



CYNHYRCHWYR CIG OEN AC EIDION CYMRU

CYLCHLYTHYR **MILFEDDYGOL**

GORFFENNAF 2022



SAFONAU FAWL YN FYW - BYDD ANGEN I FFERMWYR YNG NGHYMURU SY'N AELODAU'R CYNLLUN FAWL OFYN I'W MILFEDDYG GWBLHAU'R CYFRIFIAD AMU AR BLATFOM WLBP GYDA'R ADOLYGIAD IECHYD A LLES ANIFEILIAID.

Safonau FAWL

Rhaid gwneud adolygiad iechedd a lles anifeiliaid ar y cyd â milfeddyg y fferm. Disgwylir i'r milfeddyg adolygu:

- (1) problemau sy'n digwydd yn rheolaidd a materion allweddol, gan wneud argymhellion i wella materion sydd wedi'u nodi
- (2) cofnodion a data meddyginiaeth, gan gynnwys defnydd anthelmintig, defnydd o fflworid, cyfanswm y gwrthfotig sydd wedi'i roi ar bresgripsiwn a'i ddefnyddio, gwneud argymhellion ar gyfer lleihau'r feddyginiaeth sy'n cael ei defnyddio yn gyfrifol, lle bo hynny'n briodol
- (3) defnyddio gwrthfotigau, gan gynnwys Gwrthfotigau Hanfodol Bwysig Blaenoriaeth Uchaf (HP-CIAs) (os o gwbl), **amcangyfrif y defnydd cyfartalog y mg/kg (yn unol â pharamedrau safonol y diwydiant) gan ddefnyddio gwefan Cofnodion Fferm WLBP i gyfrifo a chofnodi'r canlyniad.**
- (4) triniaeth proffylactig a gwneud argymhellion ar gyfer strategaethau atal clefydau amgen
- (5) bioddiogelwch

Cyfrifiannell AMU WLBP ar waith



" Rydym wedi bod yn gweithio gyda'n cleientiaid cig eidion a defaid yn Hafren Vets, i leihau ein dibyniaeth ar wrthfotigau, dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae ein cleientiaid wedi gwneud llawer iawn o gynnydd drwy ganolbwyntio ar feddygaeth ataliol a ffactorau amgylcheddol.

Mae wedi bod yn ysbrydoledig iawn gweld pa mor falch yw ein cleientiaid pan fyddan nhw'n dweud wrthym yn eu hadolygiad blynyddol meddyginiaethau FAWL faint y maen nhw wedi lleihau eu dibyniaeth ar wrthfotigau.

Mae cyfrifiannell AMU WLBP wedi bod yn offeryn defnyddiol iawn i'n helpu ni a'n cleientiaid i gymryd y camau nesaf. Mae hefyd wedi ein galluogi i fesur yr holl waith caled y mae ein cleientiaid wedi'i wneud hyd yn hyn. Yn groes i hyn, mae hefyd wedi tynnu sylw at y ffermydd hynny lle mae llawer o waith y gellir ei wneud o hyd. Mae'r adroddiad yn syml i'w gynhyrchu ac mae'n hawdd ei ddeall ac esbonio i'n cleientiaid.

Rydym yn edrych ymlaen at barhau i ddefnyddio'r gyfrifiannell i gynorthwyo ein cleientiaid a dangos y defnydd cyfrifol o wrthfotigau yn y Sector Cig Coch yng Nghymru"

Dr. George Roberts MRCVS, BVMedSci (Hons), BVM BVS (Hons) - Hafren Veterinary Group Ltd



Farm Assured Welsh Livestock
Annual Health and Welfare Review Form



WLBP Member Name		
Farm Address		
Post Code		
FAWL Membership No		
Vet Name		
Vet Practice		
If more than one practice is retained by the farm, the review must include all medicines prescribed/used		
From a review of the farm health plan and medicine records, is there any evidence of regularly occurring animal health problems?		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' please note below and explain steps being taken to rectify incidence of listed problems in future		
Problems / Observations		
<p>SHEEP LAMENESS : still a significant problem. From our discussion I feel that Footrot is the main cause rather than CODD. FOOTVAX could prove very useful- it has a role in treatment as well as prevention.</p> <p>You tend to use Zactran for lame ewes - very effective and rarely have to treat twice. You are going to try Provita as footbath solution- worth having a water footbath before the medicated one to make it more effective for longer. Footbathing is an aid to control rather than treatment.</p> <p>FOOTROT and CODD are INFECTIOUS INFECTIONS and the biggest source of infection is another infected sheep- take this into account when trying to sort the problem.</p> <p>- Best time for a campaign against lameness is after weaning. When you sort through the ewes, check all feet individually; mark, treat and put separate all infected sheep and don't allow to rejoin main flock until well cured.</p> <p>- CULL any sheep you treat more than once in a year, (they are a major source of infection and their lambs are more likely to be prone to lameness). Culling, though harsh, is very effective in the long run!</p> <p>- TREAT PROMPTLY : Alamyacin is OK for Footrot but not CODD; Betamox and Penstrep are good for Footrot and about 70 % effective for CODD especially if repeated 3 days later; Zactran is very effective for both conditions but expensive. Topical Lincospectin spray is helpful (or Engemycin spray for Footrot and scald). Trimming infected feet isn't recommended and has been shown to slow down cure rates.</p> <p>- Have a separate LAME PEN in the lambing shed.</p> <p>- FOOTBATHING has a role for prevention especially scald in lambs but only if sheep can stand to dry on clean ground afterwards; a water footbath to wash feet before the medicated one is useful; formalin is inactivated when dirty. Use a maximum concentration of 3% (that is 300ml of 40% Formaldehyde in 10 litres of water). Any stronger causes damage and makes their feet sore</p> <p>- FOOTVAX vaccine has a useful role also. See leaflet. Use can be tailored according to the amount of infection and main problem time in a flock eg given prior to problem time or regularly once or twice a year.</p> <p>Please confirm that up-to-date farm medicine records have been reviewed including total antibiotic prescribed & utilised.</p> <p>YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please explain why not below</p> <p>If antibiotics have been used, please suggest recommendations on how they could be responsibly reduced without negatively impacting on animal welfare below</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>TOTAL ANTIBIOTIC USE 1/1/2021-1/1/2022</p> <p>CATTLE : About 1000 beef sucklers - 411,900 mg antibiotic, used for 2 caesarians, lameness, mastitis . Average of 430,600 mg antibiotic at previous 2 reviews.</p> <p>SHEEP : About 1000 breeding ewes - 654,000 mg antibiotic largely used for lameness and lambing time. Average of 658,250 mg antibiotic at previous 2 reviews.</p> <p>Antibiotic included</p> <p>TRYMOX/BETAMOX - 8 bottles</p> <p>ZACTRAN - 400ml</p> <p>ALAMYCIN - 5 bottles</p> <p>LINCOSPECTIN - 1 tub (for handsprayer)</p> <p>If HP C1As (3rd & 4th generation cephalosporin's, fluoroquinolones and colistin) have been used, please propose recommendations to reduce or remove their usage in the future. It is good practice to have demonstrable evidence diagnostic/sensitivity tests if they have been used.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>C1As (Critically Important Antibiotics) including Fluoroquinolones, NONE USED IN PAST 12 MONTHS. These will only be prescribed after examination by and on clinical decision by vet.</p> <p>The constant use of antibiotics (prophylactic) on a significant scale is no longer considered acceptable practice. If such antibiotic use is being practised, can plans made to reduce usage where possible? Please propose recommendations for alternative strategies below.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>No significant prophylactic antibiotic use at 1000</p> <p>Antibiotics for lambs at birth?: Good understanding of and attention to colostrum intake and hygiene in the lambing shed. You tend to wait for a problem to arise before antibiotic use. Not much watery mouth seen; some joint ill (eg about 10 cases last year). Joint ill is best treated asap with antibiotic (eg penicillin,pharmasin, daily penstrep or synulox) with an antiinflammatory given on the first day eg colvasone. You typically see joint ill in older lambs (3 weeks) rather than the more usual 5-10 days so it could be worth taking a swab from a typical case to see what bug is involved.</p> <p>Is there a risk of developing anthelmintic resistance from unnecessary or incorrect use of anthelmintics?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If applicable, please propose a worm control plan that could reduce the risk of developing anthelmintic resistance and reduce the unnecessary or incorrect use of anthelmintics</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>WORMS</p> <p>CATTLE : All cattle wormed during housing period with a pour-on product (to help lice control too). The older cows shouldn't need worming but from a lice point of view, I would continue to do everything and ideally at about the same time. Young stock are the main ones to benefit from worming especially as there is no routine worming during the grazing period. Monitor the need for this and if you do worm grazing cattle- try and use a yellow -group 2 wormer as they don't kill the dung beetles!</p> <p>SHEEP:</p> <p>LAMBS: For timing of first drench - particularly targeting Nematodirus- look at the SCOPS website for a local forecast. Then worm lambs as needed from June-Dec taking into account the weather, how they are looking, the likely worm level of the places they have been grazing and worm egg counts are useful also. Unless you have checked to see if they are effective avoid white wormers apart from for Nematodirus as while drench resistance is widespread and common. Use yellowclear drenches. Use Zolvix / Started once late summer when you know lambs need worming. These are groups you may not have used at all, so very effective and will do a good job and help slow resistance developing to the other wormers. Spot drenching, targeting the ones that look as if they need it rather than the whole group can be a good approach too. To discourage wormer resistance developing - avoid dosing a group and moving them straight onto clean grazing; either leave 10% untreated or leave the lambs on the original field for 3 days before moving. It means you won't just be taking resistant worms to the new field but will have some susceptible ones to dilute the dominance of the resistant ones.</p> <p>ADULTS : Having ewes in good body condition helps them control their worm levels</p> <p>BETWEEN WEANING AND PRE-TUPPING only consider worming rams, yearlings and any poorer ewes. Fit ewes will have good immunity to worms at this time of the year. You shouldn't need to worm everything- buy separate fluke and worm products (yellow/clear wormer)</p> <p>LAMBING TIME: This is the most useful time to worm ewes as many will lose their immunity to worms for the period 6 weeks before to 6 weeks after lambing and so can contaminate the pasture with a lot of worm eggs although as in the autumn if ewes are in good body condition and have maintained good condition during the build up to lambing they won't lose their immunity and have minimal worms. Therefore, you could leave a portion unwormed and concentrate on the yearlings, poorer ewes and those with multiples. The reason not to dose all ewes as a matter of course is to try and slow down the development of wormer resistance for the future. Worming the ewes as they leave the lambing shed is ideal (yellow/clear wormer)</p> <p>If you INJECT for scab - you will be giving a worm dose also-take this into account.</p> <p>At 1000 you routinely fluke and worm everything preputting and in January- I don't think they all need worming especially preputting and I think January is a bit early for best effect in the spring.</p> <p>If there is evidence of a fluke problem, please suggest a fluke control plan that can reduce the risk of development of resistance and where applicable reduce unnecessary or incorrect use of flukicides.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>FLUKE</p> <p>CATTLE: All routinely dosed for fluke during the winter including any overwintering youngstock. You</p>		

ADOLYGIAD IECHYD

A LLES ANIFEILIAID



Dyma enghraifft o adolygiad ardderchog—mae pob adran wedi'u cwblhau'n fanwl.

Mae angen atodi'r Cyfrifiad AMU i'r Adolygiad Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid ar-lein. Rydym yn dangos sut i wneud hyn ar ddiwedd y cylchlythyr hwn.

tend to use Triclabendazole so it can be given as soon as you like after housing as it should be effective against all stages of fluke.

SHEEP: Breeding fluke routinely dosed for fluke twice a year preputting and in January. Because resistance can develop to Triclabendazole try not to use it every time - use other products when appropriate.

PRETUPPING - Triclabendazole(TBZ) eg Tribex

NEW YEAR - NOT TBZ - use CLOSANTEL instead eg Flukiver as from New Year minimal new fluke infections will be picked up so any fluke in the sheep should be susceptible to Closantel.

Dose ewe lamb replacements as for adults and try and graze fattening lambs away from flukey ground.

If in response to abattoir reports of fluke in fat lambs you decide to treat fattening lambs for fluke, Levafas diamond could be a useful choice as it has a short withdrawal but unlike Albex it is more likely to be an effective wormer at this time of the year. You appreciate that adult fukicides aren't the best choice at this time of the year but drug withdrawal times have to be taken into account too.

Since a biosecurity plan needs be in place, please review quarantine procedures taken when purchasing/returning livestock to the holding's to assess if appropriate. If procedures are appropriate, please comment below on how they meet your approval. If not appropriate or absent, please make recommendations to reduce the risk of disease and resistant organisms entering or developing on the farm.

Recommendations

BIOSECURITY-keeping your stock safe from other farms' diseases. Keep up the boot disinfection tub for all visitors ON ARRIVAL!

CATTLE

RISK AREAS:

NEIGHBOURING CATTLE: None? Risk of BVD and TB. Avoid nose to nose contact with neighbouring cattle by double fencing or equivalent, or just not grazing a field when there are cattle next door

BADGERS: Look at the TB HUB website on the computer for interesting information and how to reduce the risk of contact between cattle and infected badgers

BUYING IN: Replacements bought in as bucket calves sourced from dairy farms -risk of BVD, Johnes and nasty calf scours (and to a lesser extent TB).

BVD: Your herd isn't vaccinated for BVD so is vulnerable to BVD. Vaccinating the breeding herd is a good insurance policy. If you don't vaccinate it is a 'no brainer' to check ALL INCOMING cattle for BVD virus and keep separate for 4 weeks and until negative result is back. 'TAG an TEST' is the easiest way - buy tag and test management tags from your tag supplier for use in incoming cattle. If you buy a bull, make sure he is tested and vaccinated before arrival especially if coming via a market, even if you don't intend to continue with the vaccination. Don't just rely on buying from a 'gold certificate herd' TB: Avoid high risk areas and farms. Farms that haven't had TB for at least 10 years are lowest risk. Premovement testing isn't fool proof. Baby calves are the least risk for TB

LUNGWORM: Any animals that have been out grazing, worm on arrival and house for 48 hours.

JOHNES' DISEASE: Cattle become infected with Johnes on their farm of origin and especially via an infected mother. Level 1 Johnes accredited herds are least risk. At least ask the vendor about Johnes on their farm. Dairy farms are much more likely to be monitoring for Johnes these days.

BABY CALVES: Nasty scours like Rotavirus and Cryptosporidia. Rear in batches and thoroughly clean and disinfect pen afterwards and don't use it for your own calves.

SHEEP

RISK AREAS:

NEIGHBOURS AND STRAY SHEEP- Risk of scab. Secure fencing and double fence against problem neighbours; though birds can carry infected wool over any fence.

HILL, GRAZING - Used for dry ewes and ewe lambs. Risk of scab (well controlled by annual dipping). Footrot/CODD (check all lame sheep on return) and enzootic abortion. Yearlings are vaccinated for enzootic abortion - make sure they are vaccinated before going to the hill.

NO TACK GRAZING USED

BUYING IN - Home bred replacements- tups bought in.

You can't tell by looking if a bought in sheep is carrying resistant worms, TBZ resistant fluke or early scab, so assume it is .

'Gold Standard' Quarantine Advice :

On arrival dose for worms with ZOLVIX/STARTECT, inject with DECTOMAX (worms and scab) and house for 48 hours; Dose for fluke with TRICLABENDAZOLE/CLOSANTEL and repeat with CLOSANTEL in 6 weeks, in between times keep on non flukey pasture.


Turn up to check feet and treat if needed. Keep separate for as long as practical, watching for lameness and sore eyes (conjunctivitis) especially.

We can supply Zolvix and Dectomax in small quantities if needed.

Other diseases you can buy in include JOHNES, MAEDI VISNA (MV), OPA, BORDER DISEASE (BD)...BUYER BEWARE!! You could blood sample on arrival for MV and BD and less reliably for Johnes in sheep.

DOGS: Dogs wormed every 6 weeks with a product containing praziquantel (eg Droncit, Milprazon) will not cause tape worm cyst problems in sheep. Prevent dogs (and foxes) from scavenging sheep carcasses and cow cleanse also.

Date of Review	
Vet Declaration	
Farmer Acceptance	

 Farm Assured Welsh Livestock – Health & welfare review form (To be completed by farm vet annually)	
WLBSP Member Name:	
Farm Address:	
	Post Code:
FAWL Membership No:	
Vet Name:	
Vet Practice:	
If more than one practice is retained by the farm, the review must include all medicines prescribed/used	
From a review of the farm health plan and medicine records, is there any evidence of regularly occurring animal health problems?	YES/NO
If 'YES' please note below and explain steps being taken to rectify incidence of listed problems in future	
Problems/Observations	
NO OBSERVATIONS	
Please confirm that up-to-date farm medicine records have been reviewed including total antibiotic prescribed & utilised.	YES/NO
If 'NO', please explain why not below	
N/A	

If antibiotics have been used, please suggest recommendations on how they could be responsibly reduced without negatively impacting on animal welfare.	
Recommendations:	
NONE USED LAST YEAR.	
If HP CIAs (3 rd & 4 th generation cephalosporin's, fluoroquinolones and colistin) have been used, please propose recommendations to reduce or remove their usage in the future. <u>It is good practice to have demonstrable evidence diagnostic/sensitivity tests if they have been used.</u>	
Recommendations:	
NONE USED	
The constant use of antibiotics (prophylactic) on a significant scale is no longer considered acceptable practice. If such antibiotic use is being practised, can plans made to reduce usage where possible? Please propose recommendations for alternative strategies below.	
Recommendations:	
NO RECOMMENDATIONS	

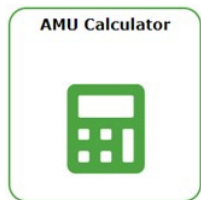
ADOLYGIAD IECHYD

A LLES ANIFEILIAID

ENGHRAIFFT Wael 

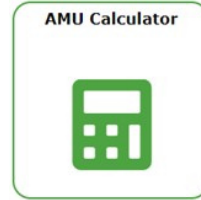
Dyma enghraifft o adolygiad gwael lle nad yw rhai adrannau wedi'u llenwi a lle nad oes llawer o fanylion wedi'u rhoi. Mae'r adolygiad wedi'i gwblhau â llaw yn hytrach nag ar Bortal Milfeddygol WLBSP.

Is there a risk of developing anthelmintic resistance from unnecessary or incorrect use of anthelmintics?	YES/NO
If applicable, please propose a worm control plan that could reduce the risk of developing anthelmintic resistance and reduce the unnecessary or incorrect use of anthelmintics	
Recommendations:	
GOOD CONTROL CURRENTLY	
If there is evidence of a fluke problem, please suggest a fluke control plan that can reduce the risk of development of resistance and where applicable reduce unnecessary or incorrect use of flukicides.	
Recommendations:	
NO RECOMMENDATIONS	
Since a biosecurity plan needs be in place, please review quarantine procedures taken when purchasing/returning livestock to the holding/s to assess if appropriate. If procedures are appropriate, please comment below on how they meet your approval. If not appropriate or absent, please make recommendations to reduce the risk of disease and resistant organisms entering or developing on the farm.	
Recommendations:	
NO RECOMMENDATIONS	
Vet Signature:	
Farmer Signature:	
Date:	



Cyfrifiannell AMU

Cyngor Call



Enwi Mentrau:

COFIWCH— Mae'r Cyfrifiannell AMU nid yn unig ar gyfer ffermydd Cig Oen ac Eidion Cymru yn unig—oes oes gennych fuches odro, mae angen i chi gwblhau cyfrifiad gyda'r metrigau llaeth—mae'r cyfrifiannell yn gallu gwneud hyn gan ei fod yn cwblhau'r mesuriad ar gyfer cig oen ac eidion a llaeth. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o ffermydd llaeth ar y cynllun Achredig Tractor Coch yn aelodau FAWL. Mae angen i bob ffermwr llaeth yng Nghymru sy'n aelod o Warant Llaeth y Tractor Coch fod yn aelod FAWL e.e. i werthu buchod i'w difa.

My Enterprises



+ CREATE NEW ENTERPRISE	
Name	Type
Beef	Beef
Sheep	Sheep
Dairy	Dairy



My Enterprises

+ CREATE NEW ENTERPRISE	
Name	Type
Farmname	Beef
Farmname	Sheep
Farmname	Dairy

Mae'n bwysig eich bod chi'n enwi'r fenter wrth fath y fenter, nid enw'r fferm. Wrth i chi glcio ar y fferm yn y portal milfeddygol, bydd y rhaglen yn cysylltu'r adroddiad hwn â'r fferm heb angen dull adnabod pellach. Bydd enwi pob menter wrth enw'r fferm yn arwain at ddryswch yng nghan diweddarach y cyfrifiad wrth neilltuo'r is gyfrifon i fewnforio'r gwrthfotigau. Sicrhewch felly eich bod chi'n enwi'r fenter gyda'r math fel y dangosir yn yr enrhafft gywir uchod.

Atodi'r Cyfrifiad AMU i'r Adolygiad Iechyd a Lles Blynyddol:

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Annual Livestock Health and Welfare Review

Annual review of information provided from the Farmer Health Plan, Biosecurity and Medicine and Veterinary records

Date of Review:

Please select an AMU Calculation:

From a review of the farm health plan and medicine records, is there any evidence of regularly occurring animal health problems?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Please confirm that up-to-date farm medicine records have been reviewed including total antibiotic prescribed & utilised.

☒ Yes ☐ No

If antibiotics have been used, please suggest recommendations on how they could be responsibly reduced without negatively impacting on animal welfare below

If HP CIAs (3rd & 4th generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and colistin) have been used, please propose recommendations to reduce or remove their usage in the future. It is good practice to have demonstrable evidence diagnostic/sensitivity tests if they have been used.

The constant use of antibiotics (prophylactic) on a significant scale is no longer considered acceptable practice. If such antibiotic use is being practised, can plans made to reduce usage where possible? Please propose recommendations for alternative strategies below.

Mae'n hanfodol atodi'r cyfrifiad AMU i'r Adolygiad Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid Blynyddol, gellir gwneud hyn wrth gyflwyno'r adolygiad ar-lein—gallwch chi wneud hyn drwy glcio ar 'Please select an AMU Calculation'. Yna bydd y cyfrifiad yn cael ei atodi i'r adolygiad i'r cleiant weld ei hunan.



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