The 10 Youth PQA Plus™ Good Production Practices (GPPs)
Key Learning Objectives

Upon successful completion of the Youth PQA Plus training the learner will be able to perform the following:

Introduction
• Understand each segment’s role in the food supply continuum.
• Understand the concept of a HACCP plan.
• Identify the three hazard types (biological, chemical and physical).

Good Production Practice #1: Establish and implement an efficient and effective herd health management plan.
• Name and describe appropriate biosecurity procedures, such as rodent control, that help maintain herd health.
• Describe the herd health management plan procedures that help maintain and improve the health of the herd.

Good Production Practice #2: Use a veterinarian/client/patient relationship as the basis for medication decision-making.
• Identify the requirements of a VCPR.
• Explain and understand over-the-counter and prescription drugs, extra-label use and veterinary feed directive drugs.
• Understand the Food and Drug Administration’s requirement that prohibits extra-label use of drugs in medicated feeds.

Good Production Practice #3: Use antibiotics responsibly.
• Identify the principles and guidelines for the responsible use of antibiotics.

Good Production Practice #4: Identify and track all treated animals.
• Explain the importance of identifying and tracking all treated animals.
• Identify tools and methods for identification of individual animals and groups/pens.

Good Production Practice #5: Maintain medication and treatment records.
• Explain the minimum standards of medication and treatment records as defined by the FDA’s CPG 7125.37.
• Identify the length of time needed to satisfy FDA recommendations for written medication record maintenance.
• Explain what withdrawal times are, how to calculate them and their importance to the food industry.

Good Production Practice #6: Properly store, label and account for all drug products and medicated feeds.
• Explain and understand medication labels.
• Explain the relationship between drug inventory records and drug usage records.

Good Production Practice #7: Educate all animal caretakers on proper administration techniques, needle-use procedures, observance of withdrawal times, and methods to avoid marketing adulterated products for human food.
• Name and describe the three most common ways to administer medications in pork production.
• Describe preventative measures and methods to prevent broken needles.
Good Production Practice #8: Follow appropriate on-farm feed processing and commercial feed processor procedures.
- Explain the components of current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMPs), and explain how these components help prevent feed contamination and ensure proper mixing.

Good Production Practice #9: Develop, implement, and document an animal caretaker training program.
- Describe the importance of developing and implementing an animal caretaker training program.

Good Production Practice #10: Provide proper swine care to improve swine well-being.
- Explain the importance of having written documentation of a VCPR, medication and treatment records and caretaker training.
- Explain the importance of having a written plan for euthanasia. Explain the importance of having a written emergency action plan, an emergency detection system and emergency backup system.
- Explain the importance of daily observation of animals and facilities and how to properly document it.
- Explain the role that proper ventilation plays regarding animal well-being.
- Explain how proper facility maintenance and management impact animal well-being.
- Explain why intentional acts of neglect or abuse are unacceptable.
- Explain how body condition scores are measured and their importance to animal well-being.
- Explain the importance of providing adequate space to all animals.
- Explain proper handling procedures.
- Explain the role that animal evaluation plays in early identification of animal well-being issues.