Swedish Sire Evaluation of Hoof Diseases Based on Hoof Trimming Records

- Leg and hoof disorders cause lameness
- % of culled cows
 Swedish Red 5.5
 Holstein 6.8
- Recruitment costs increase
- Animal welfare –
 Increased suffering of the cow



Means of improvement

SHORT TERM

- hoof trimming
- metabolic balance
- environmental improvements

LONG TERM

 Genetics conformation hoof diseases



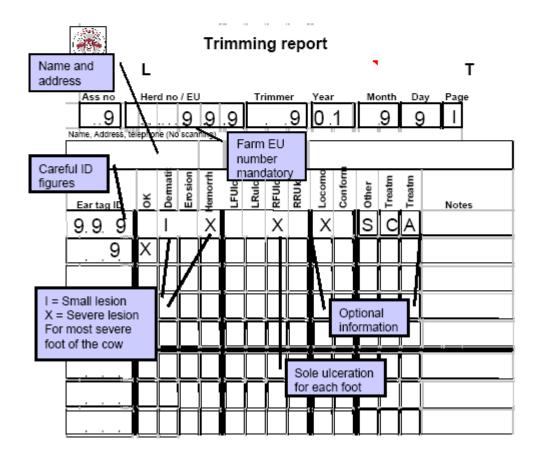
Hoof Trimming Recording Scheme

- 2003 an enhanced system
- Training of hoof trimmers
- Recording of findings by hoof trimmers in field
- A clean copy scanned
- Stored in the cow database



Instructions for trimming report aimed to be scanned

- A clean copy (first page under the original) of the report is used for scanning.
- Figures and number must be written carefully within the box.
- · Numbers could be either right or left oriented
- Dirt or notes out of the scanning area (boxes) will not disturb scanning.
- . When mistakes are made just correct the faulty box or cross over the cow ID
- Name and address is voluntarily as long as the EU number is correct. Name and address could however be practical to have on at least the first form in a series.
- It is of most interest to record the most common lesions on a herde basis. For
 ulceration which is a more severe disease it is of more interest for the farmer and
 foot trimmer to know which foot that is affected.
- Grading is just / for a slight lesion or X for a severe lesion. That means that a / can be incresed to a X during the trimming if the lesion becomes worse
- Other less common lesions and diseases as well as treatments can be noted by more experienced foot trimmers. Codes are printed according to special list.





Dermatitis (digital or interdigital)





Heel horn erosion





Sole haemorrhage (sole or white line haemorrhage)





Sole ulcer (ulceration of sole or white line area)





Percent of hoof lesions recorded by Swedish hoof trimmers

Number of records 307,543

Dermatitis 7.3

Heel horn erosion 21.1

Sole haemorrhage 26,0

Sole ulcer 4,5



The goal of present study

to see if the hoof
trimming records
were suitable for the
genetic evaluation
of sires for

hoof diseases



Number of 1st lactation cows and sires included in the analysis

SRB Hol

Sires 1,103 1,852

>49 dau. 52 92

Cows 33,004 37,541



Standard deviation of EBVs for sires with > 49 daughters

SRB Hol

Dermatitis 5.4 5.0

Heel horn 6.8 5.8

Sole haem 7.0 6.0

Sole ulcer 4.0 3.9



Correlation between EBVs between divided daughter groups

SRB Hol # of sires 45 75

Dermatitis 0.66 0.48

Heel horn 0.75 0.46

Sole haem 0.43 0.39

Sole ulcer 0.76 0.51



SUMMARY

- The quality of hoof trimming records is very god
- Genetic evaluation of sires for hoof diseases is possible
- Correlation with leg and feet conformation seems to be low
- Economic value need to be assessed



SUMMARY

- Genetic analysis is recommended in order to utilize data more efficient
- The value as early predictors need to analyzed

Finally

Many thanks to all hoof trimmers and hoof specialists involved in the project

