

Farm Name		
Veterinary Practice Details		
Type and number of Livestock covered by the plan	Cows Heifers Youngstock/ calves Stock bulls Store cattle Finished cattle (sheep)	
Names of persons who administer medicines		
Plan completed by	Name:	Role on farm
	Declaration: The information recorded within this health plan, is, to the best of my knowledge accurate and a true reflection of practices on the farm.	Signature: Date:

Note: a separate sheep supplement is available. If the plan is used for Dairy, beef and sheep, the plans below must cover beef and sheep cattle.

1. Biosecurity

Biosecurity measures must be farm-specific, relevant and proportionate to the health risks.

	Farm Specific Measures
Measures taken with incoming stock:	
• Sourcing policy	
• Ascertaining disease status	
• Pre-movement/purchase information from seller	
• Avoid / minimise mixing of stock	
Nominated Isolation Facility/Area	
• Location of nominated Isolation facility or area	
• Actions required, if any, to make the facility available	
• Means of cleaning and disinfecting after use	
Other Measures:	
• People	
• Buildings	
• Equipment	
• Vehicles	
* Fencing	

2. Infectious Disease and Vaccinations

Disease	Status*	Control Measure / Vaccine	Target Animals	Timing
Johne's Disease				
Leptospirosis				
BVD				
IBR				
TB				

Use the blank rows to indicate other conditions that are relevant to the farm (eg calf pneumonia, salmonella, husk, ringworm)

* Status: F - free, U - currently unknown, action required, V - vaccinated, T - being tested, M- being monitored, P - present, N - no action

3. Parasite Control

Parasite	Control Measure / Product	Target Animals	Timing
Fluke			
Lungworm			
Intestinal Worms			
Lice			
Flies			
Ticks			

Use the blank rows to include any other parasites that are relevant to the farm

4. Footcare

Name of persons with responsibility for footcare	Experience/ Qualifications

Routine Measures taken for Prevention, Control and Treatment of Foot Problems (e.g. examination, trimming, foot-bathing) -

Condition	Measure	When / How Often / Who	Products Used
Digital dermatitis	Control: Treatment:		

Sole Ulcers	Control: Treatment:		
Foul in the foot	Control: Treatment:		
White line disease	Control: Treatment:		
	Control: Treatment:		

Use the blank rows to include other conditions that are relevant to the farm.

5. Mastitis

Describe method (s) of detection:

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Routine preventative measures	Used?	Products used
Pre-dipping	Yes/ No	
Post-dipping	Yes/ No	
Cluster Spraying	Yes/ No	
Cubicle Management	Yes/ No	

Actions taken in treatment of clinical mastitis cases:

Condition	Measures Taken	Products Used	Route of administration	Withdrawal Period (milk and meat)
				Milk Meat
				Milk Meat
				Milk Meat

Please indicate details for any specific conditions being tackled.

6. Management of Drying Off

Procedures for drying off cows:

Group	Measures Taken	Products Used	Criteria for use	Withdrawal Period (milk and meat)
				Milk Meat

				Milk
				Meat
				Milk
				Meat

Please indicate if different actions are taken for different groups (e.g. high SCC cows)

Proportion of animals receiving non-antibiotic approaches.....

7. Metabolic Disorders

Condition	Preventative Measures	Measure Taken If Affected	Products Used
Hypomagnesaemia (Staggers)			
Milk fever			
Ketosis			
Displaced abomasum			

Use the blank rows to include other conditions that are relevant to the farm.

8. Young Animal Management and Husbandry Procedures

Colostrum

Measures taken to ensure newborn animals receive adequate colostrum including:

- Quality
- Quantity
- Timing

Milk feeding

- Management of milk from cows under statutory withdrawal for veterinary medicines

Type and age of stock	Task	Person*	Method	Anaesthetic
	Disbudding			
	Dehorning			
	Castration			
	Removal of supernumerary teats			

Use the blank rows to include other routine operations supplied to the herd.

* Persons undertaking veterinary related tasks must be suitable, experienced and/or trained, details of which must be recorded in Training Records.

9. Identifying Treated Animals

Describe the means used for identification:

10. Actions for Dealing with Confirmed TB Reactors in the Milking Herd

A suggested policy is provided below – if necessary, amend with any additional or farm-specific actions:

- Isolate confirmed reactor animal(s) as soon as diagnosed by the veterinary surgeon pending their removal from the farm.
- Clearly identify reactor animals (e.g. with marker spray, tail tapes).
- Milk reactor animals last and thoroughly clean equipment after use.
- Discard milk from reactors completely - exclude from bulk tank and do not feed to calves.
- If disposing of milk via direct land spreading, apply a grazing interval - minimum 6 months recommended.

Other actions taken:

11. Actions taken with Downer Cows

12. Euthanasia/ on-farm killing

Document the methods used and names of who carries out euthanasia.

Animal Type	Method Used	Person who carries it out
Youngstock		
Adult stock		

Methods of Disposal:

2.5 Other Disease and Management Problems

Condition	Prevention/Treatment Measures (including products used and withdrawal periods)

