## DAIRY 2014 FOCUS GROUP MEETING

Objective 1: Describe baseline dairy cattle health and management practices and trends in dairy farm health management

## • Cow Comfort / Animal Welfare / Longevity

- o Animal health / lameness
  - Proper nutrition, disease (Johne's), reproduction failure, hoof disorders
- O Breeding (cross bred, other genetics)
- 0 Handling
  - Pain management, dehorning, castration, low stress
- o Housing/Environment
  - Flooring cement surfaces, overcrowding, bedding, cleanliness
  - Facility/ stall size, dimensions, climate control, ventilation
- O Mortality and culling rates
  - Early lactation- involuntary culling, high rates
  - Short life span (higher production)

Objective 2: Evaluate management factors that are related to optimal cow comfort and reduced removal rates.

# • Biosecurity / Costs of Disease

- o Diseases
  - BVD, Johne's, Leptospirosis, subclinical mastitis
- O Strategies
  - Identification of disease
  - Treatment/ No treatment
    - Economics, cost controls
    - Cost of a biosecurity program
  - Risk assessment
  - Prevention- colostrum, vaccination
- o On farm
  - Biocontainment
  - Bioterrorism

Objective 3: Describe current biosecurity practices and determine producer motivation for implementing or not implementing proper biosecurity practices

## Udder Health (including pathogens)

- o Milking: routines, procedures, management
  - Effects on quality
  - Udder prep
  - Conformation
- o Pathogen Identification

- Staph, mycoplasma, klebsiella, environmental, E. coli, contagious, chronic,
- Mode of transmission
- o Prevention/ treatment
  - Mastitis
  - Dry cow
  - Culling
- o SCC (high vs. low)
  - Testing and culturing

# Objective 4: Describe current milking procedures and determine the prevalence of common mastitis pathogens

#### Nutrition

- o Rations
  - Forage quality
  - Grazing management
  - Nutrient (starch) availability
  - TMR
  - Transition cow diets, maintenance
- o Diseases
  - Acidosis
- o Mycotoxins

## **Objective 5: Determine the extent of mycotoxin contamination of feeds**

## • Calf health and management

- O Nutrition
  - Calf milk replacer, waste milk, pasteurization
  - When offered hay, grain and water
  - starter formulation
- O Housing
- o Diseases
  - Johne's
  - Scours E. coli
- O Prevention/ Management
  - Colostrum passive transfer measures
  - Vaccination
  - Sanitation

# Objective 6: Describe dairy calf health and evaluate nutrition and disease prevention pratices

# • Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis (Johne's)

- o Prevalence
- o Diagnosis
  - Herd screening/testing
- o Prevention

## **Objective 7: Determine the U.S. herd-level infection prevalence**

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## Lameness / Hoof Health / Injury

- o Prevalence
- Causes
- o Diseases
  - Hairy heel warts, foot rot, sole ulcers, laminitis, hypocalcemia
- O Housing
- o Prevention
  - Foot bath, other treatments
  - Proper hoof care

## Objective 8: see objective 1

#### Calf Diarrheal Diseases

- O Prevalence
- o Passive transfer
- o Pathogens
  - Coccidiosis, Cryptosporidium, E. coli
- o Treatment
- o Prevention/management
- o Mortality rate

Objective 9: Determine the percent of calves with failure of passive transfer and evaluate the association between herd level management and reported disease prevalence

## Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)

- o Prevalence
  - Vaccinations
- O Identifying, monitoring PI
- o Prevention
  - Herd screening/testing

Objective 10: Determine the prevalence of infected operations and evaluate testing options for bulk milk

# • Food Safety Pathogens (Salmonella, Campylobacter, E coli.)

- o Prevalence
- o Diagnosis
- o Management
  - Monitoring
- o Prevention
  - Vaccination

#### **Objective 11: Determine the prevalence of specific food safety pathogens**