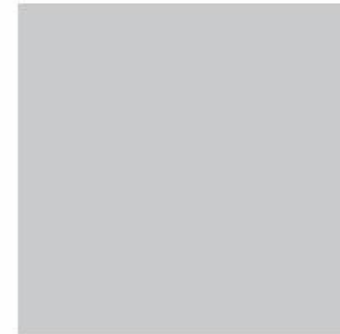
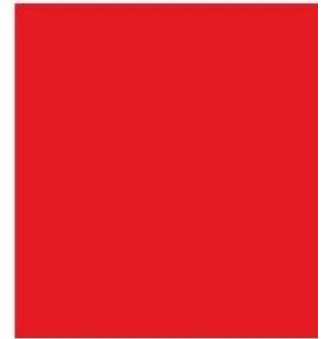




Medicine Record Book



Medicine Administration and Purchase Record Book (and Beef/Lamb Stock Health Plan)

Name:

Address:

.....

.....

.....

Assurance Number:



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For up to date Code of Practice on the Responsible Use of Animal Medicines on the Farm, please visit www.vmd.gov.uk	

FOREWORD

One of the aims of livestock assurance schemes is to provide retailers and consumers with confidence that the meat they buy has been produced to high standards of food safety and animal welfare. The correct use of animal medicines is an important part of livestock husbandry.

This booklet is designed to guide members through the Red Tractor Assurance Standards and although predominantly designed for members of the Red Tractor Beef and Lamb Assurance Scheme, the templates (other than the Health Plan) are also compatible with the Red Tractor Farm Assurance dairy and pigs standards.

It is not compulsory for members to use this booklet but the information must be recorded elsewhere to meet the legal requirements and those of the Scheme. The records must also be available for inspection.

The standards require that each unit must maintain an up to date and legal medicine purchase and administration record which must include:

- Records of veterinary medicine purchased
- Details of suppliers
- The batch number
- Date administered
- Identity of animal/group treated
- Number treated
- Total quantity of medicine used
- Date treatment finished
- Date withdrawal period ended
- Name of person who administered medicine

It is essential that treatment dates and the identity of animals are recorded to ensure withdrawal periods prior to slaughter or to market are observed.

Red Tractor Assurance Standards for livestock schemes require that farms have a written herd/flock health plan to help review their approach to animal health on a regular basis and demonstrate commitment to planned, preventative, veterinary health schemes. Producers are encouraged to seek veterinary advice in preparing the plan. Health plans for pig farms must be drawn up by their veterinary surgeon.

ANIMAL HEALTH PLAN – Beef & Lamb only

This document should not purely be to satisfy the needs of your Red Tractor Assurance beef and lamb farm audit – it should be the starting point for reducing the risk and cost of health problems in your herd or flock.

As a minimum the plan must cover the following areas:

- ✓ Farm biosecurity
- ✓ Vaccinations
- ✓ Parasite control
- ✓ Routine management procedures and
- ✓ Veterinary operations.

You must also:

- **Review the Animal Health Plan at least annually** or more frequently in the event of substantial changes to husbandry practices.

It would be best practice to do the following:

- Seek professional advice (veterinary surgeon, nutritionist etc) in preparing your plan, and review annually with your veterinary surgeon.
- You should record each individual health condition experienced on your farm throughout the year (including those not always requiring veterinary medicines e.g. difficult calving). This will allow a meaningful and effective review to be conducted.
- Where possible, only buy stock from sources with a known health status.

When developing your animal health plan, you should consider the following principles:

- **Measure** – what are the animal health issues on your farm?
What impact do they have on the performance of your livestock? We recommend that the individual health conditions experienced on your farm are recorded throughout the year; this will allow an (easier and) effective review to be conducted.
- **Manage** – How did/ will you manage each specific health problem?
We recommend that you develop an action plan to deal with each specific issue you have identified.
- **Monitor** – Have your measures been effective?
Review your animal health plan and the incidence records you keep (e.g. medicine records, reasons for treatment records), to establish whether the measures you have taken have been effective. Review these annually, ideally with your veterinary surgeon.
- **Seek advice** – Can a professional help you?
Ask your veterinary surgeon/ nutritionist/ consultant for advice on how to control and eradicate specific problems.

	Farm Details	Veterinary Practice Details
Name		
Address		
Telephone		
Mobile		

Tick as appropriate:

Cattle Herd Numbers: _____

Sheep Flock Numbers: _____

PLAN COMPLETED BY:			
Name:			
Signature:		Date	

ANNUAL REVIEWS RECORD:			
Date	Name	Signature	Practice

1. Farm Biosecurity Policy

Disinfectant used	Dilution rate

Areas covered may include:	
Incoming livestock	
Livestock transport	
Visitors	
Vehicles/Machinery visiting	
Buildings	
Equipment	

2. Vaccination Policy

Category of stock	Disease	Vaccine used	Timing
If this section is not applicable to your farm then please tick <input type="checkbox"/>			

3. Parasite Control

Category of stock	Type of parasite	Treatment used	Timing
If this section is not applicable to your farm then please tick <input type="checkbox"/>			

Reason for Treatment Schedule

Reason for Treatment	Number of occurrences during year*	Is there any obvious pattern in the timing of the treatments**	Additional observations	Action required
Notes				Annual Review Record
				Date:
				Date:
				Date:

*Per disease occurrence not per treatment in the case of repeat treatments for same issue.

** E.g. all pneumonia cases happen during a specific period possibly due to weather/housing of stock etc or new stock purchased

Storage & Disposal of Sharps and Pharmaceutical Waste

Below are some guidelines on the safe storage and disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste.

DO's

- ✓ Prior to disposal, all waste must be stored safely in a secure, rigid container (glass containers are not suitable) marked with appropriate warning symbols.
- ✓ 'Sharps boxes' can be obtained from independent companies licensed for the safe disposal of sharps and clinical and pharmaceutical waste. Such companies supply their disposal boxes via Agricultural Suppliers, Veterinary Surgeons, or Local Health Authorities.
- ✓ Needles and sharp instruments must be put in the sharps box together with any glass containers that will fit. Other glass containers and medicine containers must be kept in a suitable secure container awaiting disposal.
- ✓ The licensed waste disposal companies collect full boxes from Veterinary Practices and Agricultural Suppliers periodically. The charge for a box will include the price of collection from these collection points. If your waste is moved in this way, i.e. on a carrier collection round, the licensed carrier will be responsible for all the paper work (a schedule and consignment note).
- ✓ Always read the label – many manufacturers provide disposal information on their Health and Safety data sheets.
- ✓ All staff should be trained so that they are aware of waste management procedures.
- ✓ Try to reduce the quantity of waste generated if possible. This can be achieved by purchasing only the quantity of medicine needed for immediate use thus ensuring that there is no surplus product exceeding its use by date.

DON'Ts

- * Bury
- * Burn
- * Bin

IF IN DOUBT CONSULT YOUR VETERINARY SURGEON

Broken Needle Policy

This is an example of an acceptable broken needle policy.

In the event that a broken needle is left in an animal during treatment we will take the following action:

- 1) Mark the animal with a distinct and permanent form of identification and record the date, animal identification and injection site in the veterinary medicine record.
- 2) When disposed of, the animal will be consigned direct to slaughter and not sold to another producer. The movement / means of disposal will be recorded in the herd / flock record book.
- 3) If the animal is to be retained as breeding stock or for longer than 7 days we will check its health regularly and when disposed of, follow the procedure at point 5.
- 4) The animal will only be marketed within 7 days if the withdrawal period for the substance being injected allows this. And the animal will be consigned to a slaughterhouse with an emergency slaughter certificate from a veterinary surgeon which provides details of the injection site. The injection site with the broken needle will be marked on the animal before consignment.
- 5) If the animal is marketed after 7 days we will consign it to a slaughterhouse and inform the slaughterhouse in writing of the broken needle, providing details of the injection site and the date on which it occurred. The injection site with the broken needle will be marked on the animal before consignment.
- 6) Otherwise the animal will be kept for home consumption taking care to avoid broken needle. Alternatively it will be euthenased.

IF PRECAUTIONS 1-5 ABOVE ARE TAKEN AND THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE IS FULLY INFORMED IN WRITING, THE BROKEN-NEEDLE ANIMAL MAY BE MARKETED AS FARM ASSURED CATTLE OR SHEEP.

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