

## UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE VETERINARIE E SANITÀ PUBBLICA



How to evaluate the welfare of racing and sport horses?

Michela Minero michela.minero@unimi.it

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## What brings us here?

EUROPE 2030

The equine sector: the story of a



How did it happen? Who made it possible?



## Outline





#### Why do we need to assess welfare?

#### Main drivers for animal welfare policies

Changing values in the society

Market drivers

Integration of AW with sustainable agenda

New relations between producers and society

(from Andrea Gavinelli, Head of the Animal Welfare Unit of the European Commission)



### Why do we need to assess welfare?

### Challenges for sport horses (risk factors)

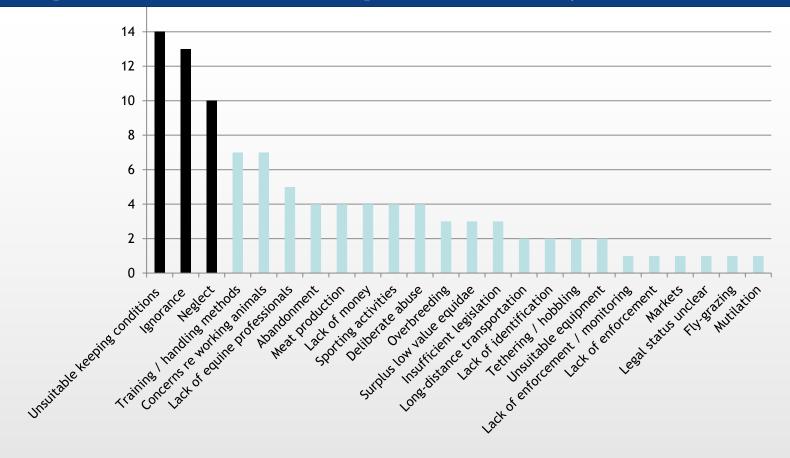
- Doping and medication abuse
- Sport issues
- Aggressive riding
- Injuries surveillance
- Travel with no training





#### Why do we need to assess welfare?

#### Reported welfare problems (risk factors)







## The AWIN project



Development, integration and dissemination of animal-based welfare indicators, including pain, in commercially important husbandry species, with special emphasis on small ruminants, equidae and turkeys

[http://www.animal-welfare-indicators.net/]

WP1 Welfare Assessment WP3 WP2 Early Disease & Experience Pain WP4 Global Hub for Research and **Education in Animal Welfare** 





#### The AWIN beneficiaries

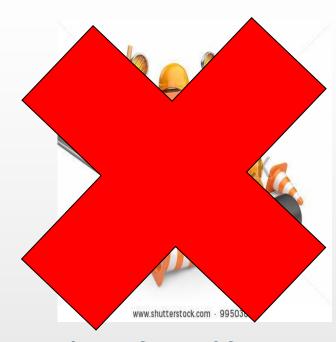


- 01. Scotland's Rural College, Scotland
- 02. Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway
- 03. The University of Milan, Italy
- 04. Neiker-Tecnalia, Spain
- 05. Centro de Estudos Superiores Positivo, Brazil
- 06. Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal
- 07. University of Cambridge, Great Britain
- 08. Washington State University, USA
- 09. Indiana University, USA
- 10. Institute of Animal Science, Czech Republic
- 11. Havelland Horse Clinic, Germany



## The AWIN project





Identify welfare conditions of horses in Europe



Offer a tool box to do it



## The AWIN project

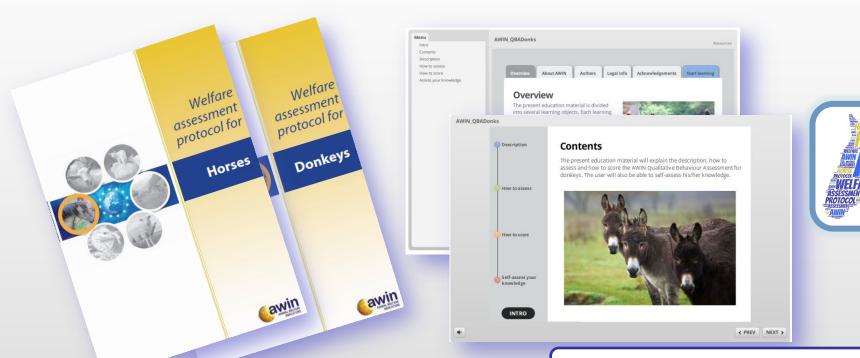




How did we face these challenges?



• Protocols, training material, learning objects and apps





www.animalwelfarehub.com

#### How to assess welfare

multidimentional concept measurable quality of a living animal at a particular time

Output

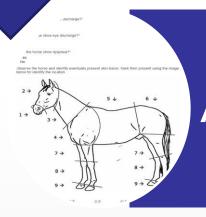
Evaluation according to the resources given

Evaluation according to the animal based indicators

We need integration!



#### How to assess welfare



Animal based indicators

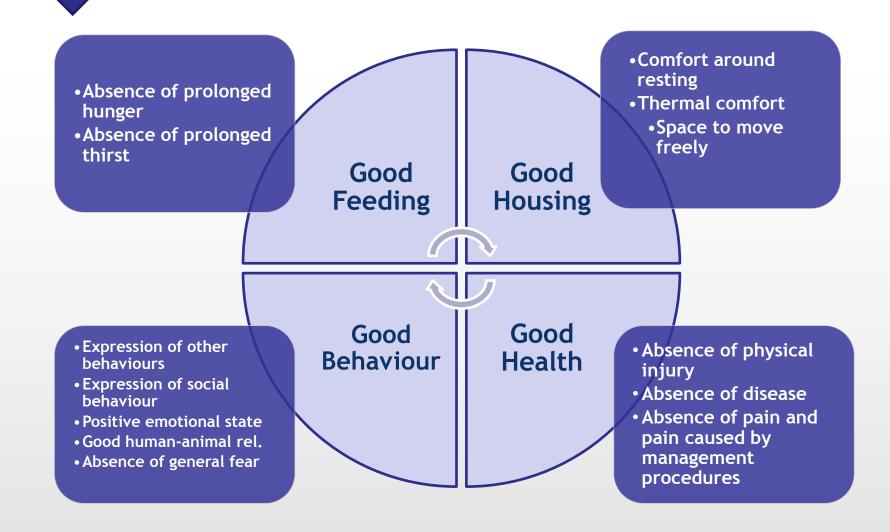


- Valid = meaningful
- Feasible = practical during on-farm inspection
- **Reliable =** consistent





#### How to assess welfare





## Challenges faced

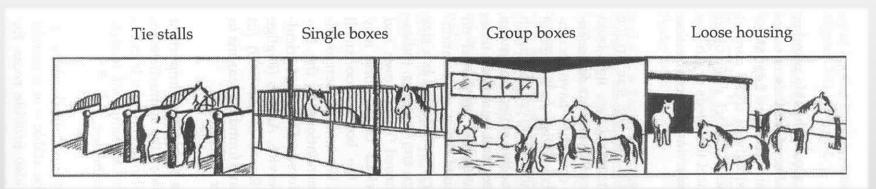




Long life expectancy



One facility: each animal a different owner





## Challenges faced





Transportation: frequent/over long distances



### Process to develop the protocol





- 3) stakeholder consultation
- 2) research to cover gaps in knowledge
- 1) selection of promising welfare indicators



#### • Selection of promising welfare indicators



Choice of the most promising indicators during a focus group among AWIN scientits

**Evaluation of validity,** reliability, on-farm feasibility

Classification according to WQ® 4 Principles and 12 Criteria

Identification of animal-based indicators

Databases were searched to identify key studies addressing equine welfare indicators



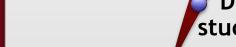












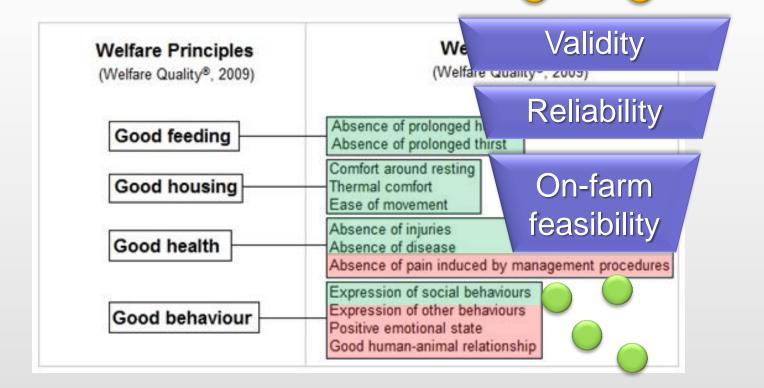


## DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE VETERINARIE E SANITÀ PUBBLICA

• Selection of promising welfare indicators



Some Gritoria effection welfare were thoroughty investigated and indicators seem ready for up satisfied the search criteria. For other there is a lack of scientific research, porticoarly in terms of validity and reliability









- Dalla Costa E., Dai F., Lebelt D., Scholz P., Barbieri S., Canali E., Zanella A.J., Minero M. Welfare assessment of horses: the AWIN approach. Animal welfare, submitted.
- Minero M., Dalla Costa E., Dai F, Murray A.M., Canali E., Wemelsfelder F. Use of Qualitative Behaviour Assessment as an indicator of welfare in donkeys. Applied Animal Behaviour, submitted.





## Development of the Horse Grimace Scale (HGS) as a pain assessment tool in horses undergoing routine castration

Pain assessment in horses is difficult,

#### no golden standard is available

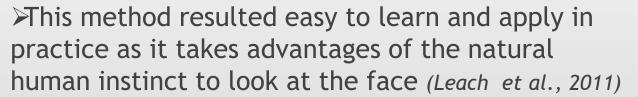
There is a need of method to recognize whether a horse is in pain after a routine procedure such as castration





The approaches used in non verbalizing humans can provide a framework for animal pain assessment (Grunau and Craig, 1987)

Facial expressions of pain have been already used to assess pain in other species (Jordan et al., 2011)

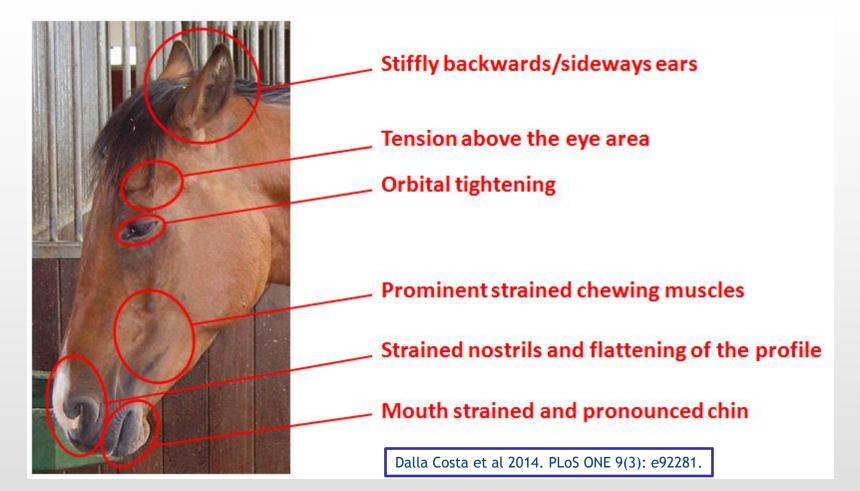






#### Horse Grimace Scale

Based on the scientific study, the Horse Grimace Scale was developed, composed of six facial action units:



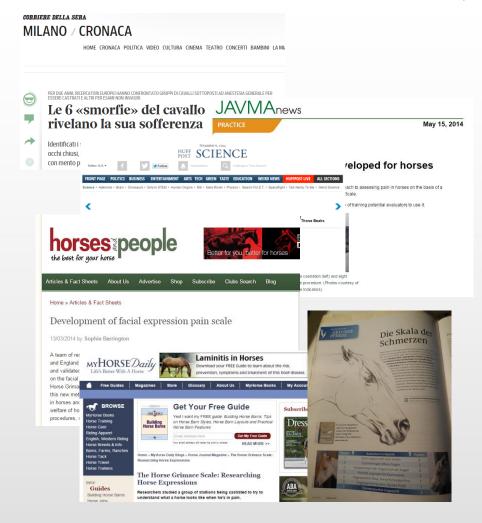


## DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE VETERINARIE E SANITÀ PUBBLICA

#### • Research to cover gaps in knowledge



#### Great interest for the HGS by the media and the public









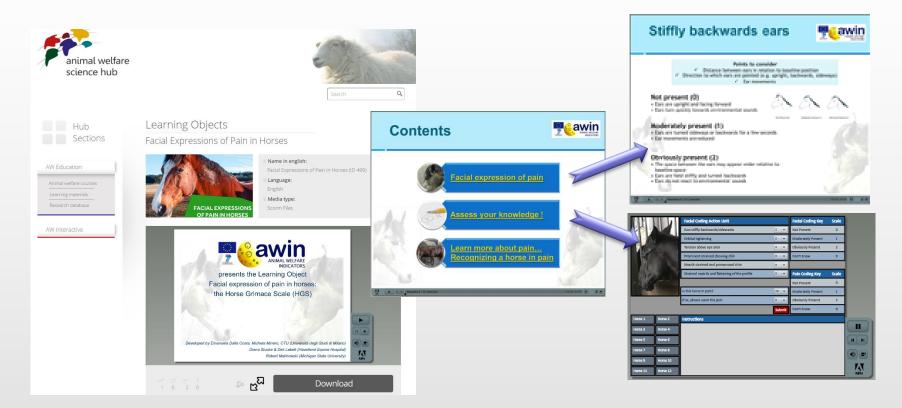
## DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE VETERINARIE E SANITÀ PUBBLICA

• Research to cover gaps in knowledge



LO on horse pain (www.animalwelfarehub.com)

Enables the user to know more about horse pain assessment and the use of the Horse Grimace Scale

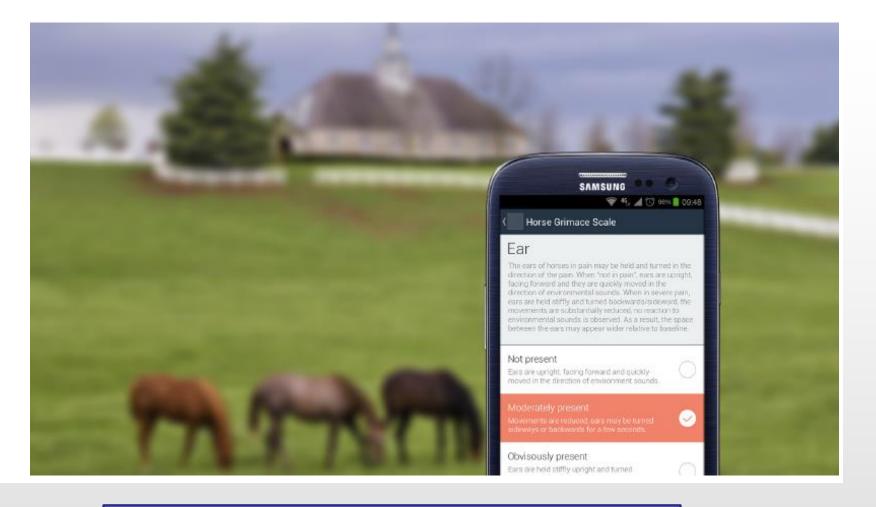








HGS app (www.animalwelfarehub.com)





More then 500 downloads in 6 months



#### A study on validity and reliability of on-farm tests to measure human-animal relationship in horses and donkeys



- Human-animal relationship plays an important role in animal welfare
- The literature review identified several HA relationship tests
- Lack of information regarding validity, reliability and on-farm feasibility





- Behavioural tests differentiate between horse facilities with good or sub-optimal humananimal relationship
- Repeatability, reliability and on-farm feasibility







## Validation of a fear test in sport horses using infrared thermography



 Fearful temperament plays an important role in determining a long term negative emotional state and over-reaction to fear-eliciting stimuli

Finding appropriate indicators for assessing fearfulness in horses has important practical implications, not only for horse welfare, but also for human safety







 Validity of a fear test in adult sport horses



 Thermography proved to be useful in assessing physiological reactions of fear in horses



## Stakeholder consultation



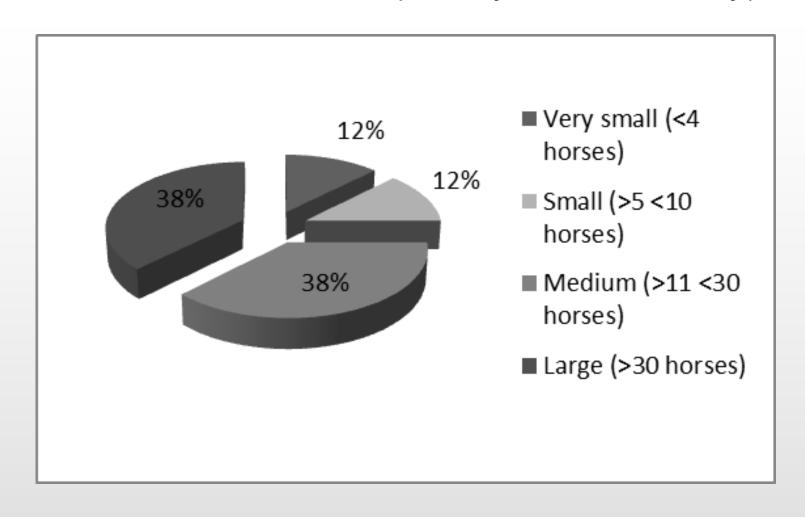




## Testing the prototype protocol on farm



Tested in 40 facilities (in Italy and Germany)





## The AWIN protocol



What is the aim of our protocol?

• To assess welfare in order to guide its improvement throughout Europe

Who are the users?

• Official assessors (trained owners) throughout Europe

How is the protocol?

- Two levels:
  - 1 Iceberg
  - 2 Comprehensive



## The AWIN protocol



First level	Second level
Valid and reliable indicators	
Iceberg indicators	More comprehensive assessment
Feasible in a short time	Feasible in a reasonable time
No or minimal handling required	
Short training of assessors	
Stakeholders' opinion	



## DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE VETERINARIE E SANITÀ PUBBLICA

## • The AWIN protocol - First Level





Welfare assessment protocol for horses



1. Horse Grimace Scale 2. Stereotypies 3. Avoidance Distance 4. Voluntary Animal Approach 5. Body Condition Score 6. Hair coat condition 7. Abnormal breathing 8. Swollen joints 9. Integument alterations 10. Discharges 11. Prolapse



13. Signs of hoof neglect 14. Consistency of manure 15. Bedding 16. Box dimensions 17. Water availability

18. Exercise (questionnaire)

What is the AWIN welfare assessment protocol for

> It is a science-based welfare assessment method. built on animal-based indicators, including pain indi-

What is it for?

It is intended to assess welfare of horses over than 5 year old, already used for different activities and housed in single box-

Why using a two level approach strategy?

> The AWIN welfare assessment protocol offers, as a first level, a quick screening, consisting of a selection of robust and feasible animal-based indicators. Depending on the outcome of the first level assessment, a second level consisting of more comprehensive and in depth ommended.

Do I need to assess all the

In the first level of the assessment, sampling of horses is needed.

How can I collect and an alyse data?

> An interactive apps to facilitate data collection, data storage and data analysis is available on Google Play Store and App

 Sampling of horses is needed

 An interactive app for data collection, data storage and data analysis



## The AWIN protocol - First Level



Farm size - number of horses over than 5 year old	Suggested sample*
1-14	All animals
15-19	13
20-24	16
25-29	19
30-34	21
35-39	24
40-44	26
45-49	28
50-59	29
60-69	32
70-79	35
80-89	37
90-99	39
100-124	41
125-149	44
150-174	47
175-199	49
>200	51

\*The sample size is calculated for an expected variation in data of 0.5, at the level of confidence of 0.9 and a precision of the estimate  $(\delta)$  of 0.1



## • The AWIN protocol



#### From 1st to 2nd level?

When at least one of these conditions is satisfied:

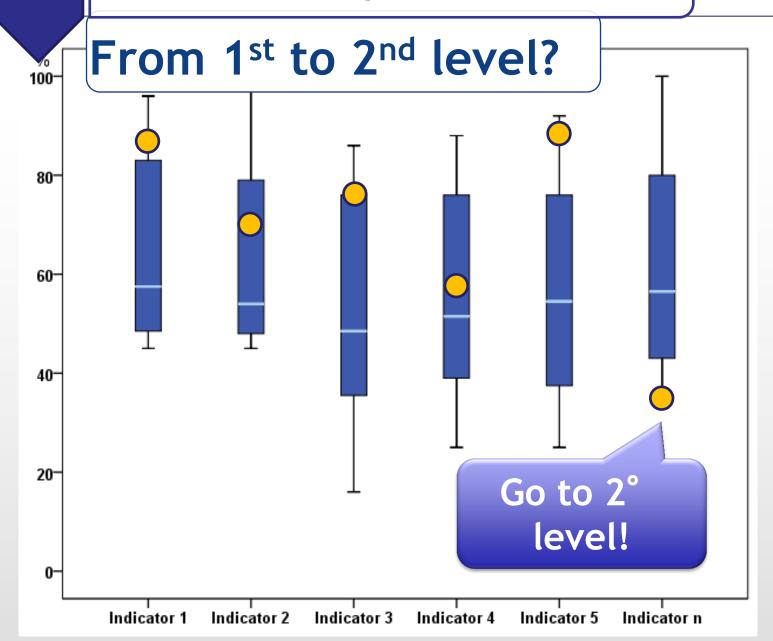
- 1. non compliance with the current legislation;
- 2. the within-farm proportion of animals meeting a given criterion is lower than the proportion of animals observed in the worst 5% of the farms of the reference population.



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# DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE VETERINARIE E SANITÀ PUBBLICA

#### • The AWIN protocol - Second Level



Welfare assessment protocol for horses







1. Horse Grimace Scale 2. Coughing 3. Stereotypies 4. 1st QBA observation 5. Avoidance Distance 6. Voluntary Animal Approach

7. Forced Human Approach 8. 2nd QBA observation 9. Body Condition Score 10. Hair coat condition 11. Abnormal breathing 12. Discharges 13. Prolapse 14. Bedding 15. Consistency of manure 16. Social interaction 17. Box dimensions 18. Water availability



19. Lameness 20. Integument alterations 21. Swollen joints 22. Signs of hoof neglect 23. Lesions at mouth corners

(Bucket test)

24. Fear test 25. Exercise (questionnaire)

What is the AWIN welfare assessment protocol for

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Why using a two level approach strategy?

> The AWIN welfare assessment protocol offers, as a first level, a quick screening, consisting of a selection of robust and feasible animal-based indicators. Depending on the outcome of the first level assessment, a second level. consisting of more comprehensive and in depth assessment, may be recommended.

Do I need to assess all the

In the first level of the assessment, sampling of horses is needed.

How can I collect and an alyse data?

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#### Data collection and output





## Data collection: quick and reliable

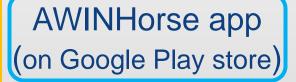


Immediate feedback to the farmer





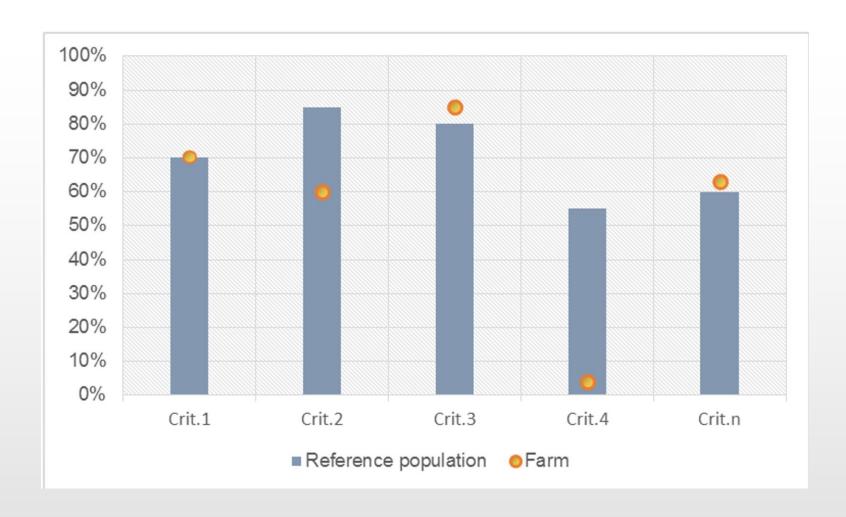
Type of output





### • Data collection and output

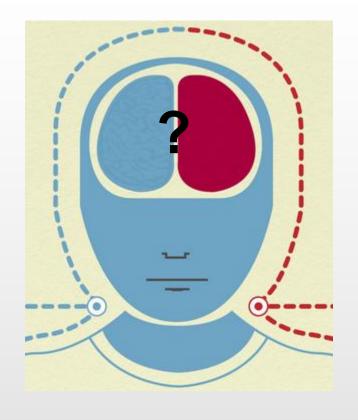






## Challenges

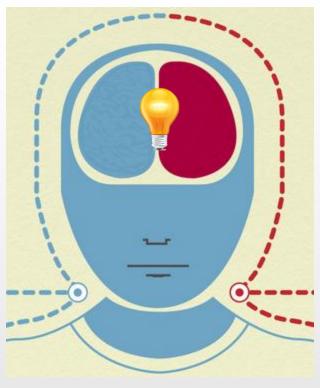
- Better reference population
- Adaptation to specific management situation
- Neuroscience studies to evaluate affective states





## Solutions







This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration









