

Monitoring animal welfare problems in fallen stocks

Johannes Baumgartner

Institute for Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna



Fallen Stock



Bodies of dead farm animals not intended for human consumption

Died from diseases/injuries or have been killed for certain reasons

Potential source of risks to public and animal health

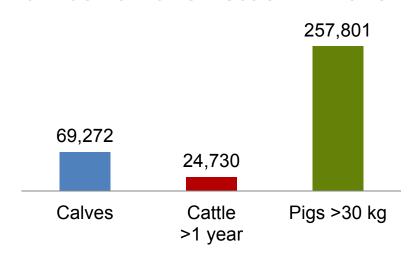
- Have to be disposed properly in animal waste processing plants (AWPP)
- Category 1 and 2 used for combustation, bio fuels, fertilizer

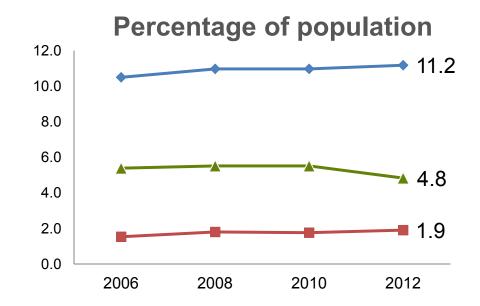


Fallen Stock in A

2013: 376.832 fallen stock 32.844 tons (BMG, 2014)

Number of fallen stock in 2013





- High loss rate, increase over time
- 2.331.150 fallen animals (EFPRA members of EU14, EFPRA 2014)
- Database incomplete (i.e. cadavers <30 kg not included)

Fallen Stock - Processing

























Hidden suffering



- Some fallen animals die miserably!
 - Lack of knowledge how to treat and kill moribund animals
 - Herd size, economic pressure, housing condition, ...
- Little evidence on welfare problems of fallen stock
- No control in animal waste processing procedure

Initial Study 2011



100 vans (1070 cattle and 987 pig cadavers) inspected at 1 Austrian AWPP

Fallen Cattle (Klager, 2012)

- 124 cadavers (12.5%) with one ore more signs
- Adult cattle > calves (59 % vs. 3 %)
- Decubitus, extreme dirtyness, bad body condition



Fallen Pigs (Mlak, 2012)

- 203 cadavers (20.8%) with noticable signs
- Bites, decubitus, bad body condition



Fallen Cattle















Fallen Pigs











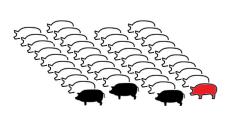
Objectives and Methods



I. Re-examination/verification of study Klager and Mlak



- Inspection of 43 vans using modified protocol
- Only moderate and severe pathological signs (non mild)
- + Focus on signs of proper killing
- II. Development of a feasible monitoring system



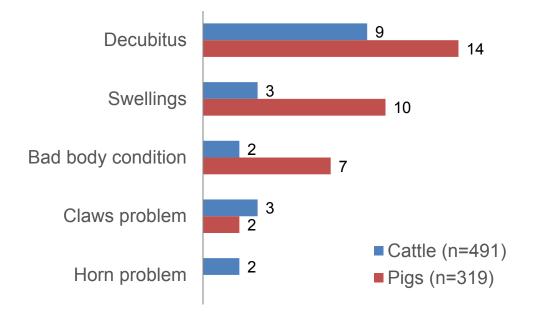
- Concept
- Protocol for drivers
- Training of drivers
- Testing and validation
- Done by 2 vet students (diploma thesis) at 2 Austrian AWPP

Results Re-examination



43 vans with 491 fallen cattle and 319 fallen pigs >30kg

22 cattle (4.5 %) and 25 pigs (7.8 %) noticed



Improper killing in 14 of 22 noticed cattle and in 1 of 25 pigs

Our Monitoring Concept









Ear tagging of suspect cadavers by trained drivers





Final evaluation of pre-selected cadavers by official vets at AWPP



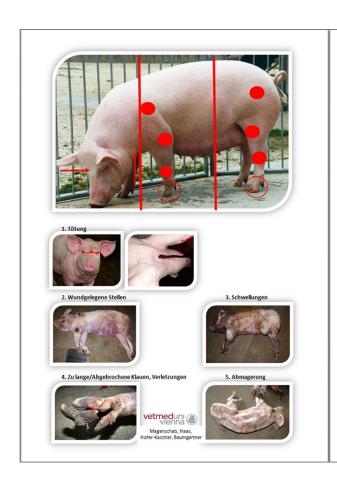


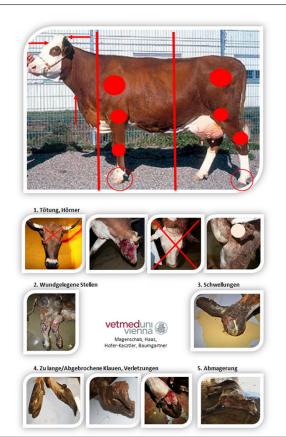


Feed back to farmer training and/or consideration

Protocol for Drivers







Cattle and pigs

3 Regions

- Head
- Front
- Hind

5 Symptoms

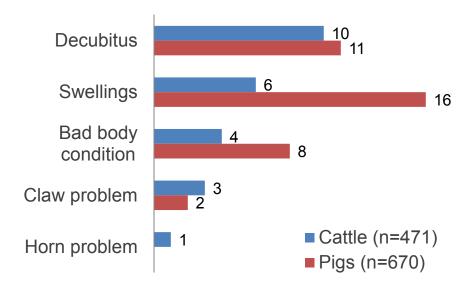
- Bad body Condition
- Decubitus
- Swellings
- Claws problems
- Improper killing

Only if severe!

Testing of Monitoring System



- With 16 trained drivers at 2 AWPP
 - 79 vans with 1141 fallen cattle and pigs
- 29 cattle (6.2 %) and 25 pigs (6.1 %) pre-selected by drivers
- 6 false positive and no* false negative cadavers found in final inspection



Improper killing in 16 of 29 pre-selected cattle and 13 of 41 pigs

Conclusion



- Suspicion of welfare problems in fallen stock substanciated
- Detection by pre-selection of suspicious fallen stock by trained drivers produced reliable results and little extra workload
- Implemetation by veterinary administration + AWPP ?

Intensive <u>training of farmers and vets</u> in professional treatment of moribund animals + <u>efficient monitoring system</u> should reduce the number of fallen stock with obvious signs of prolonged suffering.

Many thanks to



- Alexandra Geier
- Melanie Mlak
- Michaela Klager
- Theresa Magenschab
- Kathrin Haas
- AWPP drivers
- Birgit Howorka
- Christoph Hofer-Kasztler
- you for your attention!















Proper treatment

Adequate therapy with reasonable effort!

→ no success → EUTHANASIA to prevent pain/suffering!



Stunning with captive bolt gun + bleeding by severing major arteries of neck