**Welfare considerations**

* **Ill treatment and neglect**- Cattle often face abuse in the form of over stocking, poor nutrition, and physical harm when the animal is being moved from one area to another. This can negatively impact production as it increases the prevalence of disease and injury on the farm. This decreases the feed conversion ratio for the animals and thereby decreases the profit made by the farmer ultimately.
* **Pain**- It is important to evaluate the signs of pain in cattle pre and post-surgery so that appropriate measures can be taken to alleviate it. These pain signs comprise: changed posture (crouching, arched back, low head position), severe lameness, attention towards the painful area, vocalization, teeth grinding (bruxism), and modification of social behaviour (Sanford et al., 1986; Short, 1999; O’Callaghan et al., 2003; Sandem et al., 2006; Radostits et al., 2007; Hudson et al., 2008; Chapinal et al., 2010; Leslie and Petersson-Wolfe, 2012). Based on this evaluation, local anaesthesia can be administered as well as NSAIDS to alleviate pain.
* **Production**- Post exenteration cattle may not be able to contribute to production as efficiently. As such, Veterinarians can suggest removing the animal from production or placing them in less extensive systems. The farmer may also want to remove horned animals from the herd so as to prevent potential injury.