



Cymorth Tuberculosis On-Farm Veterinary Advice and Assessment Checklist

The purpose of the on-farm visit is, for you the vet:

- to discuss the Tuberculosis (TB) situation on the farm with the farmer and provide support
- to provide the farmer with further information on the disease and breakdown process
- to provide advice on biosecurity and protecting the herd from disease introduction and spread
- to assess and advise the farmer on future options in terms of business continuity (if under restrictions)
- to investigate management on the farm and biosecurity on the premises in order to assess risks for disease spread and to give advice on reducing risks
- to identify potential sources, risk factors and objectives for eradicating disease on the holding and protecting the locality and to make recommendations to both the farmer and to Animal and Plant Health (APHA) Welsh Government (WG).
- to advise the farmer on best practice to reduce the likelihood of a further breakdown.

As a rule of thumb at least 70% of the visit should be taken up touring the farm, walking the boundary where possible, and discussing identified issues with the farmer.

The following checklist is not meant to be prescriptive but should guide the conversation on some of the most important issues regarding TB. We encourage you to make recommendations for further action if you believe there is a specific intervention which could help clear up a breakdown or reduce the risk of a further breakdown.

Both you and the herd keeper should sign this form as a record of the conversation and visit. A signed hard copy should be given to the herd keeper so they have a summary of recommendations for action. A further copy should be sent back to APHA (see address in the attached guidance note).

Farm Details

Name of Herd Keeper:	
Address:	Postcode:
Name of Owner/Address (if different):	
Contact Details for holding:	
CPH Number:	
Type of holding (main):	
TB incident number:	
Cymorth TB Sam WS number:	
Type of visit: Delete as appropriate	Breakdown/Breakdown concluded
Date of visit:	

		Yes	No
The TB test – does the herd keeper understand:	a. Test results and effect on the current TB status	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b. TB restrictions, if applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Timetable for post mortem examination and culturing and significance of these results, if applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Test sensitivity (including standard/severe interpretation) and inconclusive reactors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	e. The type and date of the next test	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Type of herd and farm business – have you considered and investigated the:	a. Herd size and type	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Business continuity requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cleansing and disinfection (C&D)	a. Is the farmer aware of the requirement to use a disinfectant that is approved for TB at the correct dilution?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Is the farmer aware of the requirement to return the tear off slip on the BT05, if under restrictions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes

Useful contacts, sources of advice and information

Cattle keepers' guide to safeguarding health

Cattle keepers' guide to safeguarding health

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

www.gov.wales

Welsh Government website on bovine TB

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Contact Us A-Z Accessibility Site Map

About News Topics Consultation Legislation Funding Statistics & Research

Home > Topics > Environment and countryside > Animal health and welfare > Animal disease > Bovine TB

Bovine TB

Last updated: 30 April 2015

Our long-term goal is to eradicate bovine TB in Wales.

Bovine TB is caused by a bacterium and can affect all mammals. It is a notifiable disease because it can affect humans as well as animals. The risk to public health is kept low because of regular testing of cattle, milk pasteurisation and inspections at abattoirs. The disease has a significant impact on farms and the agricultural economy.

There is no effective treatment for infected cattle. The major cause of the spread of the disease is through cattle infecting other cattle. To control the disease we test cattle with the annual identifying infection before they show any signs of disease. This helps us remove affected cattle before they have chance to infect others.

We established the TB eradication programme to carry out our long-term goal of eradicating the disease. The control and eradication of the disease is completed by the fact that wildlife, such as badgers and deer, can also be infected. This makes it difficult to eliminate the disease from areas where cattle and wildlife can infect each other.

One of the areas with the highest incidence of bovine TB in Europe is our intensive Acker Area (AA). We are working to eliminate the disease from the AA by targeting every possible source of infection and using stricter controls.

Environment and countryside

- Animal health and welfare
- Animal disease
- Bovine TB
- TB Eradication Programme
- Cattle control
- Biosecurity
- Veterinarian
- Intensive Action Area
- Legislation
- Useful contacts

RELATED LINKS

Glossary

Dealing with TB in your herd

Dealing with TB in your herd
What happens if bovine TB is detected in your herd?

Animal & Plant Health Agency

Contents

- Section 1 - Breakdown in your herd 2
- Suspect of TB in your herd 2
- Disease investigation of the breakdown 3
- Dealing with sick cattle 4
- Section 2 - Reactor animals 5
- Valuation, slaughter and compensation 5
- Calculation of amount of compensation 6
- Removal and slaughter of reactors by private arrangement 6
- Removal for slaughter 7
- Post mortem examination of reactor cattle 8
- Section 3 - Inconclusive Reactors 10
- Its identified in unsuspected herds 10
- Further testing of its 10
- Its identified in breakdown herds 10
- Further testing of its identified within a breakdown 11
- Private slaughter of its 11
- Section 4 - Withdrawal of Officially Free TB status (OFTW) 12
- Clearing and obstruction 13
- Disposal of slurry and manure 13
- Section 5 - Testing during a breakdown 15
- Short Interval Test 15
- Gamma interference tests for its 15
- Further testing after removal of restrictions 16
- Section 6 - Movements on and off restricted premises 17
- Moving cattle between restricted linked holdings 17
- Moving cattle off restricted premises 17
- Movement to slaughter 18
- Other requirements 18
- Movement to slaughter through an approved TB slaughter market or collection centre 18
- Movement to other TB restricted premises 19
- Movement to approved finishing units (AFU) 19
- Movement through a dedicated sale for TB restricted cattle in England 19
- Moving cattle onto a TB restricted premises from an unrestricted premises 19
- Movement of carcasses from your premises 20
- Further information 21

Page 1 of 22

10 OCTOBER 2014

© Crown Copyright 2014

GOV.UK website on bovine TB

GOV.UK

bovine tb

Departments Worldwide How government works Get involved
Policies Publications Consultations Statistics Announcements

Keeping farmed animals – guidance

Bovine TB: how to spot and report the disease

From: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Animal and Plant Health Agency

First published: 26 August 2014

Last updated: 1 October 2014, see all updates

Part of: Notifiable diseases in animals, Bovine TB and Keeping farmed animals

Applies to: England, Scotland and Wales

How to spot bovine tuberculosis (bovine TB), what to do if you suspect it and measures to prevent its spread.

Contents

- How to spot bovine TB Bovine TB affects cattle and other mammals including humans, badgers, deer, goats, pigs, dogs and cats.
- Risk to humans The disease is currently present in Great Britain.
- How to reduce the risk of infection

Risk factors and control measures

1. Cattle – movements

Have you reviewed...?	Do these risk factors play a role on this farm?		If yes, can the farm apply these suggested control measure(s) If breakdown visit consider if farm will apply, or if concluded breakdown visit, consider if farm did apply.	Yes - always	Mostly - more than half the time	Partly - less than half the time	No - never
	Yes	No					
Cattle - movements Introduction of cattle (to include number and type introduced in normal situations, source(s) of cattle, locality and TB incidence at source of purchased cattle, age of cattle, type of preventative measures, benefits of AI and closed herd)	Frequent purchase of cattle			Can the farm adopt a closed herd policy with all replacements homebred?			
	Purchased replacement cattle (e.g. dispersal sales)			Can all replacement cattle be pre-movement tested before moving into the herd?			
	Direct introduction of purchased cattle into the herd			Can all purchased cattle be isolated and post-movement tested before introduction to the herd?			
	Use of hire bulls			Can the farm use AI or own bull?			
Notes on recommendations and agreed action							

2. Cattle – contiguous

Have you reviewed...?	Do these risk factors play a role on this farm?		If yes, can the farm apply these suggested control measure(s) ¹ If breakdown visit consider if farm will apply, or if concluded breakdown visit, consider if farm did apply.	Yes - always	Mostly - more than half the time	Partly - less than half the time	No - never
	Yes	No					
Cattle – contiguous Mixing of herds and contact with other cattle (to include use of common or shared grazing, direct contact with neighbouring cattle, cattle returning from shows or markets, use of shared yard areas or testing facilities)	Contact with neighbouring cattle		Can the farm maintain secure boundaries to prevent nose to nose contact and straying with neighbouring cattle?				
	Use of shared grazing		Can the farm avoid the use of shared grazing?				
	Notes on recommendations and agreed action						

3. Cattle – residual infection

Have you reviewed...?	Do these risk factors play a role on this farm?		If yes, can the farm apply these suggested control measure(s) If breakdown visit consider if farm will apply, or if concluded breakdown visit, consider if farm did apply.	Yes - always	Mostly - more than half the time	Partly - less than half the time	No - never
	Yes	No					
Cattle – residual infection History of bTB incidents and testing in the herd (including presence of Inconclusive Reactors (IR) and other higher risk cattle and that all testing is up to date)	Repeated IR cattle may pose an increased risk		Can the farm voluntarily cull IR cattle?				
	Incomplete isolation of IR cattle		It is a statutory requirement for all IR cattle to be kept in isolation.				
	Incomplete or overdue testing		Can the farm complete all testing as scheduled, including gamma testing if appropriate?				
	Notes on recommendations and agreed action						

4. Badgers

Have you reviewed...?	Do these risk factors play a role on this farm?		If yes, can the farm apply these suggested control measure(s) If breakdown visit consider if farm will apply, or if concluded breakdown visit, consider if farm did apply.	Yes - always	Mostly - more than half the time	Partly - less than half the time	No - never
	Yes	No					
Badgers Contact with wildlife (to include location of badger setts and latrines, grazing systems used and possible contact at pasture, preventative measures when feeding at pasture and water supply at pasture, possible direct and indirect contact within the farm buildings, cattle housing, feed and silage stores, and other feeding practices that may encourage badgers, for example feeding other species at pasture such as lamb creep or game bird feeders.	Cattle contact (direct and indirect) with badgers at pasture		Can the farm put measures in place to prevent contact with badgers at pasture – can setts and latrines be fenced off?				
	Cattle contact (direct and indirect) with badgers in farm buildings?		Can the farm keep feed stores secure from access by badgers?				
			Can the farm keep silage stores/clamps secure from access by badgers?				
	Mineral lick and/or feed/water trough accessible by badgers		Can feed troughs, mineral licks and water troughs be raised off the ground and inaccessible to badgers at pasture? <i>(With consideration to water trough height where sheep co-graze fields).</i>				
Notes on recommendations and agreed action							

This page has been left blank and can be used for a sketch of the farm yard to help identify badger and other wildlife access points to buildings etc. Other animals

5. Other animals

Have you reviewed...?	Do these risk factors play a role on this farm?		If yes, can the farm apply these suggested control measure(s) If breakdown visit consider if farm will apply, or if concluded breakdown visit, consider if farm did apply.	Yes - always	Mostly - more than half the time	Partly - less than half the time	No - never
	Yes	No					
Other animals Are there other livestock or domestic animals on the farm?	Other co-located livestock (for example, camelids, pigs, goats and deer)		Can the farm securely keep all other livestock species away from the cattle herd?				
	Other domestic animals (cats)		Can the farm securely keep domestic animals away from the cattle herd?				
	Notes on recommendations and agreed action						

6. Indirect

Have you reviewed...?	Do these risk factors play a role on this farm?		If yes, can the farm apply these suggested control measure(s) If breakdown visit consider if farm will apply, or if concluded breakdown visit, consider if farm did apply.	Yes - always	Mostly - more than half the time	Partly - less than half the time	No - never
	Yes	No					
Indirect To include management of slurry and manure, shared equipment, contractors, farm staff and visitors	Slurry or manure spread on grazing pasture		Can the farm avoid grazing cattle on pasture for at least 60 days after spreading of slurry or manure?				
	Shared machinery for slurry or manure spreading		Can the farm avoid use of shared machinery for slurry or manure spreading?				
	Poor cleanliness of cattle buildings and equipment		Can the farm regularly cleanse and disinfect cattle buildings and equipment?				
	Shared livestock transport and farm equipment		Can the farm avoid use of shared livestock transport and farm equipment?				
	Poor disinfection of shared livestock transport and equipment		Can the farm ensure thorough cleansing and disinfection of any shared livestock transport and equipment?				
	Farm staff and visitors		Can the farm provide farm staff and visitors with protective clothing?				
	Poor disinfection of protective clothing and provision of boot dips		Can the farm provide disinfection foot dips and disinfection of protective clothing?				
Notes on recommendations and agreed action 							

8. Additional risk factors

Have you reviewed...?	Risk factors and suggested control measure(s) for introduction or spread of TB
Are there any additional risk factors and control measures that can be identified on this farm?	Notes on recommendations and agreed action

Recommendations for further action

Please complete the template below with all recommendations made following this visit.

1. Recommendations to the farmer

Having assessed the risk factors for this farm, in brief, what are the priority recommendations for practical control measures to support bTB eradication from the herd?

Risk factor category	Recommendation(s)
1. Cattle - movements	
2. Cattle - contiguous	
3. Cattle - residual infection	
4. Badgers	
5. Other animals	
6. Indirect	
7. Other	
8. Additional risk factors	

2. Recommendations for WG and APHA to consider

I have carried out a Cymorth TB support and advice visit and this report reflects my discussion with the farmer and provides a record of my recommendations/advice to the farmer:

Signature

Name in
BLOCK LETTERS

Date

Official Veterinarian
(OV) Practice

I have received a Cymorth TB support and advice visit and this report is a good representation of our conversation and the recommendations made to me:

Signature

Owner/Keeper

Name in
BLOCK LETTERS

Date

APHA is an Executive Agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and also works on behalf of the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Food Standards Agency to safeguard animal and plant health for the benefit of people, the environment and the economy.