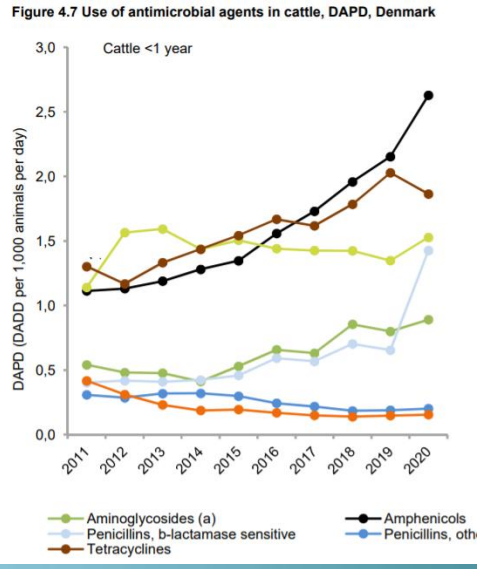

https://www.danmap.org/reports/2020

A Stable School focusing on low(er?) antimicrobial use (AMU) in rosé veal calves

Based on 1 year action research case study of stable school with 6 farmers within the Robust Calves-project

Dorte Bay, DVM, PhD, assistant professor, KU Sund

SEGES

DTU

AARHUS UNIVERSITET

KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET

Related research since 2007 in Northern EU

– but not in conventional rosé-veal-production

J Dairy Sci. 2007 May;90(5):2543-54. doi: 10.3168/jds.2006-607.

Danish stable schools for experiential common learning in groups of organic dairy farmers

M Vaarst [1], T B Nissen, S Østergaard, I C Klaas, T W Bennedsgaard, J Christensen

J. Dairy Sci. 104
https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2020-18874

A participatory, farmer-led approach to changing practices around antimicrobial use on UK farms

Lisa C. Morgans,[1*] Sarah Bolt,[2] Elizabeth Bruno-McClung,[3] Lisa van Dijk,[4] Maria P. Escobar,[5] Henry J. Buller,[6] David C. J. Main,[4] and Kristen K. Reyher[5]
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[5]Bristol Veterinary School, University of Bristol, Langford House, Stock Lane, Langford, North Somerset, BS40 5DU, UK
[6]School of Geography, University of Exeter, Amory Building, Rennes Drive, Exeter, EX4 4RJ, UK

Reducing antibiotic usage in organic dairy farms - The stable school approach

November 2012 · Cattle Practice 20:157-161

Mette Vaarst

Organic Farming | 2020 | Volume 6 | Issue 1 | Pages 13–23
DOI: 10.12924/of2020.06010013
ISSN: 2297–6485

Organic Farming

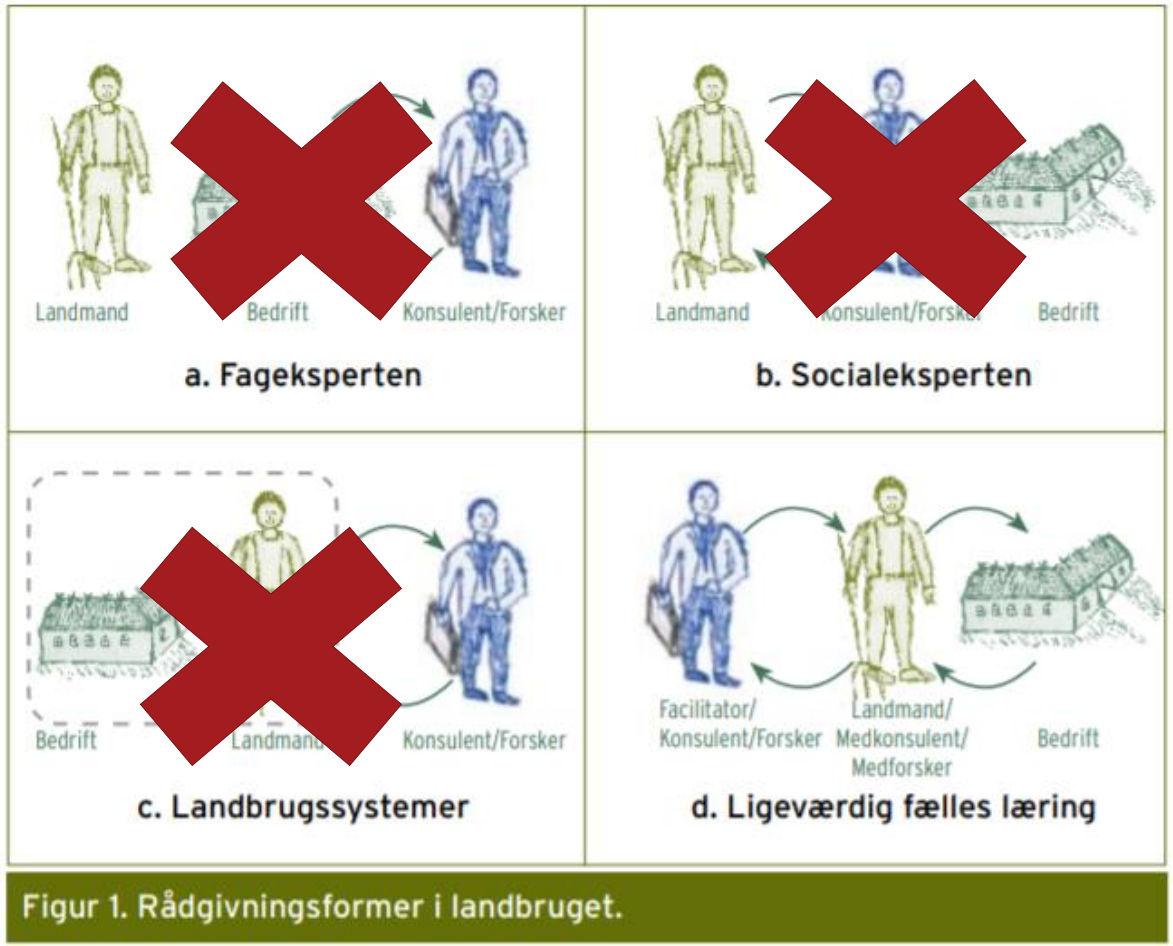
Research Article

Modified 'Stable Schools' as a Consulting Tool for Organic Dairy Herds

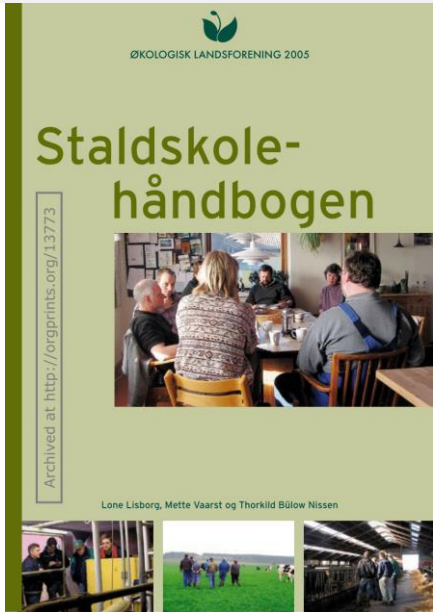
Verena K. Hansmann[1] Otto Volling[2] and Volker Krömker[3,*]

Why 'Stables Schools'?

- instead of classical expert advisory services



Figur 1. Rådgivningsformer i landbruget.



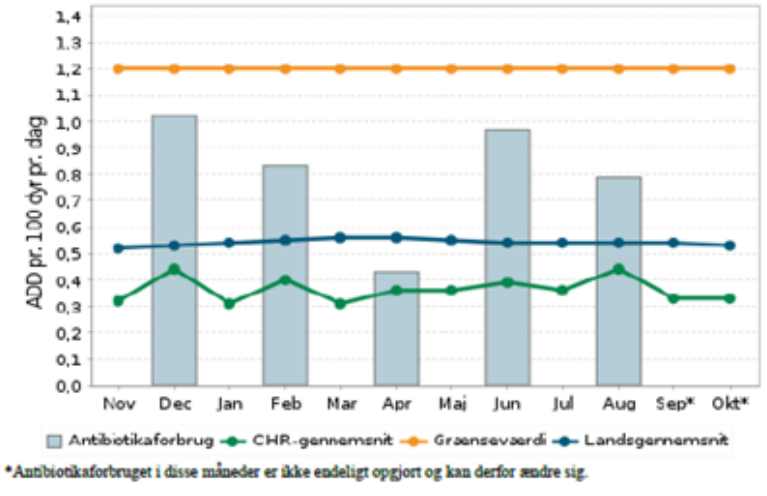
https://orgprints.org/13773/

The idea is…
A common goal
A binding relationship between peers
No/little power imbalance between participants
Practical implementable concrete advice

An qualitative case study

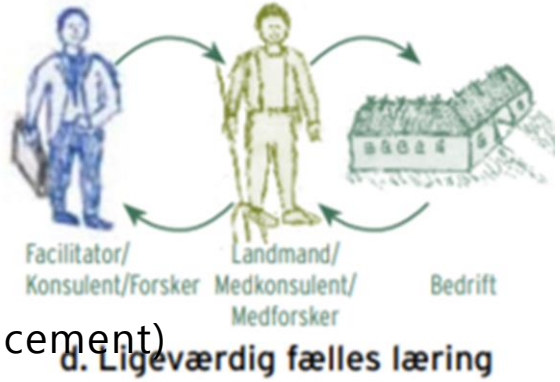
-empirical data; observations, individual interviews, group-discussions

- One stable school; 5-6 conventional veal-calf-farmers (selected with low to medium ADD, low to medium calf mortality, rearing 300-500 calves a year)
- 6 herd visit of 3 hours; 1 hour in the stable – 2 hours around the table
- 2 x 6 individual interviews (1-1,5 hours) on perception of AMU
- 2 meetings of 2-3 hours on clinical calf appearance/the psychology of change and a potential future of OUA-veal-production (Reared without antibiotics – similar to OUA-pigs)
- Analysis ongoing



Lessons learned from the stable schools

-supported by PhD-studies of stables schools
in conventional dairy farms by Nanna Krogh Skjølstrup



One clear common goal for a stable school (e.g. here AMU - Reduction, Refinement, Replacement)

Participation driven by motivation

Commitment to both own and/or common goal and choices of solutions

Participation in 'all' meetings are important for equal group dynamic

The diversity in the group related to the common goal must be considered when making the groups (e.g. level of AMU, conventional/organic, different production systems,..)

The diversity in the group related to human factors (age, experience in farming,..) must be considered when making the groups

Issues on power imbalances in the group must be addressed by facilitator immediately if present

Primarily an advisory form for farmers that are process-orientated compared to result orientate (e.g. not a competitive environment)

Facilitator must have competences within the procedures and willingness to depart from being a classical expert, until asked at the end or after meetings.

Valid monitoring tools on herd level (quantitative data) should be available at the beginning of the stable school

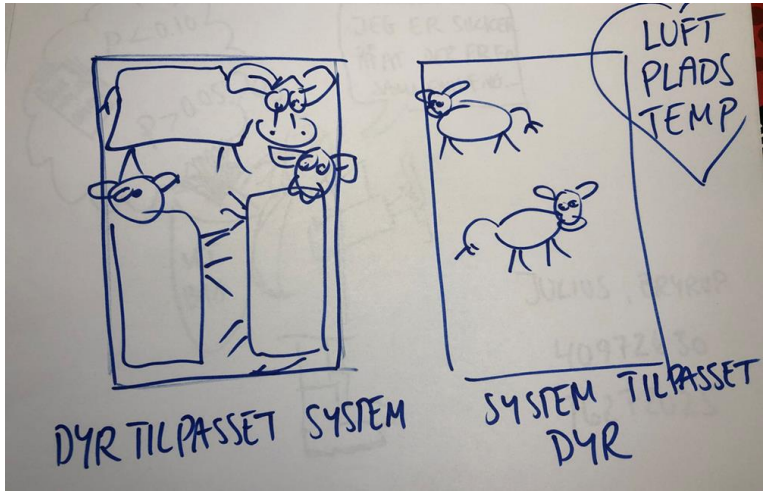
Identified factors among 'low AMU veal-calf-farmers'

Time to work and think

Milk and water for smaller calves

Eminent skills in observation on changed individual calf behavioural patterns before clinical signs

No or little experience in systematic AMU



Attitude against necessity of treatment

Calf death is feared and not acceptable

Treatment can be too low – need of escape therapy to save animals lifes

Space (low stocking density) and separate units for different age groups

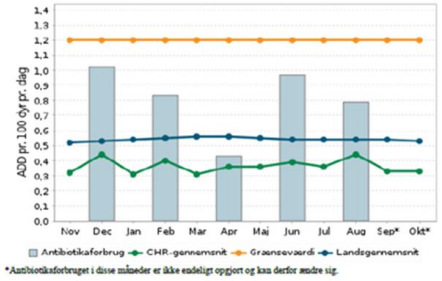
Amount of bedding material is important for health

Interaction between hygiene, group size after arrival and number of calf suppliers

Strong relationships with suppliers of calves (dairy farmers or calf-dealer)

No economical, legal or moral incentives to reduce AMU level further.

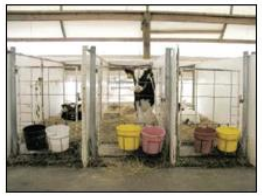
Identified dilemmas among ‘rational’ veal-calf-farmers



Feeding, Housing and Bedding

Figure 2

Figure 3



Nesting Score 2
Legs partially visible when laying[7]

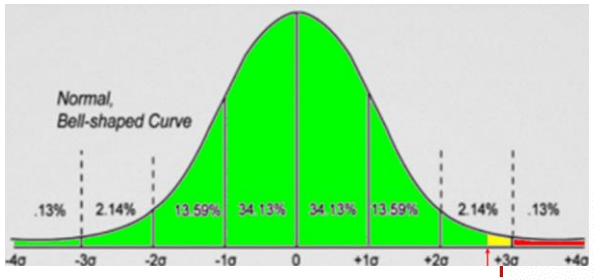
Figure 4

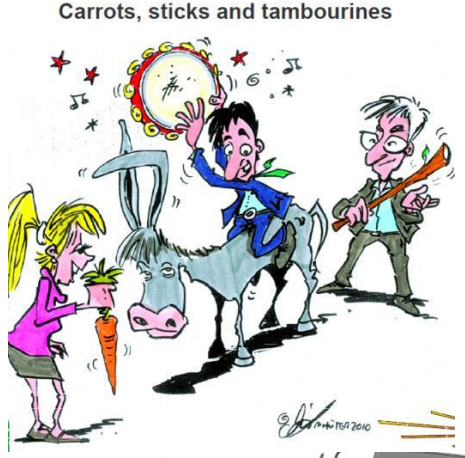
Nesting Score 3
Legs generally not visible when laying[8]

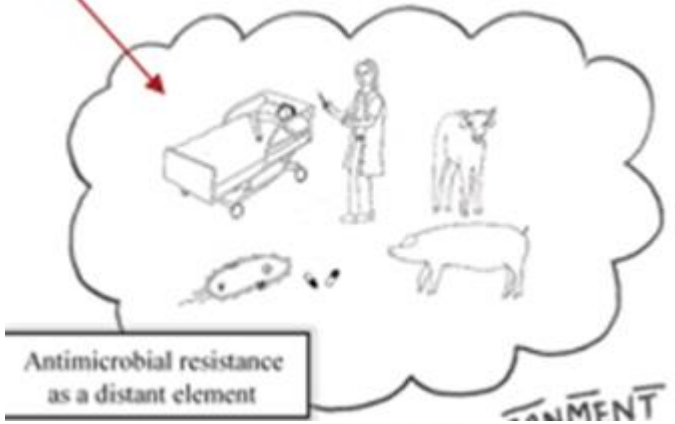
Identified dilemmas among 'imperfect rational' veal-calf-farmers

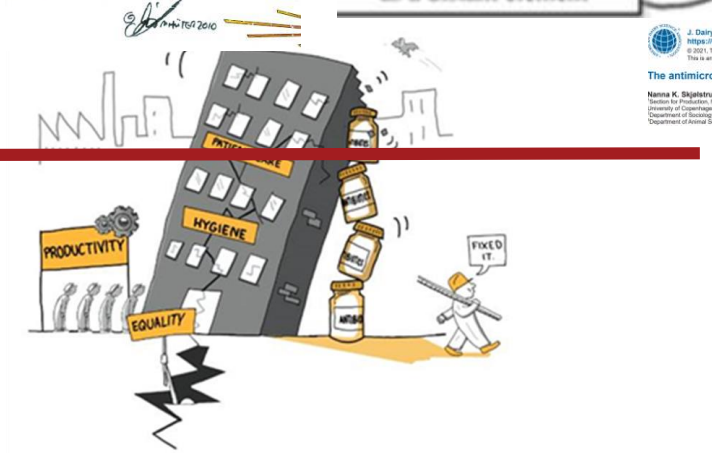
https://docplayer.dk/523162-Pisk-eller-gulerod-incitamenter-og-virkemidler-til-fremme-af-energibesparelser-i-bygninger.htm

Fear of increased calf mortality
Fear of breaking present social norms within sector
Hygiene – a personal taboo?









J. Dairy Sci. 104:11147–11164
https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2021-20652

The antimicrobial landscape as outlined by Danish dairy farmers

Nanna K. Skjalstrup,[1]* Dorte B. Lastein,[1] Carsten S. Jensen,[2] and Mette Vaarst[3]
[1]Section for Production, Nutrition and Health, Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, 1870 Frederiksberg, Denmark
[2]Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Copenhagen, 1353 Copenhagen, Denmark
[3]Department of Animal Sciences, Aarhus University, 8830 Tjele, Denmark

Figure 1 Antibiotics as a quick fix.
Denyer Willis, L., and C. Chandler. 2019. Quick fix for care, productivity, hygiene and inequality: Reframing the entrenched problem of antibiotic overuse. BMJ Glob. Heal. 4:1–6. doi:10.1136/bmjgh-2019-001590.

Antimicrobial resistance is perceived as a distant treat; if a treat at all
AMU is an 'infrastructure' in farming anno 2021
Lack of Structural and Economic incentives

Identified dilemmas among 'imperfect rational' veal-calf-farmers

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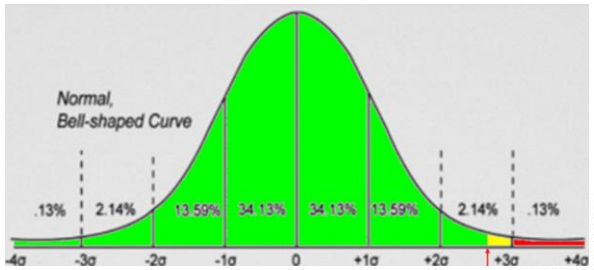

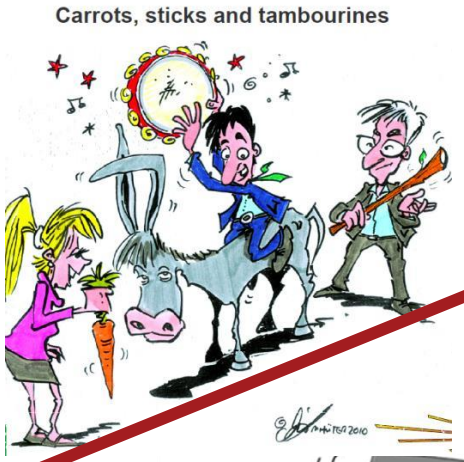

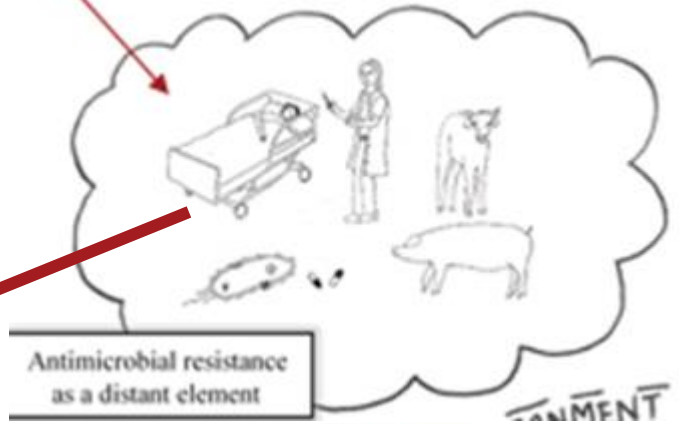

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Antimicrobial resistance is perceived as a distant treat; if a treat at all
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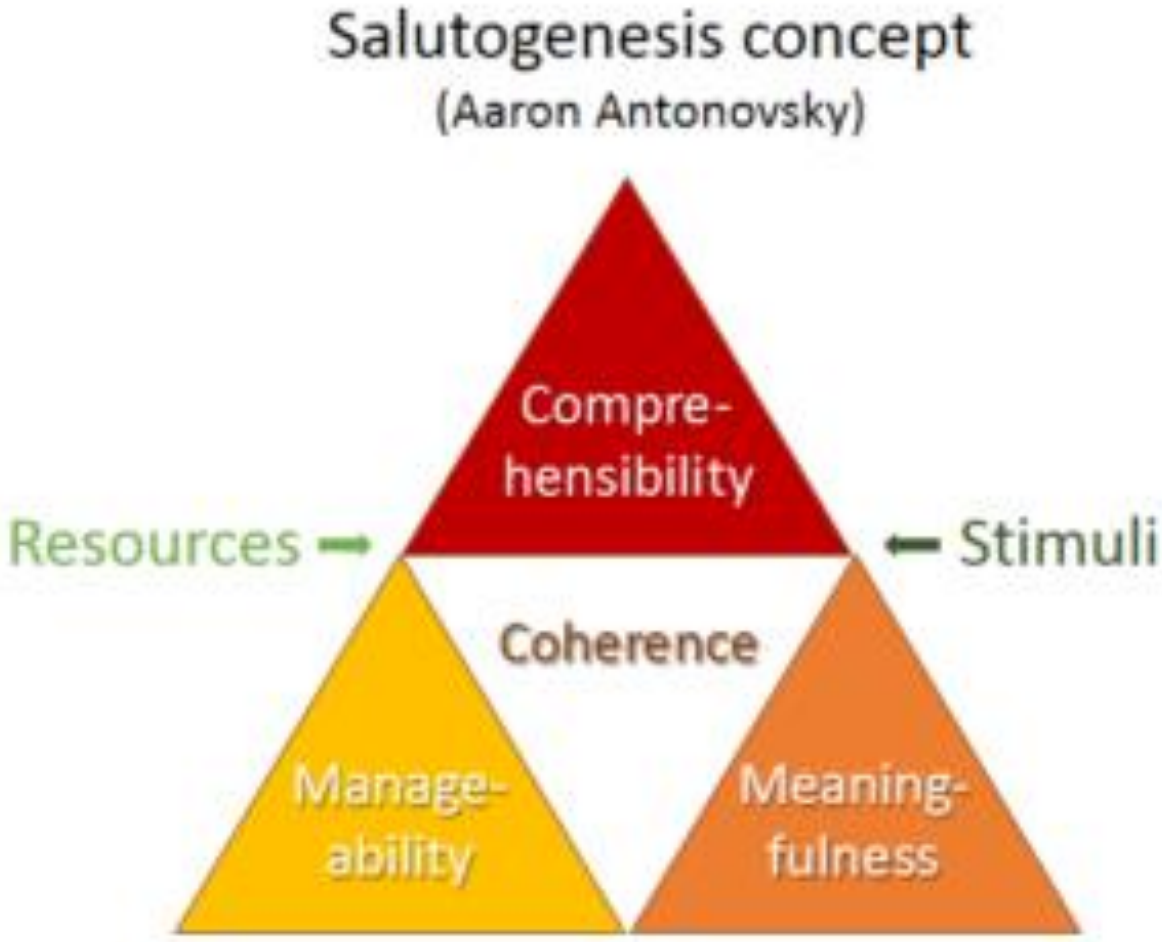
Lack of Structural and Economic incentives

Further analysis of data

Analyse factors within veal calf health and AMU related to the Salutogenetic model;

The reasons for and the development of calf health (and hence low AMU)

(in contrast to patogenesis – reasons and development of disease)



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