5	1
Elwha	Fall Chinook	655	2.5	1
Morse Creek	Fall Chinook	20	2.5	1
Baker	Coho	200	5.0	1



# Draxxin Use at WDFW Hatcheries

- ▶ No adverse reactions or increase in pre-spawning mortality at most sites
- ▶ At 2 sites with increased pre-spawning mortality, there were complicating factors
- ▶ BKD-ELISA test results similar to previous years



# Additional information needed

- ▶ **Draxxin tissue distribution**
- ▶ **Work planned for Dr Linda Rhodes lab, NOAA Montlake, WA**

