

More communication needed regarding disposal of pet pharmaceuticals

April 4 2018

If no one told you the proper way to get rid of those leftover heartworm pills, bottles of flea shampoo and other pet care products your household no longer needs, you're not alone.

New research from Oregon State University found that more than 60 percent of veterinary care professionals do not counsel their clients when it comes to the [environmental stewardship](#) aspect of medicine disposal - findings that are troublesome but also represent an opportunity to dramatically reduce watershed contaminants.

"People are just starting to understand the impact that discarded pharmaceuticals and personal care products have on the environment," said the study's corresponding author, Jennifer Lam, who worked on the research while a graduate student in marine resource management at Oregon State University.

"This study opens the door and shows a communication gap, shows where there's an opportunity to help educate people. There's not much communication going on between veterinary care professionals and their clients on how to dispose of expired pet medicines, meaning there's a lot of potential for those professionals to help their clients learn what to do."

Lam, now a senior analyst for Blue Earth Consultants, and other researchers at OSU surveyed 191 pet owners and found nearly half of them got rid of unneeded care products and medicine via the garbage; Blue Earth, based in Oakland, California, is an environmental

management consulting division of ERG.

Researchers surveyed 88 environmental educators and 103 veterinary care professionals. The survey revealed 61 percent of the veterinary professionals did not share information about proper disposal with their clients. And the 39 percent who reported sharing that information did so 19 percent of the time - roughly one appointment in five.

"It's not a popular topic to bring up," said Lam, who noted the professionals listed a number of barriers to communication, including lack of knowledge about proper disposal, time, cost and lack of concern on the part of both client and care provider.

"Survey respondents said their professional organizations, such as their veterinary associations, are their top source for disposal information," Lam said. "This shows that veterinary-care professionals can serve as role models for other pet owners on environmental stewardship practices."

Scientists have long known about the potential environmental effects stemming from the use and disposal of products aimed at keeping people healthy and clean, but with roughly seven in 10 Americans owning at least one pet, animal medications and other care products are slowly beginning to move into the spotlight too.

Pet supplies and over-the-counter pet medications are a nearly \$15 billion industry in the U.S. Veterinary care including prescription medicine is close to a \$16 billion chunk of the economy. Both figures are on the rise.

"But you can count on one hand the number of studies that have been done on what people actively do with the disposal of PPCPs - pharmaceutical and personal care products - for both themselves and

their pets," said Sam Chan, a watershed health expert with the Oregon Sea Grant program at Oregon State. "PPCPs are used by almost everyone and most wastewater treatment plants are not able to completely deactivate many of the compounds they include."

Increasingly, Chan said, chemicals from PPCPs for people and pets are being found at low levels in groundwater and surface water; anti-inflammatories, antidepressants, antibiotics, estrogens, insect repellent, antimicrobials and sunscreen compounds are among what's being detected.

Some impacts are already appearing, he said. For example, fish exposed to antidepressants become more active and bold and thus more susceptible to predation.

"Most people tend to throw extra pills or [personal care products](#) into the trash and, in fewer instances, flush them down the drain," Chan said. "It seems like the right thing to do but it's not the best thing for the environment."

The national Sea Grant program is partnering with the American Veterinary Medical Association to promote proper PPCP disposal: Dropping them off at a take-back event or bringing them to a depository such as those in place at some police stations and college campuses.

"This study is one of the first to really show a baseline on the environmental stewardship of pet owners regarding their use and disposal of personal and pet medicine and care products," Lam said. "It also shows the correlation between what [pet owners](#) do with their own medicine versus their pets' - both types of products are being disposed of in similar ways."

More information: Jennifer Lam et al, Environmental stewardship

practices of veterinary professionals and educators related to use and disposal of pharmaceuticals and personal care products, *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* (2018). [DOI: 10.2460/javma.252.5.596](https://doi.org/10.2460/javma.252.5.596)

Provided by Oregon State University

Citation: More communication needed regarding disposal of pet pharmaceuticals (2018, April 4) retrieved 29 June 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-04-disposal-pet-pharmaceuticals.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.