

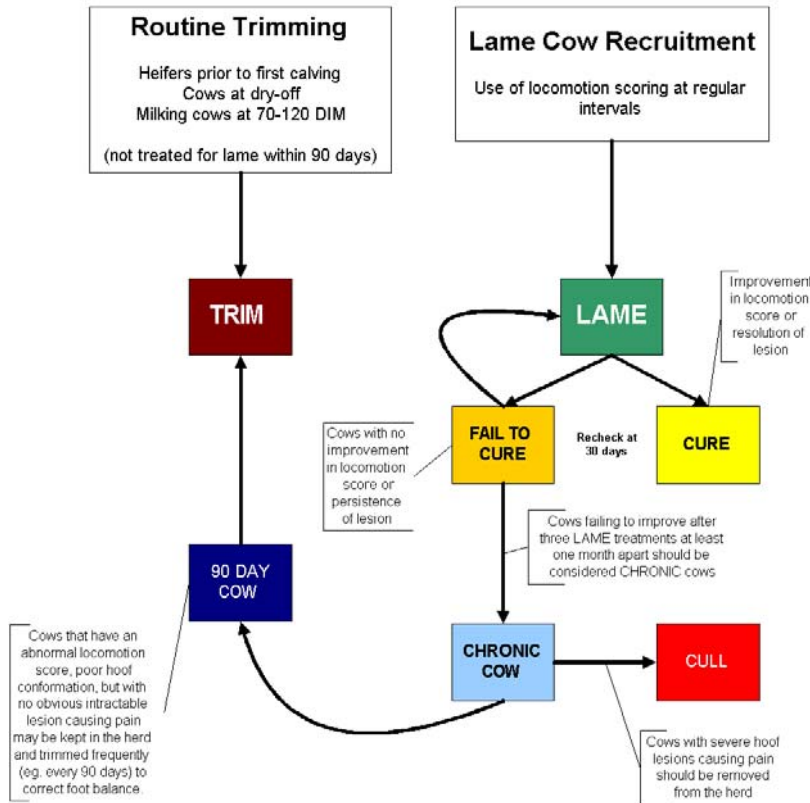


A System for Recording LAME and TRIM Events

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Objective

In dairy herds receiving regular routine visits from a hoof-trimmer, it becomes challenging keeping track of lesion and treatment records for individual cows. In particular, it is common for trimmers to see a few chronically lame cows repeatedly at each visit, with no history of treatment. In order to facilitate management of TRIM and LAME events, a system was developed in DairyComp305 using locomotion scoring to identify cows recorded with a LAME event, and TRIM events to record routine trimming based on stage of lactation.



Organization of separate LAME and TRIM events improves monitoring of individual cow treatment by:

1. Allowing rechecks of all cows with hoof blocks and severe lesions at 30 days, and creating a list of cows for wrap removal at 3 days
2. Lesion and limb codes provide the trimmer information regarding previous treatments
3. Lists of cows to TRIM and treat can be automated for the dairy owner
4. Easily identifying chronically LAME cows for culling or frequent trimming – the '90 day cows' (Table 1)
5. Determining the frequency of different infectious and claw horn lesions by LAME (clinical) or TRIM (sub-clinical) events
6. Permitting analysis of the timing of the first lesion in LAME cows by days in milk (DIM) which may help determine risk factors for different lesion types on each farm (Figure 1)
7. Allowing tracking of different lesion types by TRIM or LAME event over time

Table 1. The '90 day cow' list for a 1400 cow dairy. Note that most of these cows are housed in pen 5 – located nearest the parlor, and that the majority of cows have been seen by the trimmer within the last 90 -120 days. By coding these cows with a FOOTREMARK event of '90' this herd can make sure that these cows are not repeatedly presented to the trimmer, wasting valuable trimming slots, but receive attention when they need it.

ID	LACT	DIM	MILK	PEN	LAME REMARK	DAYS SINCE LAST LAME	TRIM REMARK	DAYS SINCE LAST TRIM	COWVALUE	FOOT-REMARK
1449	5	365	33	2	PLRJ	78	-	250	1427	90
1551	5	441	58	5	OK	217	-	119	2035	90
1626	5	278	50	5	URRULR	89	-	0	1259	90
1818	4	453	57	5	ULRURR	1	ARR	194	3148	90
1960	5	103	86	5	URR	86	-	0	1743	90
1977	5	225	71	5	DRR	14	-	0	1574	90
2026	4	235	81	5	AKRR	140	-	0	1162	90
2168	5	98	119	5	URRLR	14	-	0	1631	90
2275	4	42	99	5	AKRRULR	7	-	0	1533	90
2334	4	293	56	5	TRR	140	-	0	1880	90
2361	4	113	112	5	HIPLR	34	DLR	42	2313	90
2367	4	243	71	5	URR	140	-	0	2408	90
2794	3	306	0	37	SRF	0	-	28	1650	90
2869	3	320	70	5	ALR	126	TLR	7	2512	90
2935	3	342	71	5	BACK?	133	-	0	1621	90
2987	3	273	59	5	ALR	133	-	0	1038	90
3664	2	298	54	5	ARRLR	0	-	7	1009	90
8219	5	659	77	5	URR	217	-	119	1693	90
8861	5	468	41	2	TLFALR	89	-	0	2371	90

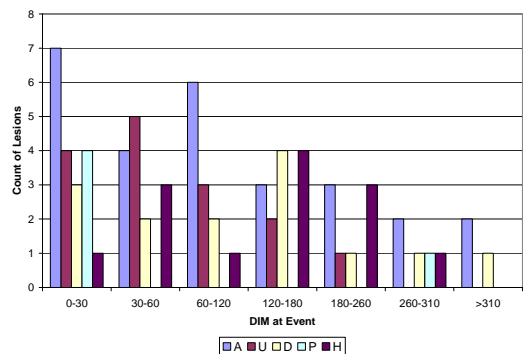


Figure 1. Frequency of the first LAME event of a lactation for mature cows by DIM. Note that ulcers (U) peak at 30-60DIM suggesting that cow comfort around calving time may be an important risk factor for this herd.

Use of the recording system takes time and effort by the herd owner and requires frequent review by the herd veterinarian, but the system has proven effective in improving herd lameness management for both troubleshooting herd level lameness problems, and improving the management, treatment and well-being of individual cows.