Efficacy of a reduced mulesing wound size on breech strike risk parameters and wound healing in Merino weaners

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Abstract

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- 2 Objective To compare the effect of a conservative mulesing wound size and the 3 modified 'V' standard mules on breech strike parameters and wound healing in Merino ewe 4 weaners. 5 Design Two separate trials were performed on Merino ewe weaners (6-8months) in 6 the Southern Tablelands of NSW. Animals were randomly assigned to one of two treatment 7 groups; modified 'V' standard mules (NMAP) (n=100) and the conservative (CONS) (n=100). 8 Methods In both trials, sheep were weighed and scored for key breech strike risk 9 parameters (breech wrinkle and breech cover) prior to and following mulesing treatment. 10 Wounds were photographed at Day 0 and Day 28 relative to mulesing and analysed using 11 digital planimetric software to obtain measurements of wound surface area (WSA, cm²) and 12 contraction rates as an indication of healing. 13 **Results** In both trials the CONS treatment resulted in a smaller WSA at Day 0 and Day 14 28 relative to mulesing (P < 0.001). The CONS treatment removed significantly less tissue (P 15 = 0.018). Both treatments resulted in a reduction of breech wrinkle and breech cover scores 16 (P < 0.001). The NMAP treatment resulted in lower breech scores following treatment (P < 17 0.001). 18 Conclusion The CONS treatment is beneficial for animal welfare outcomes as WSA is 19 reduced. Both treatments generate an adequate reduction in breech wrinkle and breech 20 cover in order to reduce the risk of breech strike, however the greater reduction in breech 21 parameters from the NMAP treatment suggests that a selective approach to mulesing is 22 required.
- 23 **Keywords:** mulesing, breech strike, breech cover, breech wrinkle, wound surface area