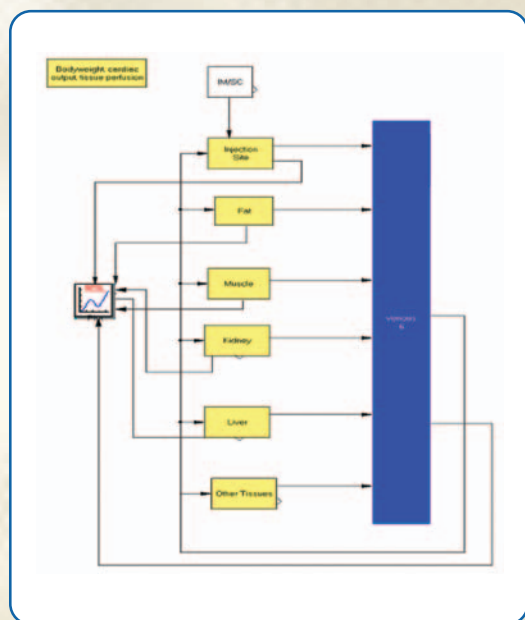


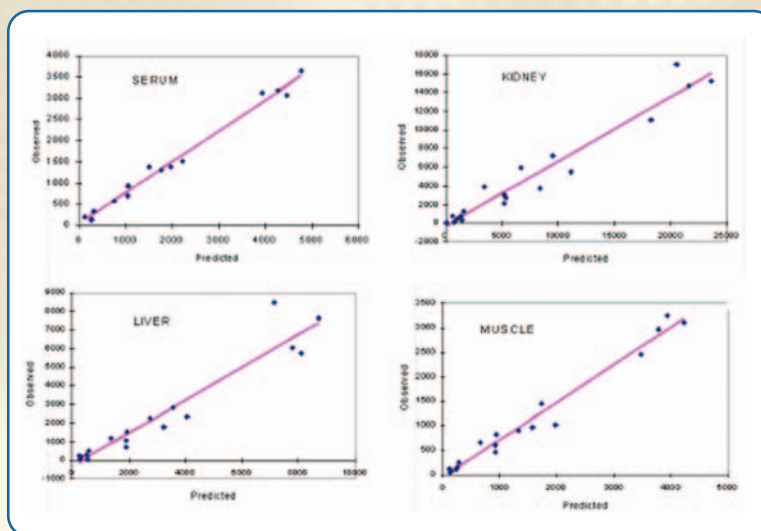
acslXtreme®

Case Study: Modeling Drug Residues

Food animals raised for consumption may be treated with medications to prevent or treat disease, or may be exposed accidentally to chemicals that leave undesirable residues in food. For drugs, studies are conducted to assess the appropriate withdrawal time (waiting period) after treatment to assure that residues are eliminated before slaughter, and are not above established maximum residue limits. In a recently published paper, A. Craigmill utilizes acslXtreme to quickly and accurately predict tissue residues of oxytetracycline in sheep. Utilizing code blocks from the acslXtreme libraries and a fast drag-and-drop method, a diagrammatic model is generated.



Utilizing the sheep PBPK model and the functionality of acslXtreme, Craigmill plotted the predicted values from acslXtreme and the observed residue data. The resulting graphs show the accuracy of the predicted values with the observed data.



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As shown above, acslXtreme has accurately predicted drug residues at various slaughter times, thereby facilitating the study of food source animals.

Work Cited

Craigmill A. UC Davis A physiologically based pharmacokinetic model for oxytetracycline residues in sheep. J. vet. Pharmacol. Therp. 26, 2003: 55-63.

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