

Opgaver ved optagelse

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**Titel: Smittebeskyttelse – kælvningsboksen  
Protection from infection – Calving Box**

Den Europæiske Landbrugsfond for Udvikling af Landdistrikterne:  
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Den Europæiske Landbrugsfond  
for Udvikling af Landdistrikterne

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Klip lb.nr	Handling/billeder	Fokus/rekvisitter	Speak = PRA fortæller
1 Intro	1.1. Ren enkeltkælvnings- boks med en ren ko og ren kalv.  Nærbillede af ko og kalv	Intro. Vigtigt område. Ren ko og kalv i ren kælvningsboks  Hvorfor er kælvningsboksen vigtig i forhold til smittespredning	The calving pen is one of the most important areas when it comes to limiting the spread of infection in the herd.  This is because there is very close contact here between the infective animal, the cow, and the very susceptible animal, the newborn calf.  In this video we look at how transmission of infection can be reduced by appropriate design, use and cleaning of the calving pen.
2 <b>Indretning af kælvnings- boks.</b>  <b>Calving Box Design</b>	2.1 Tom enkeltkælvnings- boks. PRA står udenfor i korrekt påklædning.	Hvordan kan en kælvningsboks være indrettet  Hvilken type er lettest at holde ren	A calving pen can either be designed as a pen for an individual cow or for a group of cows.  A pen for an individual cow is easier to keep clean and free from infection.  There must be plenty of room in the pen, whatever the type, so that the infection pressure does not become too high. But also so that the animals do not become stressed as stress lowers the immune system.  It is recommended to have minimum 10m <sup>2</sup> /cow in a group calving pen and minimum 12m <sup>2</sup> /cow in an individual calving pen.

	2.2 Nærbillede af boksbund med halmdybstrøelse	Hvordan skal bunden være	The floor should be non-slip and not hard, and dry. The equipment should be easy to clean.
	2.3 Nærbillede af inventar/gitterlåge med lukkede nabolåger	Hvad med nabolåger	Side walls should be solid boarding so that the risk of contamination from other cows is limited.
	2.4 Rent foderbord med frisk foder. PRA ved foderbord.	Foderbord. Vandkop/trug.	The feeding area should also be very clean.
	2.7 Billeder af redskaber. PRA ved redskaber.	Særskilte redskaber til boksen	Any equipment to be used in the calving pen should only be used for that purpose. And they must be cleaned after use.  Clean clothes and clean boots are also required before entering a calving pen.
	2.8 Billeder af fødsels-hjælpsudstyr. PRA ved udstyr.	Hygiejnisk opbevaring og brug af udstyr til fødselshjælp Aftal med landmand at der er rent og ryddeligt, der hvor det står.	Equipment for assistance with calving must be stored under hygienic conditions, and cleaned and disinfected after use, ready for the next time.
3 <b>Flytning af kælvdyr</b>  <b>Moving a cow to a calving box</b>	3.1 Billede af velstrøet fællesforberedelsesboks. PRA udenfor boks.	Rene køer/kvier, der skal komme fra rene forberedelsesboks, belægningsgrad	Protection from infection for the cow begins in the collective area for pregnant cows, where the area should be clean and the animals must not be dirty, before the pregnant cow is moved to the calving pen.  Here each cow should have at least 10m <sup>2</sup> .
	3.2 Landmand flytter en kælvko fra forbered-	Tidspunkt afhænger af placering af forberedelsesboks i forhold til kælvningsboks.	It is best to move a cow to the calving pen via a passageway that does not lead past the feeding area in the calving pen.

	<p>sesboks til kælvboks via drivgang (ej foderbord). Rolig håndtering.</p> <p>Evt nærbillede af koben der går på skridsikkert underlag.</p>	Aftal med landmand	<p>The pregnant cow should be moved when the first signs of calving are observed, for example when the pelvic belt sinks.</p> <p>The passageways should be non-slip to prevent the pregnant cow from slipping.</p> <p>Remember to handle the animal quietly so as not to stress her unnecessarily.</p>
<p>4</p> <p><b>Ophold i kælvningsboks før og under fødslen</b></p> <p><b>While in the calving box before and during calving</b></p>	<p>4.1</p> <p>En ko i ren kælvningsboks. PRA ved kælvningsboks</p> <p>Landmand tilfører frisk halm – i rent tøj.</p> <p>Fjernelse af gødning</p> <p>Nærbillede af hans rene støvler</p>	<p>Kælvningsområdet skal ofte besøges af personale og kan ikke altid skematiseres i forhold til andre daglige rutiner.</p> <p>Aftal med landmand</p>	<p>The calving pen must always be kept well bedded, clean and dry.</p>
	<p>5.3</p> <p>Landmanden tager handsker på</p> <p>Landmanden vasker koen og undersøger den kælvende ko. Kælvens ben skal være synlige</p>	<p>Spand med sæbeopløsning. Tube med eksplorationsgel.</p> <p>Aftal med landmand</p>	<p>During investigations or when there is a need for assistance with calving the area around the vagina must be washed with a disinfectant soap solution.</p>

<p>6</p> <p><b>Den nyfødte kalv og moderen</b></p> <p><b>The new born calf and its mother</b></p>	<p>6.1</p> <p>Nærbillede af nyfødt kalv i kælvningsboksen.</p> <p>Nærbillede af mule/næse. Nærbillede af navle.</p> <p>PRA håndterer kalv så navle præsenteres.</p>		<p>The newborn calf is very susceptible to infection.</p> <p>The infection can enter the newborn calf through the mouth, nose and navel.</p>
	<p>6.3</p> <p>Kalv hænges op over bokslåge mod drivgang. Landmand og PRA hænger kalv op</p>	Aftal med landmand	<p>Therefore one should not stick fingers into the mouth of the calf to remove mucous immediately after calving. Otherwise there is great risk of infecting the calf with bacterial infection. It is limited as to how much mucus can be removed anyway.</p>
	<p>6.4</p> <p>Landmand giver kalv råmælk</p>	<p>Råmælk i sutteflaske</p> <p>Aftal med landmand</p>	
	<p>6.5</p> <p>Ko og kalv sammen. Evt kalv, der patter moder.</p>	<p>Ko og kalv skal gå sammen i minimum 12 timer, hvis der er mulighed for det</p>	<p>In accordance with the Danish law on the keeping of dairy cattle a cow and calf must be kept together for at least 12 hours after calving, if the housing system allows for it. It is very important during this period to ensure good hygiene in the pen.</p>
<p>7</p> <p><b>Rengøring efter kælvning</b></p> <p><b>Cleaning</b></p>	<p>7.1</p> <p>Boks med brugt dybstrøelsesmåtte lige efter at ko og kalv er fjernet. PRA udenfor boks</p>		<p>The calving pen must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected once the cow and the calf have moved out. It is important to prevent the spread of bacterial infection to the next cow and calf.</p> <p>Remember that they are very susceptible animals.</p>

<b>after calving</b>	7.2 Landmand fjerner dybstrøelsesmatten med staldkat eller lignende.	Staldkat/staldmaskine <b>Aftal med landmand</b>	All straw and manure must be removed first.
	7.3 Landmand skraber/fejrer de sidste rester op.	Kost og skovl <b>Aftal med landmand</b>	Ensure that all straw and manure is removed.
	7.4 Landmand spuler gulv og inventar	<b>Aftal med landmand</b>	The floor of the calving box and all equipment must be washed clean with lots of water.
	7.5. Landmand påfører sæbeopløsning med blød kost/børste	Sæbeopløsning påføres jf. besættningens procedurer <b>Aftal med landmand</b>	Then an alkaline based soap solution can be sprayed on all surfaces to loosen dry manure and other contamination.
	7.6 Landmand kigger på dunkens etiket  billede af etiket på sæbedunk	Dunk med alkalisk sæbe  <b>Aftal med landmand</b>	Ensure to read the label on the soap container to find the correct concentration to use.
	7.7 Landmand skyller med vand under tryk	Som under 7.4 <b>Aftal med landmand</b>	About 15 minutes after the soap solution has been applied it can be washed off using a high-pressure washer but contamination of the neighbouring pen must be avoided.
	7.8 Vasket boks. PRA ved siden af boksen. Mærker tørhedsgrad med hænder.		The box must remain dry for several hours before being disinfected. A disinfectant solution applied to a wet surface will become diluted and less effective. When the box is dry, it can be disinfected.

	<p>7.9 Nærbillede af etiket på desinfektionsmiddel.</p>	<p>Dunk med desinfektionsmiddel</p>	<p>Be sure to make the disinfectant solution at the appropriate concentration. Follow the instructions on the label carefully. Notice also how long the solution should remain on the surfaces and fixtures to be effective.</p>
	<p>7.10 Landmand påfører desinfektionsopløsning på båsebund med rygsprøjte eller børste</p>	<p>Jf. besætningens principper.</p>	<p>The disinfectant solution should be applied with a sprayer to the flooring and all equipment.</p>
	<p>7.11 Nærbillede af desinfektionsmiddel der påføres "hjørne" af inventar</p>		<p>Remember to spray into all corners etc.</p>
	<p>7.12 Nærbillede af våde overflader.</p>		<p>Disinfectant solution must remain for the specified contact time, often about 30 minutes, and all surfaces should be wet during this time.</p>
	<p>7.13 Landmand oversprøjter boksbund og sider med hydratkalkopløsning</p>	<p>Jf. besætningens principper.</p>	<p>Finally a 15% solution of hydrated lime should be sprayed over the flooring and the lowest sections of the side walls / bars and the allowed to dry.</p>
	<p>7.14 Billede af den færdigdesinficerede boks. PRA ved siden af boks Evt. billede af nyfødt kalv</p>		<p>The calving pen is ready to receive the next cow about to calf.  Now there is minimal risk of contamination from the previous calving.  The next newborn calf is therefore ensured a good start in life.</p>