



Ministeriet for Fødevarer,  
Landbrug og Fiskeri  
Fødevarestyrelsen

# Hvordan kalibreres synet på transportegnethed blandt/mellem embeds- og praktiserende dyrlæger?

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# Grundlaget

## Transportforordningen:

1. Ingen dyr må transporteres, medmindre de er egnede til den påtænkte transport, og alle dyr skal transporteres under sådanne forhold, at de ikke kommer til skade eller påføres unødigt lidelse.



**Tilskadekomne dyr og dyr, som har fysiologiske skavanker eller undergår en patologisk proces**, betragtes som ikke egnede til transport, især hvis der er tale om

a) dyr, som er ude af stand til at bevæge sig ved egen kraft uden smerter eller at gå uden støtte

b) dyr med et alvorligt åbent sår eller en prolaps

Syge eller tilskadekomne dyr kan dog betragtes som egnede til transport, såfremt de er lettere tilskadekomne eller syge og ikke vil blive påført yderligere lidelser som følge af transporten; i **tvivlstilfælde skal der anmodes om veterinærrådgivning**



Vi har alle været i patologisalen og  
hørt Elvang, så der er gode chancer for  
at vi **SER** det samme.

**Men vores vurdering er forskellig?**

Før/efter transporten

Følelser

Erfaring

Efteruddannelse

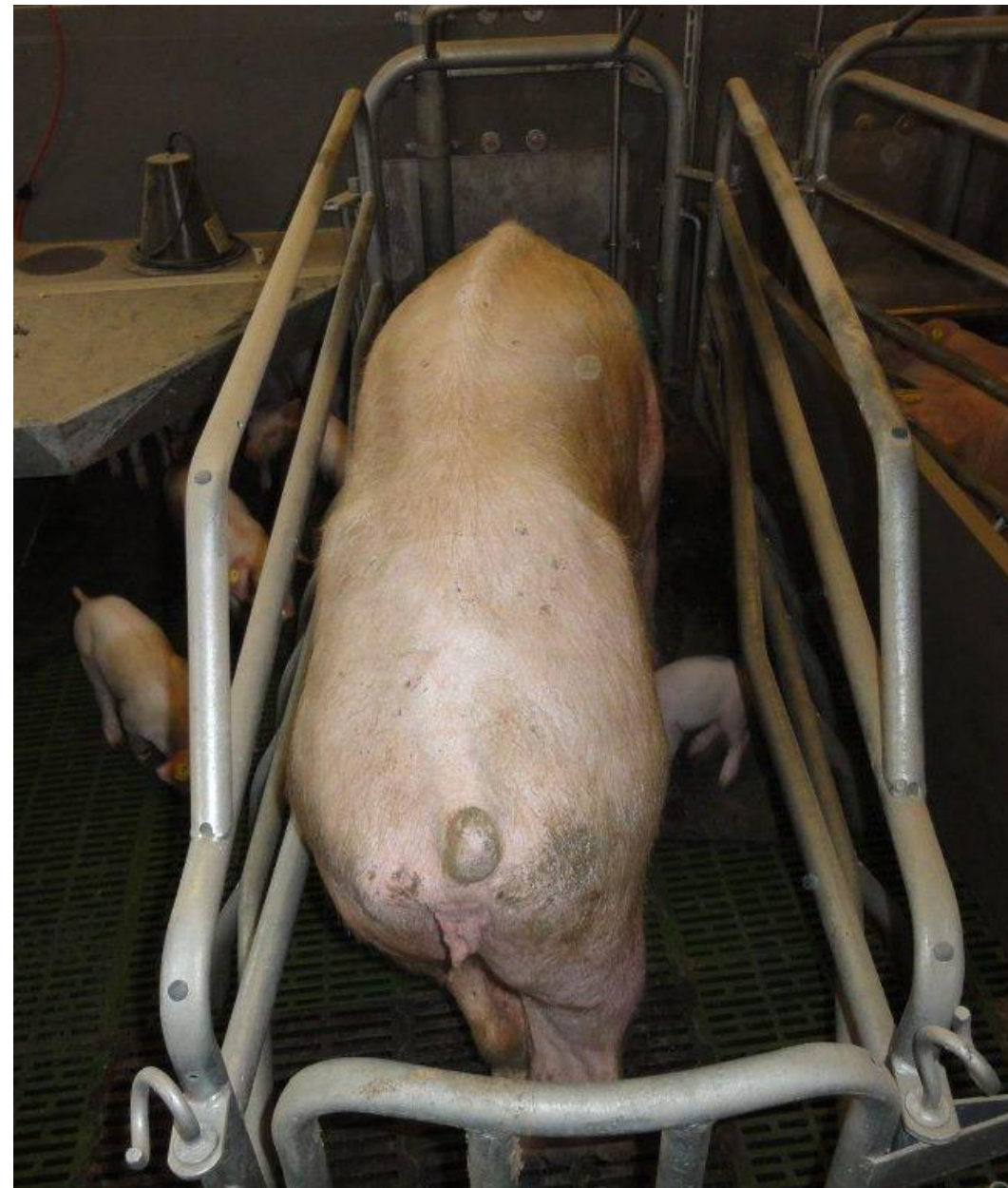
Omgivelser

Kendskab til regler

Instruks

Dyreart

Tid



# Eksempel - halesår

## Ingen transport:

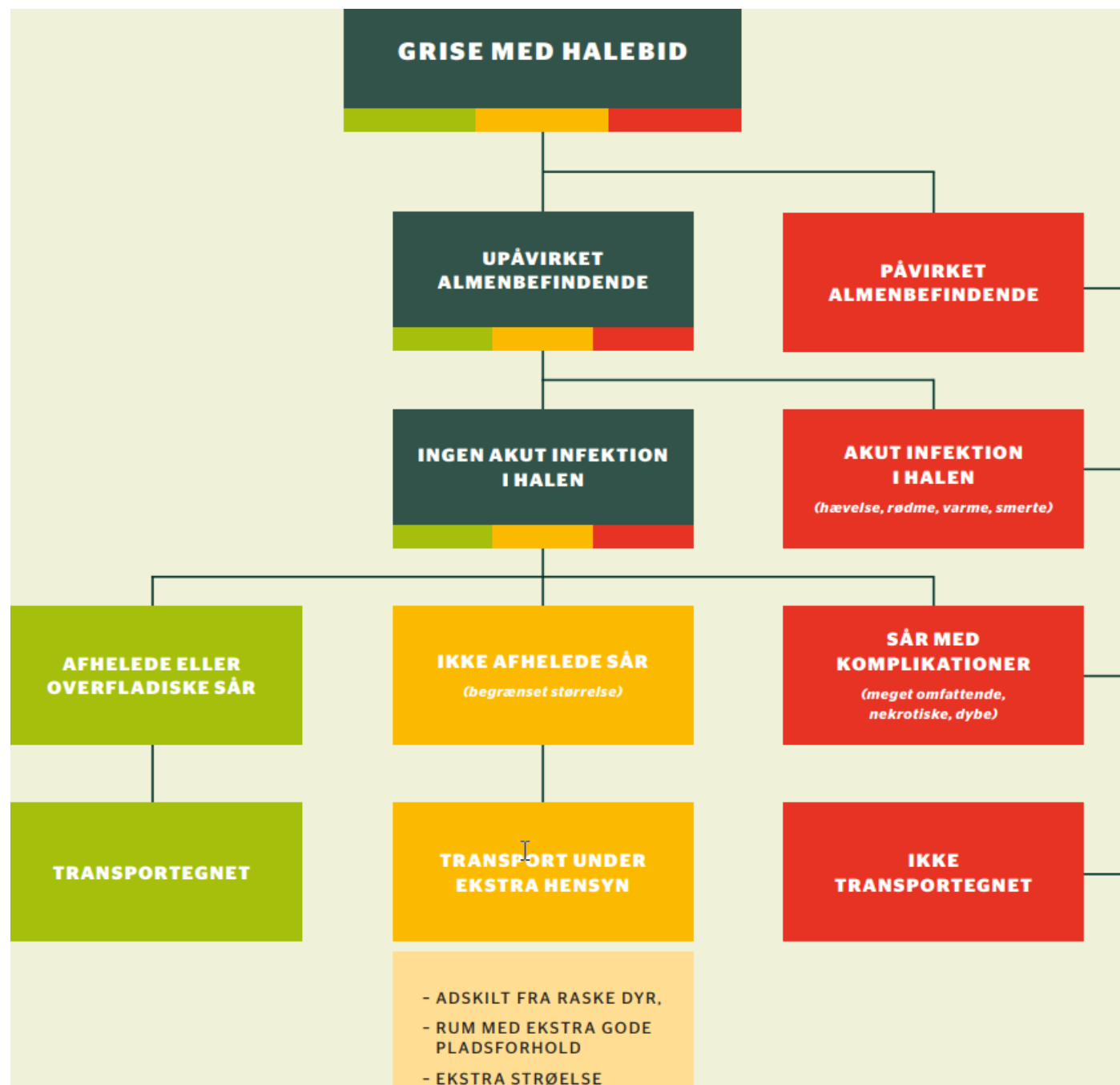
Grise med halesår,

- hvor grisen er alment påvirket
- der er betændelse i halen
- med komplikationer som fx nekrose
- der er meget omfattende sår
- der bløder

## Transport under særlige vilkår:

Grise med halesår,

- med åbne sår uden ovenstående



# Halesår

KAN TRANSPORTERES UNDER EKSTRA HENSYN



Gris med ikke afhelet halebid med sår dannelser, uden påvirket almenbefindende, uden akut infektion i halestumpen eller tegn på spredning til led og knogler. Kan transporteres under ekstra hensyn.

[Halebid -Transportegnet eller ej?](#)



### What do tail lesions indicate?

- The aetiology and risk factors for tail lesions can be many.
- They can involve abnormal behaviour like biting, bacterial infections and can result in infections of the skin, underlying tissue and bones, and become necrotic with infection.
- Tail lesions are painful.
- During transport, severe tail lesions may further deteriorate due to biting by other pigs. Pigs with severe lesions are not fit for transport.



{Annex I, Chapter I, Point 4.}: separation, veterinary treatment and/or killing of animals falling ill or being injured during transport.

{Annex I, Chapter I, Point 5.}: use of sedatives.



*Note: Listed requirements are paraphrasing the literal text of the regulation and are not comprehensive. Moreover, there might be stricter national legislation in place. For a more detailed description on the specific requirements, see the review "Fitness for Transport".*

### Inspection method (recommended)

- In case the planned journey is less than 8h, farmer and livestock driver have to assess fitness for transport before and during loading.
- In case the journey is more than 8 h, an official inspector has to be present at loading to assess fitness for transport of pigs.
- In either case, pigs will be assessed for **tail lesions**.
- The inspector reports findings to the farmer and/or livestock driver, and in case of discrepancies between legal requirements and situation during loading and transport corrective actions are taken to ensure the situation complies with legal requirements in the future.

#### Assessment – In general

The assessor must make a judgment on the likelihood of the wounds to cause pain and blood loss during transport, as well as possible further aggravation. To decide on fitness for transport, she or he will have to consider: Whether the wound is large, extensive or/and severe; Whether the wounds are multiple; Whether the wound is healed or not (see next page).

### Legal requirements



Council Regulation (EC) **1/2005**: Requirements associated with wounds:

{Annex I, Chapter I, Point 1.}: only fit animals shall be transported.

{Annex I, Chapter I, Point 2.b.}: unfit animals present severe open wounds, or prolapse.

{Annex I, Chapter I, Point 3.a.}: no additional suffering for slightly injured or ill animals.

{Annex I, Chapter I, Point 3.b.}: transportation of animals used for scientific purposes.

{Annex I, Chapter I, Point 3.c.}: transportation under veterinary supervision for treatment or diagnosis.

{Annex I, Chapter I, Point 3.d.}: transportation after veterinary procedures in relation to farming practices with completely healed wounds.

## Tail lesions

### Assessment method

Pigs are assessed individually according to the proportion of damage to the tail.

#### No risk to welfare: Intact tails

No evidence of tail lesions.



#### Moderate risk to welfare: Minor wounds

Healed, mild lesions or evidence of chewing or puncture wounds, no swelling.



#### High risk to welfare: Major wounds

Evidence of chewing or puncture wounds with swelling and signs of infection (left).

Partial loss of the tail with possible necrosis (middle).

Total loss of the tail with possible necrosis (right).



Source for the assessment method: Practical Guidelines to Assess Fitness for Transport of Pigs



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Federal Research Institute for Animal Health

# Fremtiden

## Kalibrering – hvordan?



# Fremtiden

**Ny lovgivning på vej?**

