The Efficacy, Safety and Benefits of Bovine Somatotropin and Porcine Somatotropin

By ACSH Staff — July 1, 1994
As the world's population grows, the National Research Council estimates that the supply of food required to adequately meet human nutritional needs over the next 40 years will be equal to the amount of food previously produced throughout the entire history of humankind. To meet this demand, scientists have developed new biotechnologies. These have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration and are currently being used by the dairy industry to increase milk production. For example, the use of bovine somatotropin (BST) has increased milk production by 4% in the United States. Additionally, new nutritional supplements have been approved by the Administration and are being used throughout the industry to reduce animal waste and increase animal feed efficiency. For example, the use of bST has been shown to reduce the processing of fat. It has also been shown to reduce the amount of methane produced by animals by 34% and has been shown to increase the safety of consumers for human consumption. Therefore, it is vitally important to ensure that these supplements are produced and used in an environmentally friendly manner and that producers realize the benefits of using these supplements. However, this process has also been shown to increase the cost of the product, which is not necessarily an adequate way to determine the benefit of using these supplements. Thus, it is important to accurately determine the benefits of using these supplements. This is necessary because the use of bovine somatotropin does not have a beneficial impact on the world's supply of food and does not have a beneficial impact on the world's food supply.
Bovine Somatotropin (bST) and Porcine Somatotropin (pST) [1]

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