

This Drug Has Sickened Thousands of Animals – Will It Be At Your Holiday Feast?

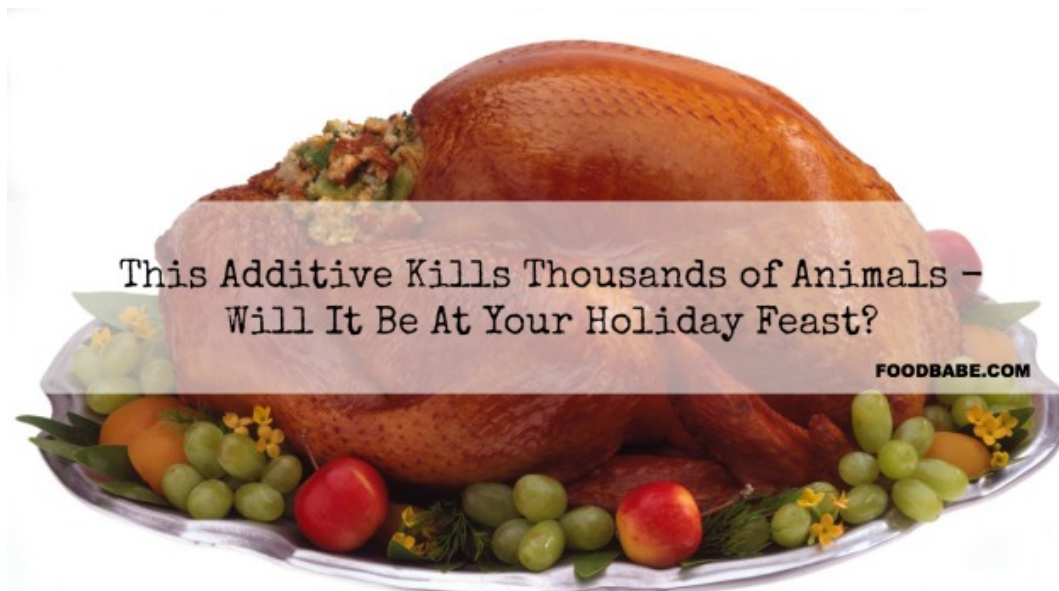
By [Food Babe](#)

I have been to countless holiday meals when I had no control over the ingredients. Of course, I ate what was offered and [was polite](#) but knowing what I know now about what's really in food – it's hard for me to just shut up and take it. The more we shut up and take it, the more disgusting things like what I am about to share with you continue to happen. That's why I am sharing these important facts about how to avoid drugged up turkeys this holiday season.

I know it's tempting this time of year when you get coupons from the grocery store offering a whole turkey for FREE in exchange for shopping in their store. These "FREE" store-brand turkeys generally aren't free of antibiotics and are raised on a diet of GMOs. Most conventionally raised (non-organic) turkeys are pumped full of antibiotics, and this overuse of antibiotics is creating a major human health issue. Thankfully, because so many of us have raised concerns, including government agencies like [the CDC](#), meat companies are beginning to [transition away from using antibiotics](#). Hopefully in a few years the abusive use of unnecessary growth-promoting antibiotics will be a thing of the past!

But, there's something else that deserves your full attention.

There is another drug that is permitted to be fed to turkeys in the U.S. that is banned in dozens of countries due to health issues. You won't find it on the label, it's been shown to leave residues in the meat, and the meat companies are not required to tell you whether they use it.



I'm talking about Topmax (otherwise known as Ractopamine).

Ractopamine is a growth enhancing drug that's fed to some turkeys to increase their muscle mass. Basically, it's used to make big turkeys look perfect for a big Holiday feast. We've been conditioned to think that "bigger is better" – but when it comes to turkey, its not!

This drug has been shown to cause horrible health problems (and even the death of) animals, as can be witnessed by it's rampant use on pigs during the last decade. As reported by [NBC News](#), "*Since it was introduced, ractopamine had sickened or killed more than 218,000 pigs as of March 2011, more than any other animal drug on the market, a review of FDA veterinary records shows. Pigs suffered from hyperactivity, trembling, broken limbs, inability to walk and death, according to FDA reports released under a Freedom of Information Act request.*"

It's fed to some conventional turkeys, and we might be eating it too.

Residues of ractopamine have been found in meat samples tested by the USDA and [Consumer Reports](#). This is because there's [no mandatory withdrawal period for the drug](#), which can be fed to turkeys right up until the day they are slaughtered. The FDA established some "safe maximum residue limits" (MRLs) for ractopamine residue, so they are allowing some of this residue to remain in the meat sold at the store. [Most meat is never tested](#) for ractopamine residues, so it's anyone's guess how much we are really eating. That's frightening, considering that ractopamine carries a bold warning label that states:

"NOT FOR HUMAN USE"

Feeding Directions: Feed continuously as the sole ration, 4.6 to 11.8 g/ton to finishing ~~tom~~ turkeys for the last 14 days prior to slaughter. Feed continuously as the sole ration, 4.6 to 11.8 g/ton to finishing ~~hen~~ turkeys for the last 7 to 14 days prior to slaughter.

CAUTION: Feeding ractopamine to tom turkeys during periods of excessive heat can result in increased mortality. Not for animals intended for breeding.

NOT FOR HUMAN USE.


WARNING: The active ingredient in Topmax, ractopamine hydrochloride, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. Individuals with cardiovascular disease should exercise special caution to avoid exposure. Not for use in humans. Keep out of the reach of children. The Topmax 9 formulation (Type A Medicated Article) poses a low dust potential under usual conditions of handling and mixing. When mixing and handling Topmax, use protective clothing, impervious gloves, protective eye wear, and a NIOSH-approved dust mask. Operators should wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. If accidental eye contact occurs, immediately rinse eyes thoroughly with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. The material safety data sheet contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report adverse effects, access medical information, or obtain additional product information, call 1-800-428-4441.

Store at room temperature. Avoid moisture.
Expiration Date and Lot Number are printed on the bag. Not to be used after the expiry date.
To report adverse effects, access medical information, or obtain additional product information, call 1-800-428-4441.

Manufactured For: Elanco Animal Health
A Division of Eli Lilly and Company
Indianapolis, IN 46285, U.S.A.

Topmax™ 9

Restricted Drug (California) – Use Only as Directed
NADA 141-290, Approved by FDA
*Elanco®, Topmax™, and the diagonal color bar are trademarks of Eli Lilly and Company.
YM9140DEAMM (V01-09-2008)

TAKE TIME TO

OBSERVE LABEL
DIRECTIONS

**Net Weight 25 lb
(11.34 kg)**

More Info at FoodBabe.com

Why is this permitted?

The FDA has allowed widespread use of ractopamine in turkey feed since its [approval in 2008](#). This led the Animal Legal Defense Fund and the Center For Food Safety to file [a legal petition with FDA](#) demanding that they conduct comprehensive scientific studies that document the risks of ractopamine to human and animal health – because clearly more needed to be done before it gained FDA approval. The FDA approved ractopamine based on safety studies [submitted](#) by the company that makes it (Elanco), which is standard for most food and drugs on the market, and [have reportedly refused to](#)

[share their records](#). To date, ractopamine is still allowed to be fed to turkeys, cows, and pigs ([up to 80% of pigs](#) eat ractopamine-laced feed).

Other countries don't take the use of ractopamine so lightly. For instance, China and Taiwan [prohibit any traces of ractopamine residue in meat](#), and have rejected some U.S. exports. Also any meat exported to the European Union needs to be certified as ractopamine-free or it will be rejected.

How To Avoid Ractopamine Treated Turkey In The U.S.:

My team contacted several major turkey companies, most don't use this drug, however, some admitted to us that they use ractopamine.

Jennie-O's – Their customer service agent told us over the phone that it's not routinely used and only used on a limited basis if necessary – whatever that means, because ractopamine is not a “necessary” drug used to treat disease. Jennie-O indicated that there would be no way of knowing at the store if their turkeys were fed ractopamine because it's not labeled or otherwise indicated.

(UPDATE 11/17/14: Since the publishing of this post, Jennie-O stated in a recent email that they don't use ractopamine. We are seeking an affidavit from them and will update you here with further information when received.)

According to **Safeway Grocery Stores** – “Ractopamine is a growth promotant that can be feed to turkeys so our Safeway Farms turkey may or may not have the promotant in their feed. To guarantee that growth promotant was not part of the diet, please choose our Open Nature or O Organics brands which do not allow growth promotants.”

According to **Kroger Grocery Stores** – “Thank you for contacting Kroger regarding Kroger and Simple Truth whole turkey... This question has been researched with our Corporate Food Technology Department and our suppliers. The Kroger and Private Selection Turkey could have used ractopamine in production. The Simple Truth Organic turkey does not use it”.

As these companies aren't required to disclose whether ractopamine is used, and their claims are not third-party certified, it's difficult to confirm its use. Even turkeys that are labeled “**No Hormones Added**” or “**Raised Without Hormones**” may have still been fed ractopamine to promote growth (because it is not a hormone), so don't be fooled by this label. Growth hormones aren't allowed to be used in raising poultry, so this label is meaningless and used as a marketing trick when labeled on turkeys (such as Butterball).

The best way to make sure that you're avoiding ractopamine is to **only choose certified organic turkey**.

Ractopamine, along with antibiotics and GMOs, [are prohibited](#) in organic farming.

If you're ordering an organic turkey make sure you put your order in early, as supply goes fast and it may be hard to find the week before a holiday. Below are a few ways to order:

- Order an organic turkey from a local farmer or farmer's market.
- Head to a specialty grocer such as Whole Foods or Earth Fare.
- Order your turkey from an organic online supplier

Even if you have to order one now and freeze it and thaw it out later, it is better than consuming this nasty growth-enhancing drug during the holiday season!

If you know someone buying a turkey, please share this post with them – the more people know, the less this nasty ingredient will be used!

Xo,

Vani

P.S. This information could hold true for some of the turkey meat on supermarket shelves or served at restaurants – even cold cuts, so beware!

BREAKING NEWS UPDATE!

I just found out that two lawsuits were filed against the FDA yesterday (11/6/14), as reported in the Wall Street Journal, *“In two different lawsuits filed on Thursday...groups including the Center for Food Safety, the Humane Society of the United States and United Farm Workers of America argue that in approving drugs like Topmax, a medicated feed additive used to produce lean muscle instead of fat, the FDA failed to adequately consider the drugs’ collective effects on animal welfare, worker safety, wildlife and U.S. waterways”*. Both of these lawsuits are asking the Court to set aside FDA’s unlawful approval of these drugs until the FDA issues a more thorough environmental analyses. You can read these Complaints [here](#) and [here](#).

From Humane Society, et al:

“FDA approved Ractopamine for use in pigs in 1999 under the brand name Paylean, and subsequently approved Ractopamine for cattle and turkeys under the brand names Optaflexx and Topmax, respectively. Since its initial approval as Paylean, Ractopamine use has increased significantly in the pork, beef, and turkey industries”

“Today, Ractopamine is fed to approximately 60% to 80% of pigs, cattle, and turkeys raised in the United States”

“The FDA also apparently failed to provide for any public or expert comment on its NEPA analysis for Topmax”.

From The Center for Food Safety, et al:

“FDA does not require any withdrawal period for ractopamine before slaughter. A 2006 scientific study concluded “there is a possibility that adulteration of feed with ractopamine could result in residues in animal tissues and lead to human poisoning.” A 2013 Consumer Reports test of 240 U.S. pork products found that about one in five tested positive for ractopamine residues”