

Opgaver ved optagelse

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**Titel: Best practice slagtekalve (småkalve) ved indsættelse
 Best Practice – Beef calves, on arrival**

Budskaber:

Reducér smittpresset = Overordnede budskab for hele videoen.

Reducér sygdom, reducé antibiotikaforbruget, kalve får det bedre → øget tilvækst, opnår produktionsfremgang

Klip lb. nr.	Handling/billeder	Interviewspørgsmål (klippes ud)/regibemærkninger. Rekvisitter	Speak
Intro	View ud over boksene. Billede af en ung flot kalv.		To ensure healthy calves for beef production it is important that the herd has a high level of protection from infection. This is achieved by reducing the number of routes of infection, by reducing the level of stress of the calves and by having good hygiene from the point of arrival of the calves.

			The young calves arriving are vulnerable and susceptible to infection. This is because they are already stressed due to relocation and to new group composition and that decreases their immunity. Therefore good herd protection starts already with the arrival of the calves.
Modtagelse Admission	Ingen vognmand i stalden. (Krav til leverandøre. Skiltning.)		The drivers transporting the calves are a significant source of infection and therefore they must not enter the animal housing area. Alternatively, if that cannot be avoided, clean overalls and boots must be provided.
Indsættelsesstrategi Strategy for admission	Korrekt indsættelsesstrategi. <i>Lars se spørgsmål andet dokument.</i>		The more animals that are collected together the greater the number of sources of infection. Therefore, it is important to establish small groups of calves, a maximum of 6-8. The calves in each group should have a similar size and be from as few herds as possible.
Holdstørrelse/belægningsgrad Group size	Flere dyr = flere smitteveje, evt. figur.		The calves should have plenty of space as this can be important in reducing stress and allows for improved hygienic conditions. There should be at least 3m ² /calf.
Design of calf pens Et hold en smitemæssig enhed/indretning af kalve-			Solid partitions between calf pens is important. Solid partitions reduce the path of transmission between two groups and reduces the risk of infection through direct contact and contact with ma-

<p>bokse</p> <p>Fast skillevæg mellem hold</p> <p>Reducer smittevejene</p>			<p>nure.</p>
<p>Et hold en smittemæssig enhed/indretning af kalvebokse</p> <p>Hold må ikke dele inventar...</p> <p>No sharing of equipment</p>			<p>The sharing of equipment between 2 or more groups is a major source of infection. Therefore, groups of calves must not share drinking cups, hay racks or a feed manger.</p>
<p>Området med kalvebokse</p> <p>Area with calf pens</p>			<p>.</p>
<p>Redskaber og maskiner</p> <p>Equipment and machinery</p>			
<p>Managementrutiner</p> <p>Management routines</p>			<p>Protection from infection is also about good work routines, and here are a few good basic rules.</p> <p>Move calves only one way i.e. an older calf should never be moved back to a younger group.</p> <p>The youngest animals should be treated first and healthy animals should be treated before any sick animals.</p>
<p>Stabile hold / Få flytninger</p> <p>Stable groups</p>			<p>It is important to have stability in the groups so cut down on the number of movements between groups, and on the number of sources of calves in</p>

<p>Few movements between groups</p>			<p>any one group, as that stresses the calves. Make sure the group is kept together for as long as possible.</p> <p>Good hygiene is important, always use clean boots and clothing when you go into the calf pens.</p> <p>The calf pens must always be clean and well bedded to reduce the risk of infection and provide a warm environment for the calves.</p> <p>Remember to always wash your hands and boots when you touch fixtures or equipment that can be contaminated with manure.</p>
<p>Kørselsveje – intern og ekstern trafik Rene og urene redskaber</p> <p>Traffic – internal, external Clean and unclean equipment</p>	<p>Mælkevogn – kun kørsel på rene veje</p>		
<p>Høj hygiejniveau</p> <p>High hygiene level</p>			
<p>Rene redskaber</p> <p>Clean Equipment</p>			
<p>Højt hygiejniveau personale</p> <p>High hygiene level for</p>	<p>Støvle- og tøjskift når kommer fra andet staldafsnit/aldersgruppe? (Mulighed for at vaske hænder</p>		

staff	(varmt vand og sæbe)) (Omklædningsrum)		
Håndhygiejne Hand hygiene	Billede af skifter handsker Skal vi have billeder af en håndhygiejne kit (striglekasse med handsker, håndsprit mv.?) Betina/Line: Bruger de håndsprit?		It is important to have a good hand hygiene always - before, during and after work. Do not put your hands in the mouth of the calf. If the calf needs assistance to drink it is recommended to wash your hands and use protective gloves.
Rengøring og desinfektion mellem hold Cleaning and disinfection between groups			The calf pens must be washed with a basic soap solution and disinfected before a new group of calves arrives
Vaskeplads og desinfektionsplads Area for washing and disinfecting	Etablér en vaskeplads. Etablér en desinfektionsplads		
Isolér syge dyr Isolation of sick animals	Ved landmandens sygebokse. Måske en udtalelse fra landmand hvornår han isolerer syge dyr - hvis han gør det hensigtsmæssigt.		A sick calf must be isolated as soon as possible. And remember to treat the sick calf last. On the whole, it is important to consider hygiene when working between groups of healthy and sick animals. If these guidelines are followed the best conditions for the production of healthy calves with good growth will have been attained.

			<p>The following points are important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Small groups of no more than 6-8 calves- Fixed partitions between groups- Low stocking rates- Avoid contact between groups- Clean and well-littered pens- Prevention of infection management routines
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