## 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



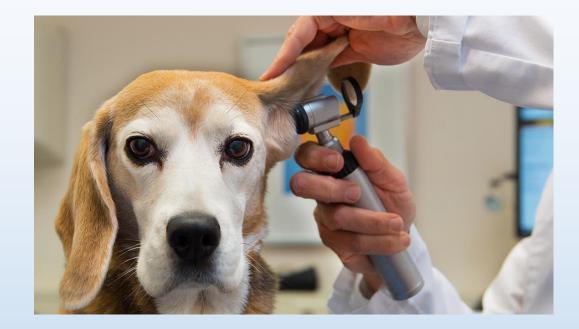
The Animal Welfare Act 2006 is a law in England and Wales that states that any person responsible for an animal has a legal duty to ensure that its needs are met as required by 'good practice'. It lists the needs as the 5 animal needs:

- 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?



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



- 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

- 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! Audio Here >>

- Reduce animal stress
- Reduce veterinary bills/costs
- Better public image/reputation
- Increased productivity

   produce more
- More profit



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?