

# *Glossary of Terms*

Antibiotic –	A class of drugs, such as penicillin, used to control or cure disease. Antibiotics are used to treat both human and animal disease.
Dosage –	The amount of a drug or other substance given to an animal.
Exogenous –	Not made by the body, as in hormones.
Extra-Label –	Administering a drug or other substance under the direction of a veterinarian in a manner not specified on the label; must meet certain FDA criteria; also known as “Off Label” use.
Hormone –	Naturally occurring chemical substance in all animals that affects such things as growth and development. Neither naturally occurring hormones, nor growth promoting hormones used in beef production pose any sort of health risk to consumers.
Implants –	All growth-promoting hormone products used in the U.S. beef industry are manufactured as implants that are placed beneath the skin on the back side of an animal’s ear.
Intramuscular (IM) –	An injection into the muscle.
Intravenous (IV) –	An injection into the vein.
Oral –	Placement of something in the mouth.
Over the Counter (OTC)-	Drugs that can be purchased by anybody over the counter without a veterinary prescription.
Pathogen –	A type of bacteria such as Salmonella or E.coli 0157:H7 that causes food borne illnesses.
Pesticide –	A broad class of crop protection compounds used to combat insects, fungus and rodents.
Residues –	Remnants of a drug or other compound that are found in tissues and fluids.
Route of Administration -	The method by which an animal is given a drug – such as topical, oral, injection, nasal, etc.

Sanitary –	Clean; the absence of organisms that can cause disease.
Subcutaneous (SQ or Sub-Q) -	An injection under the skin.
Vaccine –	A preparation of bacteria or virus to stimulate an animal's immune system response and therefore protect against future exposure to any disease causing agent(s).
Vitamin –	An organic compound needed in small amounts for nutrition.