- Inform the farmer\client of the drugs which are to be administered and their appropriate withdrawal times. This allows them to make informed decisions regarding the slaughter of the animal and subsequent introduction into the food chain (prevent human exposure via consumption and subsequent development of antibiotic resistance).

- For foreign body:

Obtain further information from the farmer concerning the area in which the animals are housed to identify potential causes of the foreign body obstruction. This will also allow for sound advice to be given to the farmer, so that the management- specifically housing, can be improved to prevent the problem from recurring.

For example: if the animals were being housed or were grazing in an area where wire or plastic material were present, the farmer can be informed to remove such material from the environment or to not graze\house the animals in areas where they can have access to such.

- For rectal prolapse:

Inform the farmer about the potential causes of the problem and modifications which can be made to prevent recurrence by identifying and eliminating the cause of prolapse.

Animals of any age, breed, or sex may be affected. Rectal prolapse is probably the most common GI problem in pigs due to diarrhea or weakness of the rectal support tissue within the pelvis. In cattle, it may be associated with coccidiosis, rabies, or vaginal or uterine prolapse; occasionally, excessive “riding” and associated traumatic injury may be causative in young bulls. It is common in sheep with short tail docking and especially in feedlot lambs, in which high-concentrate rations may be causative. The use of estrogens as growth promotants, or accidental exposure to estrogenic fungal toxins, may also predispose large animals to rectal prolapse.

Since rectal prolapse can also be caused by endoparasitism, the farmer should be informed of this and advised to treat animals as required to prevent endoparasitism in his herd.

Once the farmer is well informed of the predisposing factors which can causes these conditions, systems for early detection and intervention can be implemented.