

# 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 increased 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.

**Trimming report**

L T

Ass no	Herd no / EU	Trimmer	Year	Month	Day	Page								
9	9 9 9	9	0 1	9	9	1								
Name, Address, telephone (No scanning)														
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Farm EU number mandatory</div>														
Ear tag ID	OK	Dermati	Erosion	Hemorrh	LFUlc	LRuic	RFUlc	RRUlc	Locomd	Conform	Other	Treatm	Treatm	Notes
9 9 9		I		X			X		X		S	C	A	
9	X													

Name and address

Careful ID figures

I = Small lesion  
X = Severe lesion  
For most severe foot of the cow

Optional information

Sole ulceration for each foot

# 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 good
- 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