

# Good Husbandry and Preventative Care

Meeting the 5 Animal Needs

# Activity Learning Intent

By the end of this activity you will:

- Be able to describe the main points of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and the 5 Animal Needs
- Be able to describe what is meant by preventative care
- Be able to list at least three types of preventative care used for animals
- Be able to describe the importance of biosecurity in an animal care setting.

# What will you need?

- A piece of paper and a pen
- You will need a device that supports sound
- You may wish to use a pair pf headphones



# The Animal Welfare Act 2006



The Animal Welfare Act 2006 is a law in England and Wales that states that any person responsible for an animal has a legal duty to ensure that its needs are met as required by 'good practice'. It lists the needs as the 5 animal needs:

1. The need for a suitable environment
2. The need for a suitable diet
3. The need to exhibit normal behaviour patterns
4. Any need to be housed with or apart from other animals, and
5. The need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease.

# Need number 5

The need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease.

This is possibly the most important need, in fact if you don't meet one or all of the first 4 needs it will result in you failing this one



# What is Preventative Care?

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Task 1. Don't peek at the next few slides!

On a piece of paper write down what you think is meant by the term 'preventative care'.

Now write down a list of types of preventative care for animals

# Types of preventative treatments

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- Vaccinations - A *vaccine* is a biological preparation that improves immunity to a particular disease. Typically vaccines cover viral diseases such as Myxomatosis and flu as well as bacterial diseases such as tetanus and TB (in animals and humans)
- Worming treatments: Used for internal parasites such as worms, bot flies and other internal parasites – Treatment every 6 – 12 weeks
- Topical treatments (those applied to the skin, such as a spot on treatment). These are used for external parasites such as fleas, lice, ticks and mites – Treatment every 6 – 12 weeks

# Other Preventative Care - Husbandry

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- Correct Diet
- Correct environmental conditions – Light (UV and hours of light), Temperature and Humidity.
- Correct accommodation – size and bedding
- Clean environment – free from disease
- Good hygiene and biosecurity
- Trimming hooves and claws
- Grooming



# Biosecurity

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- Washing hands
- Wearing PPE
- Reduced access to animal areas
- Use of foot baths
- Not sharing equipment across areas
- Keeping wild animals away
- Controlling vermin (rats, mice etc.)



# Preventative care strategies are good for business too!

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- Reduce animal stress
- Reduce veterinary bills/costs
- Better public image/reputation
- Increased productivity – produce more
- More profit



# Recap

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Now look at the answers you wrote to task 1 at the start of this presentation, how would you describe 'preventative care' now?

Cover the list you wrote at the start and write a new list of types of preventative care, compare this with your first list to see how much you have improved.

Can you think of two advantages of a good preventative care strategy in an animal business?