

Painful procedures

I. General comments

- a. Painful procedures are all historical when the inspections are carried out. Many require a vet. It is difficult to lift proof
- b. Define a list of acts recognized as painful and reliable alternative methods to eliminate/prohibit/replace/relieve painful acts
- c. Definition of "painful procedure"

II. Ruminants

- a. Comments on the paperboard
 - Dehorning procedures
 - Dehorning of small ruminants
 - Prohibit dehorning without anaesthesia
 - Define a protocol of care to do some painful practices like tail docking with elastic method or dehorning cattle...
 - Castration of sheep
 - Prohibit the castration act of ruminants by non-veterinarians
 - Tail docking in sheep
 - Tail docking in lambs: necessary? Methods used in relation to pain
 - Tail docking in sheep herds (in relation to health problems)
 - Caesarean section in beef cattle
 - Use of hip clamp: a ban? How to use? Difficult to inspect
 - Define a method to monitor the iron concentration in the muscles of calves without taking the blood (non-invasive and applicable in routine)
- b. Summary of the discussion
 - Need to define what 'painful procedures' are.
 - Procedures are conducted before inspections and so what evidence can be collected to show that they have been done in compliance with legislation? → Need for a recording system to provide accurate data and evidence.
 - The post-it referred to specific painful procedures and we addressed these one by one. There were examples from Member States of supporting improvements in animal welfare e.g.
 - In Denmark, long acting pain killer is required for disbudding of calves. This is an industry standard, established by a Quality Assurance programme.

- In Netherlands only, certain breeds of sheep can be tail docked – these breeds have been selected based on their wool coverage (wooliness). Denmark is considering the evidence as to whether a ban of this procedure should be implemented.
- C-section – Belgian Blue in Denmark – breed society (?) was asked to demonstrate that it was possible for cows to give birth without the requirement for a c-section.
- Hip clamp is used to assist lame or downer cows to stand.
- Consider a comprehensive list of painful procedures, discussion about positive and negative lists and that with negative lists, there is a chance that new procedures are not covered. For example, caustic paste is banned for disbudding in Ireland and Denmark.
- Consider a list of ABIs for painful procedures.
- If painful procedures are not performed well it can increase the risk of disease.
- Discussion of training of competency for those who conduct painful procedures e.g. in Switzerland (?), farmers/stockpersons have to undergo training and be awarded a certificate in order to perform procedures.
- Propose alternatives to painful procedures e.g. breeding for polledness or dagging instead of tail docking lambs.

III. Equines

- a. Comments on the paperboard
 - Hot and cold identification: regulation?
 - Red iron marking/hot stamping
 - Branding (red hot)
 - Caudectomy forbidden except for medical reasons, performed by a vet and registered in the identification document and central database
 - Tooth spacing for bit placement
 - Blood horses for PMSG production
- b. Summary of the discussion:
 - Central topic: branding in horses
 - We discussed the regulations in different member states:
 - Sweden: both hot and freeze branding not allowed;
 - Netherlands/Belgium: only freeze branding allowed;
 - Austria/France: hot branding still allowed, mostly performed based on studbook regulations;
 - Spain: allowed, but there has been an attempt to ban it, which was unsuccessful

- What are the welfare benefits of freeze branding vs. hot iron branding? We need to review the literature if there is any on this topic
- Pain treatment during/after branding doesn't seem to be common; Why is this the case? Studies on pain treatment in regard to branding procedures (other than the ones done in calves)?
- We also discussed briefly the question of neurectomy (still prevalent) and caudectomy (not performed anymore) in horses
- Solicitation to include 'blood mares' kept for the production of PMSG in the EURCAW's work program.

PAINFUL PROCEDURES

Estration on
sheep

Prohibit dehorning
without anaesthesia

- Tail docking in sheep herds
(in relation to health problems)
- C-section in beef cattle

^{Ruminants}
Tail docking in sheep

Dehorning
procedures

USE OF HIP
CLAMP - A BAN?
- How to use?
- Diff. to inspect.

Dehorning of small ruminants

* Define a method to
monitoring the ^{lactation} ion concentration
in the muscles of calves without take
the blood (non invasive and applicable
in routine).

* Define a protocol of care to do some
painful practices like ^{cut} tails
docking with elastic method,
or dehorning cattle...

PAIN PROCEDURES
ARE ALL HISTORICAL
WHEN THE INSPECTIONS
ARE CARRIED OUT. MANY
REQUIRE A VET. MANY
DIFF. HARD TO LEFT PROOF

* Prohibit the castration
act of ruminants by
non-veterinarians.

* Define a list of acts
recognized as painful

* Propose reliable alter-
natives to eliminate
(prohibited) or replace
or relieve painful acts

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Laws

↳ For Detailing
in general
(necessary?)

↳ Methods used
in relation to pain

PAINFUL PROCEDURES — EQUINES —

"Heissbrand" / "Kaltbrand" → identification with heat / cold?
↳ regulation?

"Red iron marking" /
Hot stamping.

PAINFUL PROCEDURES

- Branding (red hot)
(shock regulation).

- ~~Caudectomy~~
Neurectomy } forbidden

Except for
medical reason

↳ performed by a Veter-
inarian

↳ registered in
the identification
document and
central database

DEFINITION of PP

- Tooth rasping in horses in
order for bit placement.

"Blood horses" for
PMSC PRODUCTION