

# SCC Trouble Shooting for Farm Advisors

## Impact on Ontario Dairy Farms



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Department of Population Medicine  
University of Guelph

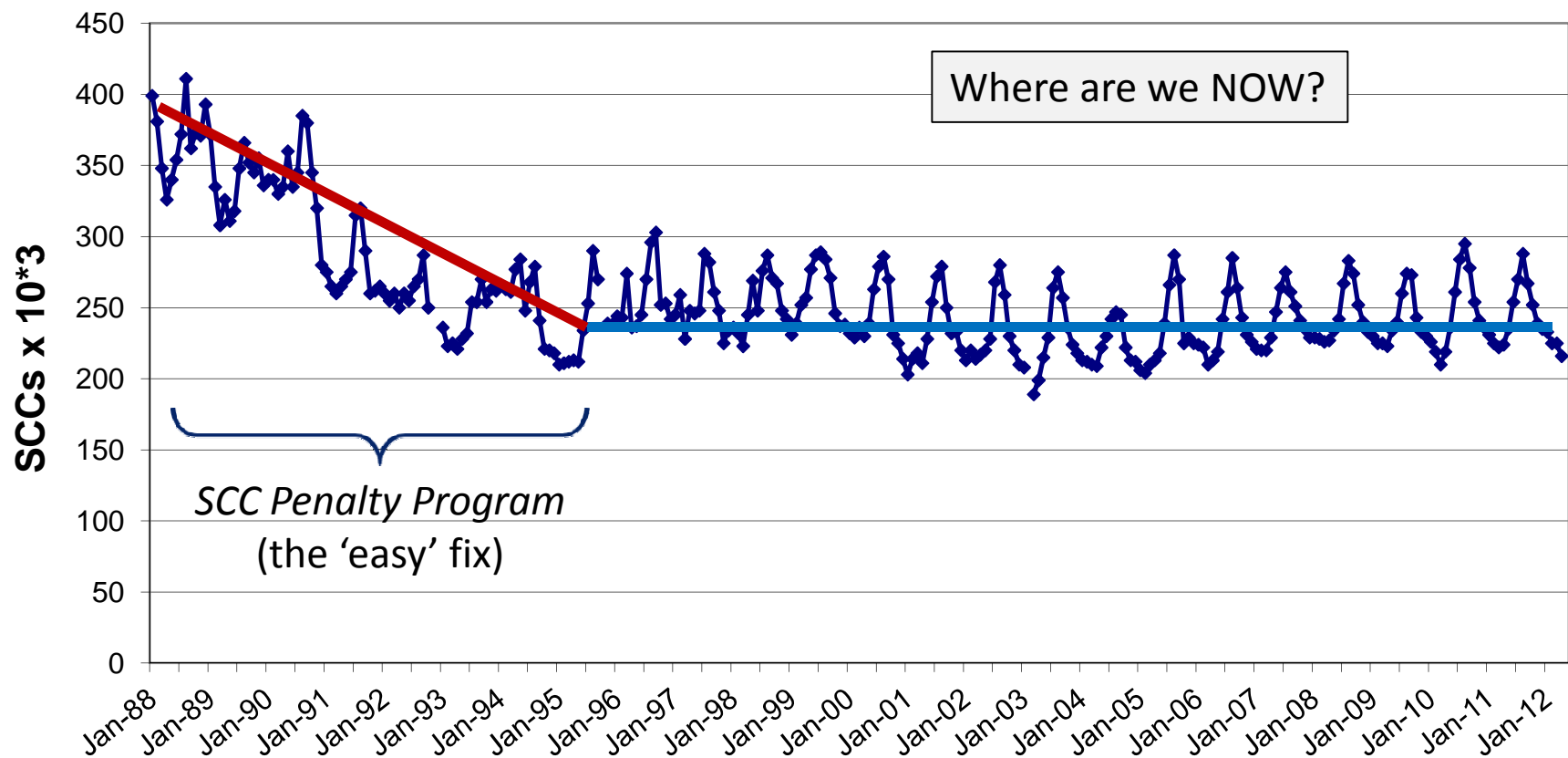
The goal is to maintain high milk quality ALL YEAR

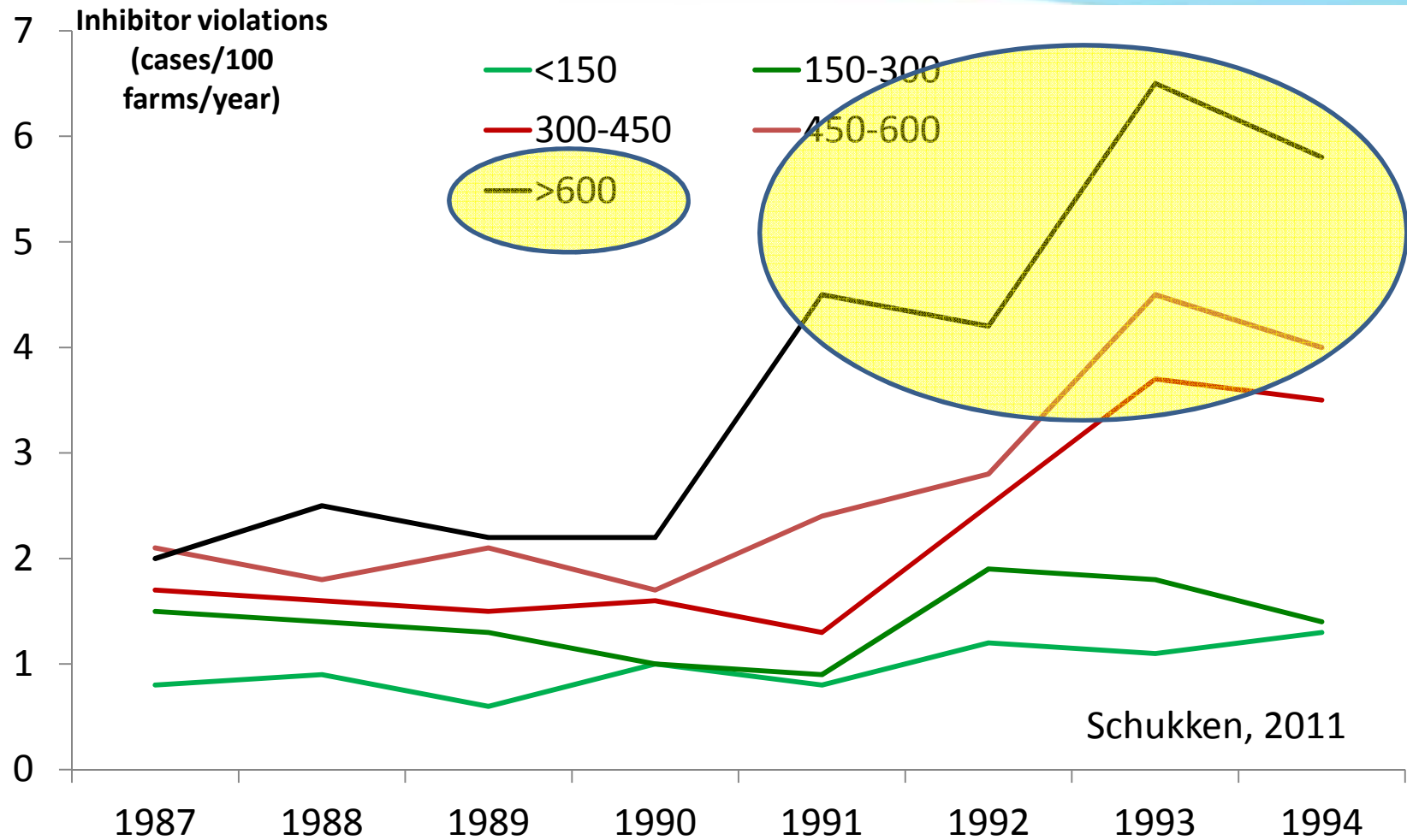
## Opportunity!

Tools to get there:

- Know where we are – current situation
- Understand the importance – cost of elevated SCC
- Finding the producers at risk – variability and seasonality – and tools to help
- Tools available for advisors
- Elevated SCC versus Elevated Iodine – good news

Ontario Weighted Average Bulk Tank SCCs  
January 1988 to January 2012



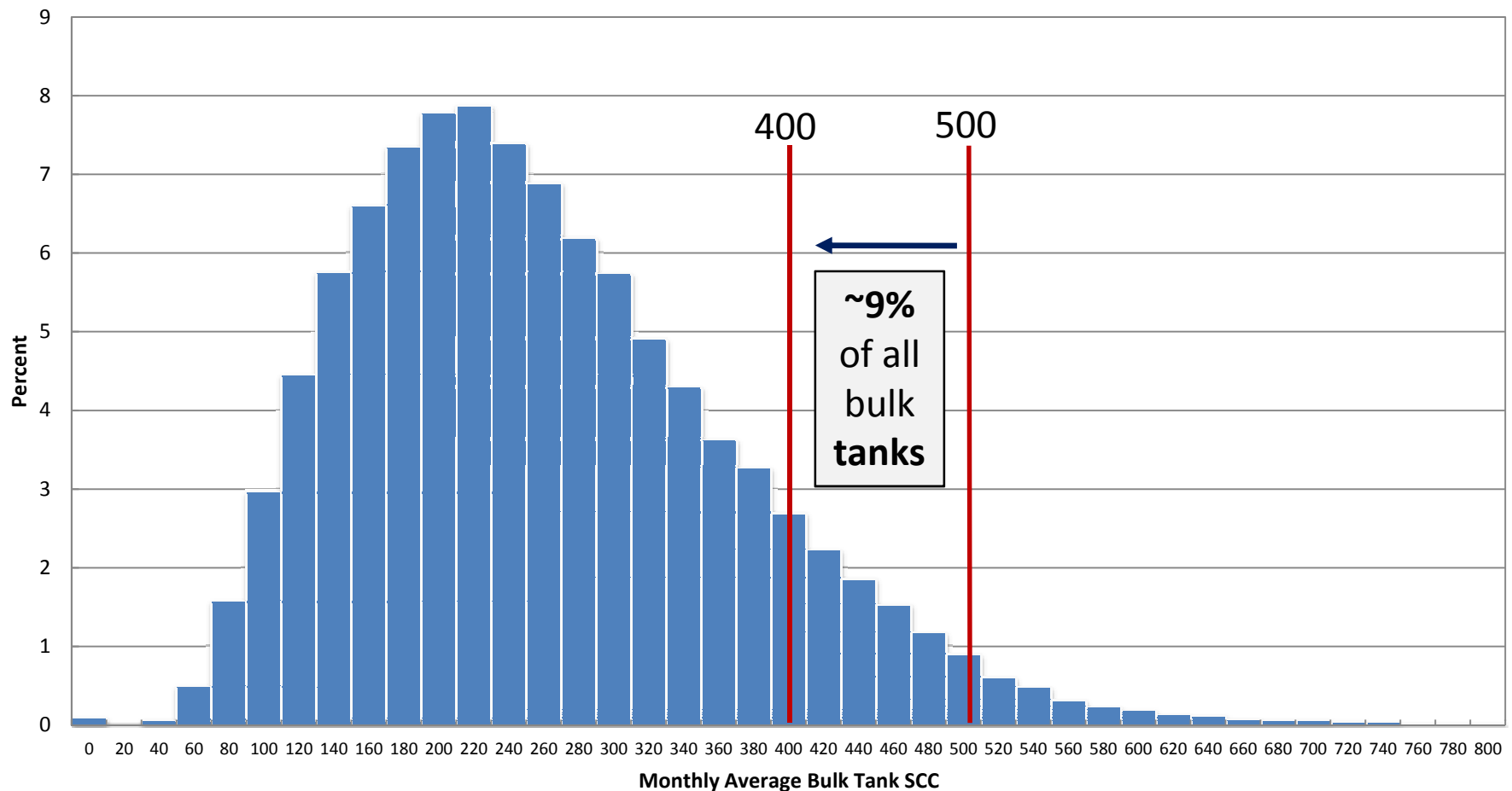


**If the SCC Penalty Level dropped from 500 to 400 TODAY...what would happen?**



# Penalty Threshold from 500 to 400

Distribution of the Monthly Average Bulk Tank SCC  
for the Years May 2010 until April 2012



# Penalty Threshold from 500 to 400

SCC Test Results – Weighted Counts by Range

Weighted Monthly Averages

Month	Weighted Producers Average	Tested	< 151	151 - 225	226 - 299	300 - 399	400 - 499	Penalty Range >499
Apr-11	224	4,193	21.9	29.5	24.1	17.0	6.1	1.5
May.	235	4,184	18.5	29.3	24.2	18.0	7.9	2.1
Jun.	254	4,179	13.6	27.0	25.8	21.1	9.0	3.5
Jul.	270	4,173	10.0	23.7	26.0	24.3	11.8	4.3
Aug.	288	4,169	7.5	20.3	25.1	27.4	13.5	6.1
Sep.	267	4,165	9.3	25.7	26.3	25.2	10.1	3.5
Oct.	252	4,156	11.7	27.5	28.3	22.2	8.1	2.2
Nov.	239	4,150	14.7	30.8	26.0	19.4	7.3	1.8
Dec.	235	4,144	16.8	30.5	25.3	18.9	6.8	1.6
Jan.	233	4,139	17.3	30.6	25.3	18.2	6.8	1.7
Feb.	225	4,136	20.6	31.6	23.6	17.2	5.6	1.3
Mar.	225	4,129	21.1	30.9	23.1	17.4	6.0	1.5
Apr-12	216	4,121	22.8	31.8	23.3	16.0	4.8	1.3
12-Month Average	245	4,154	15.3	28.3	25.2	20.4	8.1	2.6
6-Month Average	229	4,137	18.9	31.0	24.4	17.9	6.2	1.5

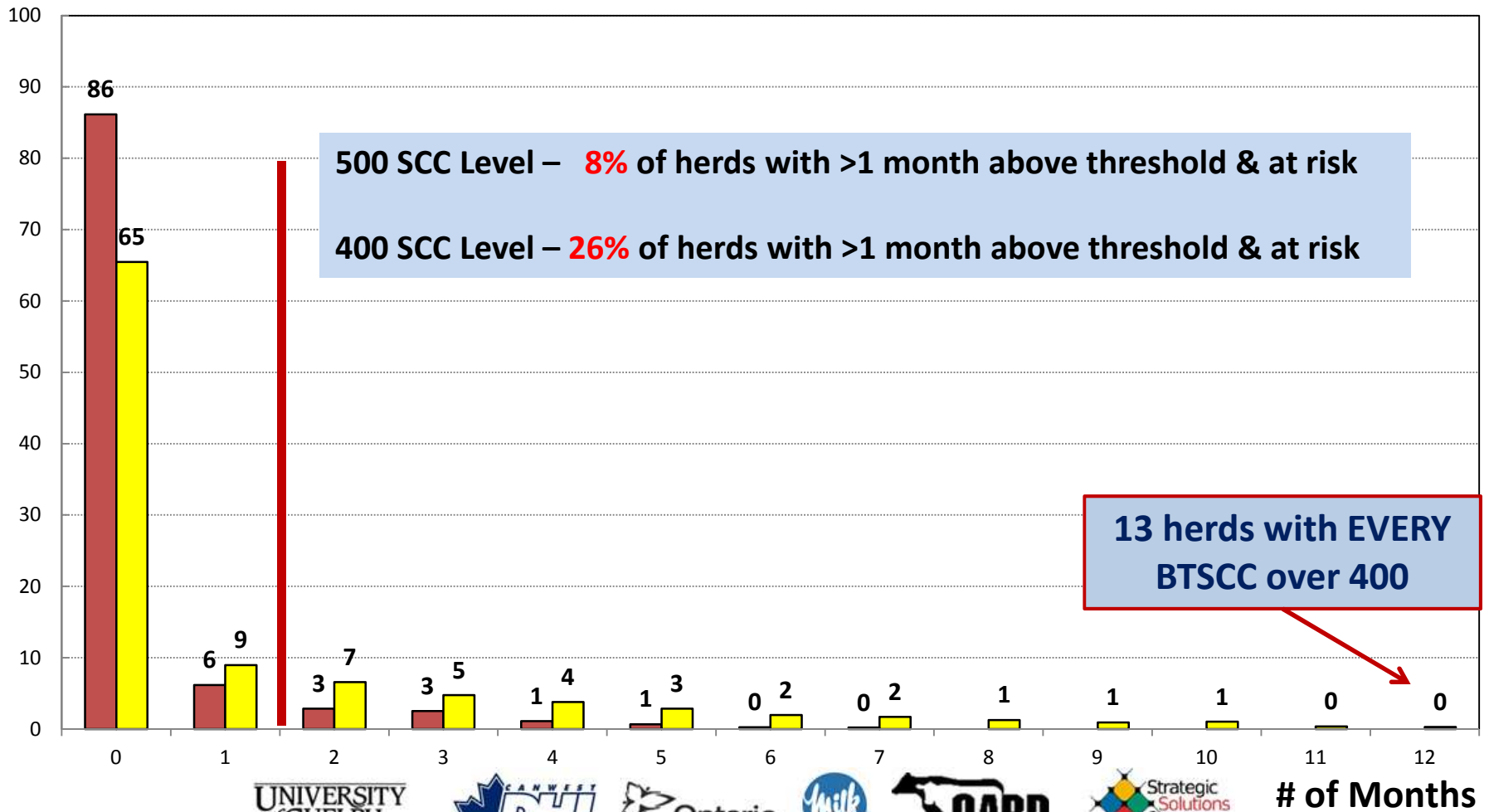


# Penalty Threshold from 500 to 400

Percent of Herds by # of Months over SCC Threshold  
May 2011 - April 2012

Percent

■ SCC Threshold 500 ■ SCC Threshold 400

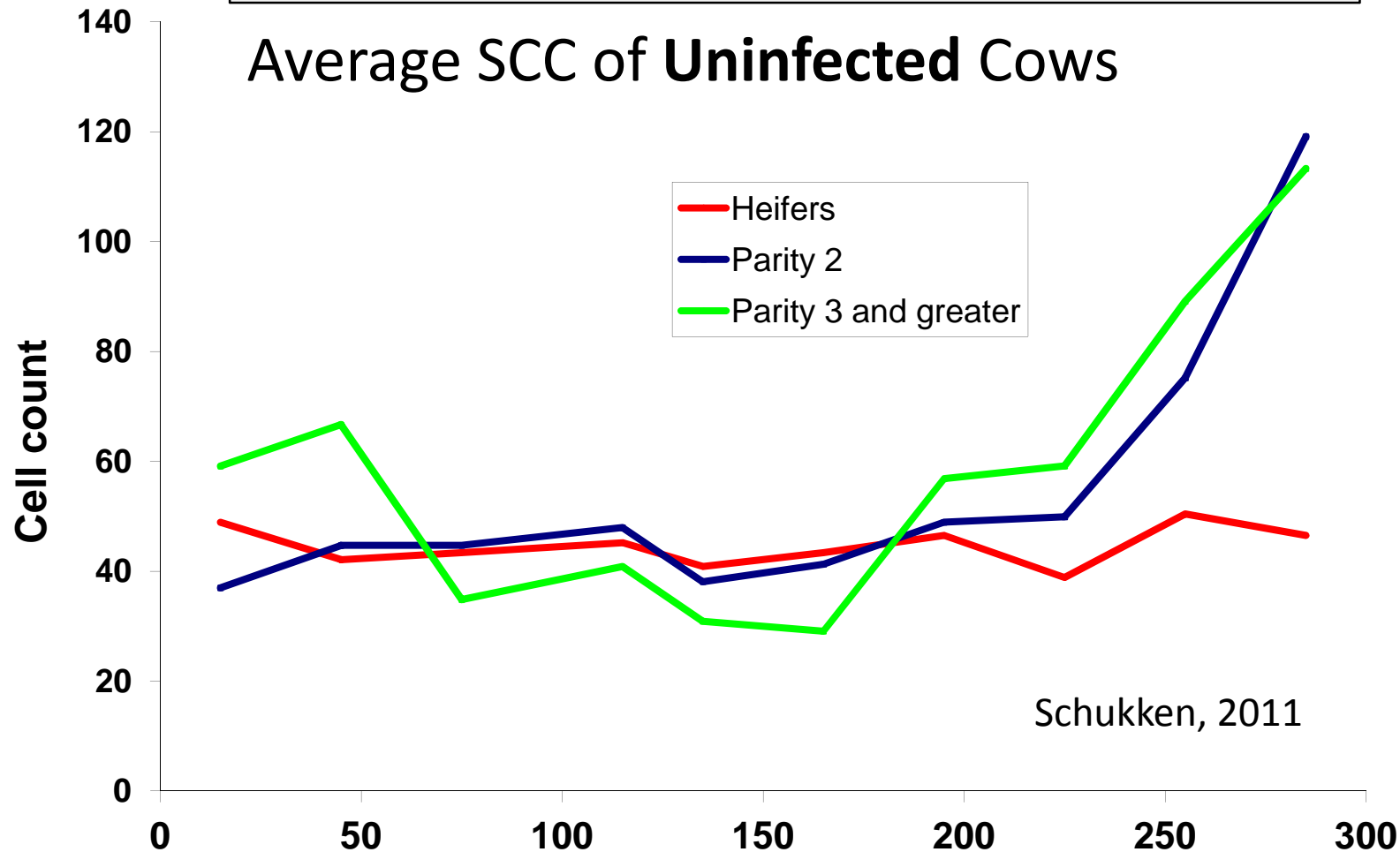




# “Normal” SCC’s for Clean Cows

FAQ: Can SCC’s for Cows or Herds Get Too Low?

## Average SCC of **Uninfected** Cows

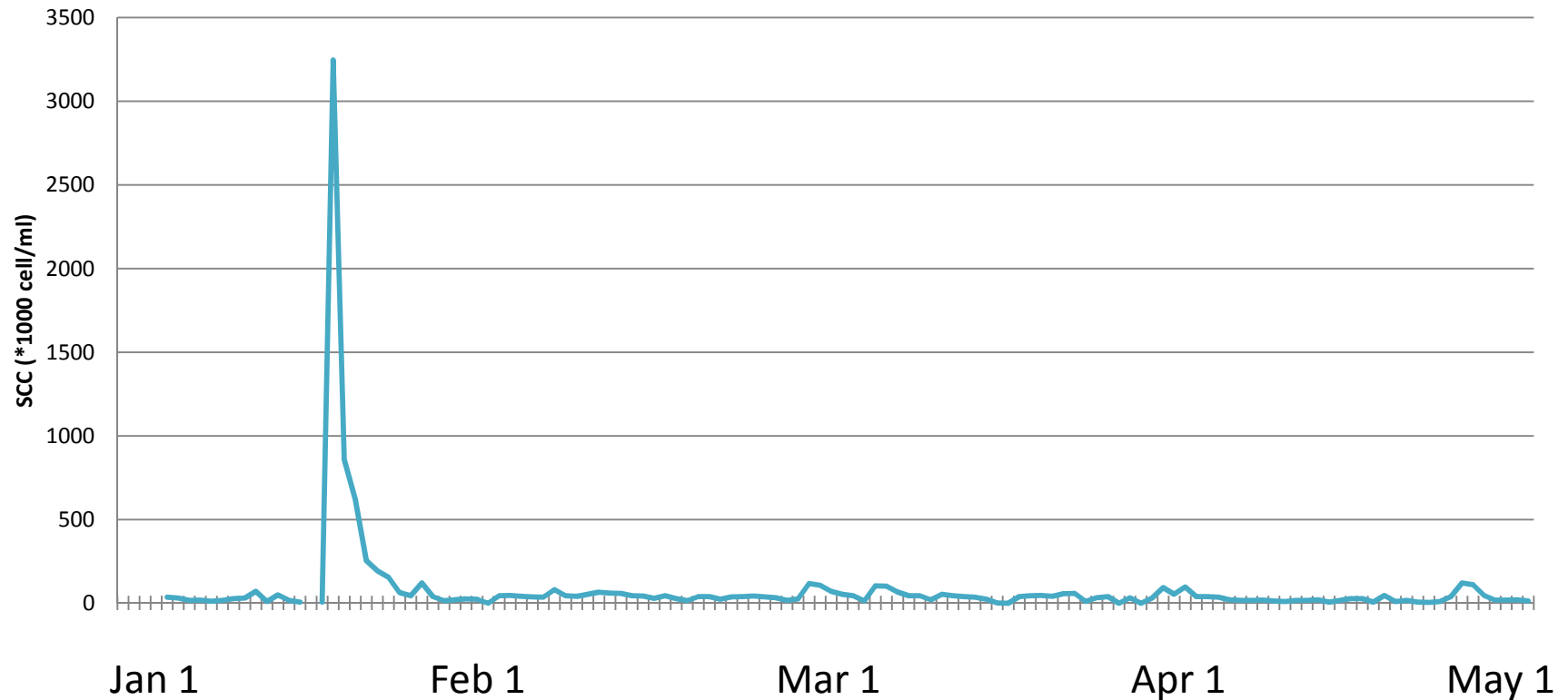


Schukken, 2011

# “Normal” SCC’s for Clean Cows

FAQ: Can SCC’s for Cows or Herds Get Too Low?

Daily SCC Data - 2011





## Clinical

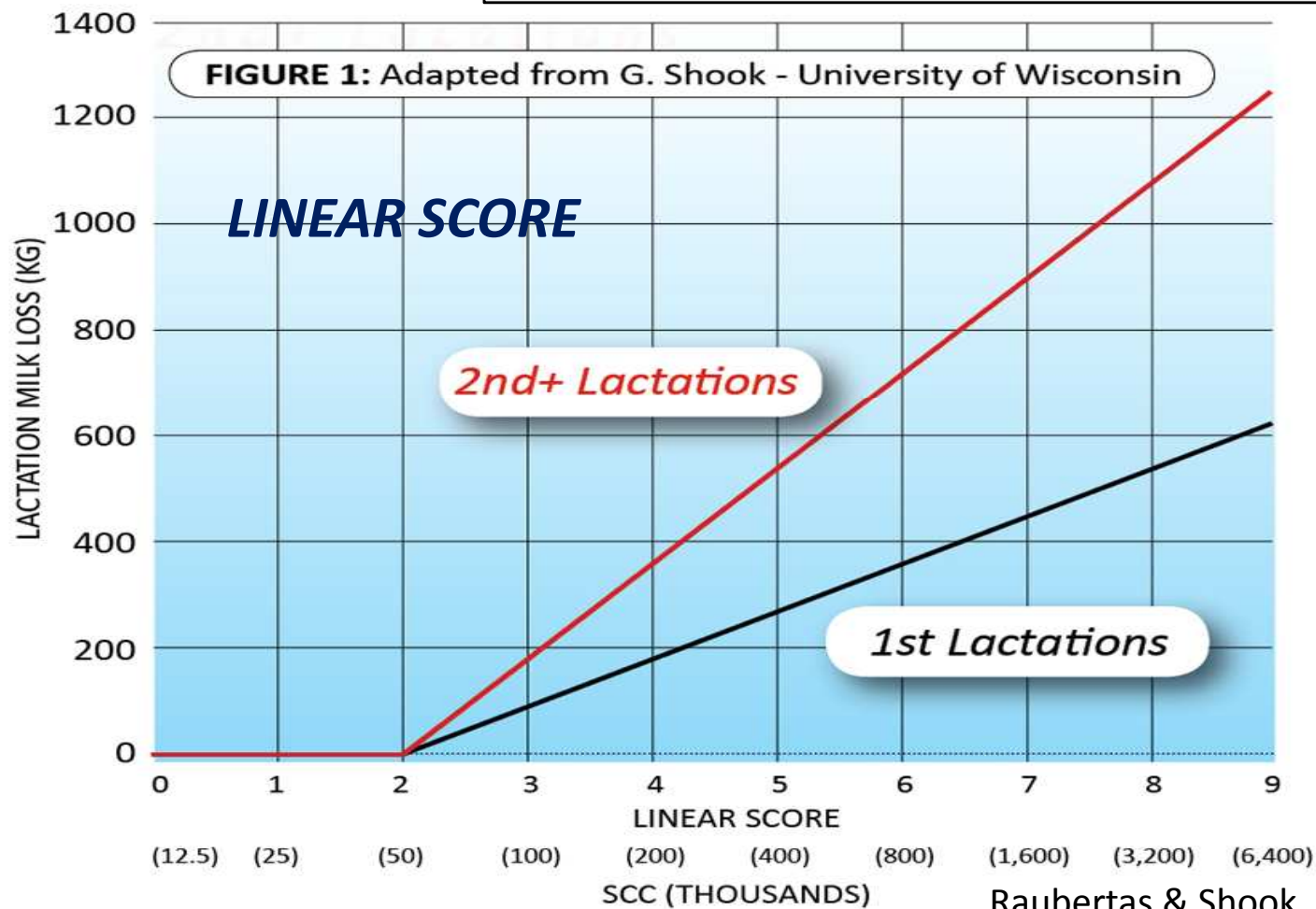
- Diagnosis
- Treatment
- Discarded Milk
- Labour
- Premature Culling

Financial Losses  
Associated with Mastitis

## Subclinical REDUCED MILK PRODUCTION

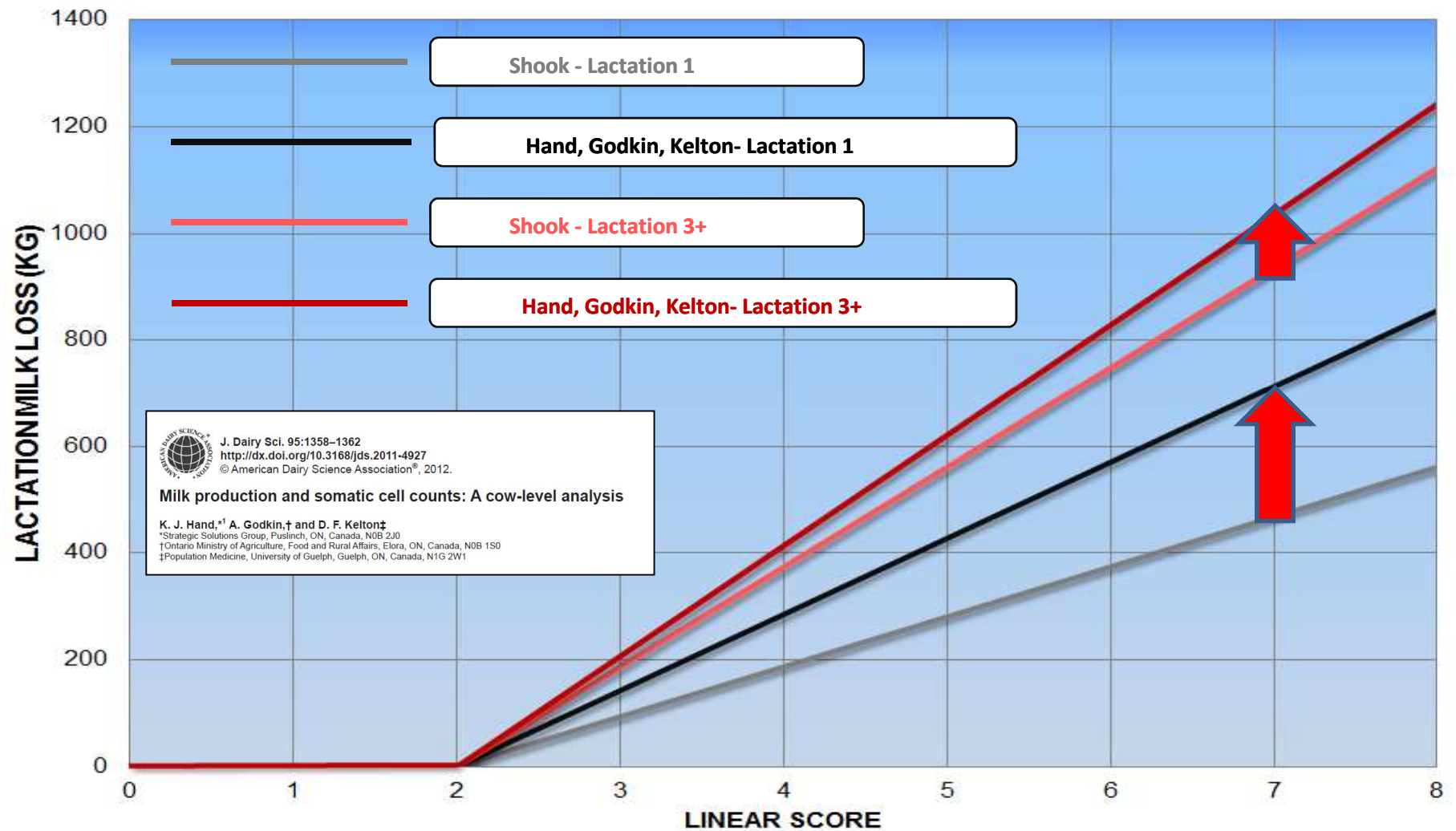
**Milk Loss Due to Elevated SCC**

FAQ: What is the cost of elevated SCC?



Raubertas & Shook, JDS, 1982.

# Milk Loss Due to Elevated SCC



1362

HAND ET AL.

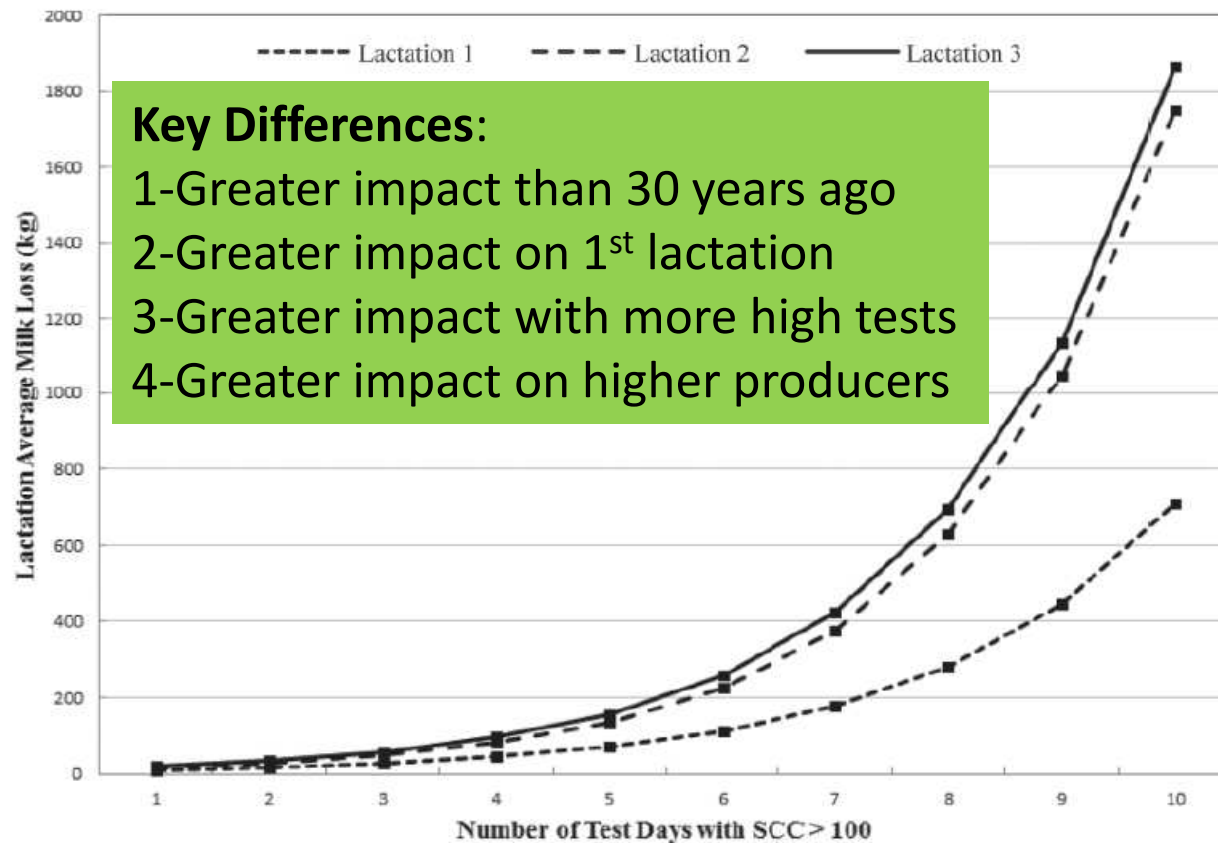


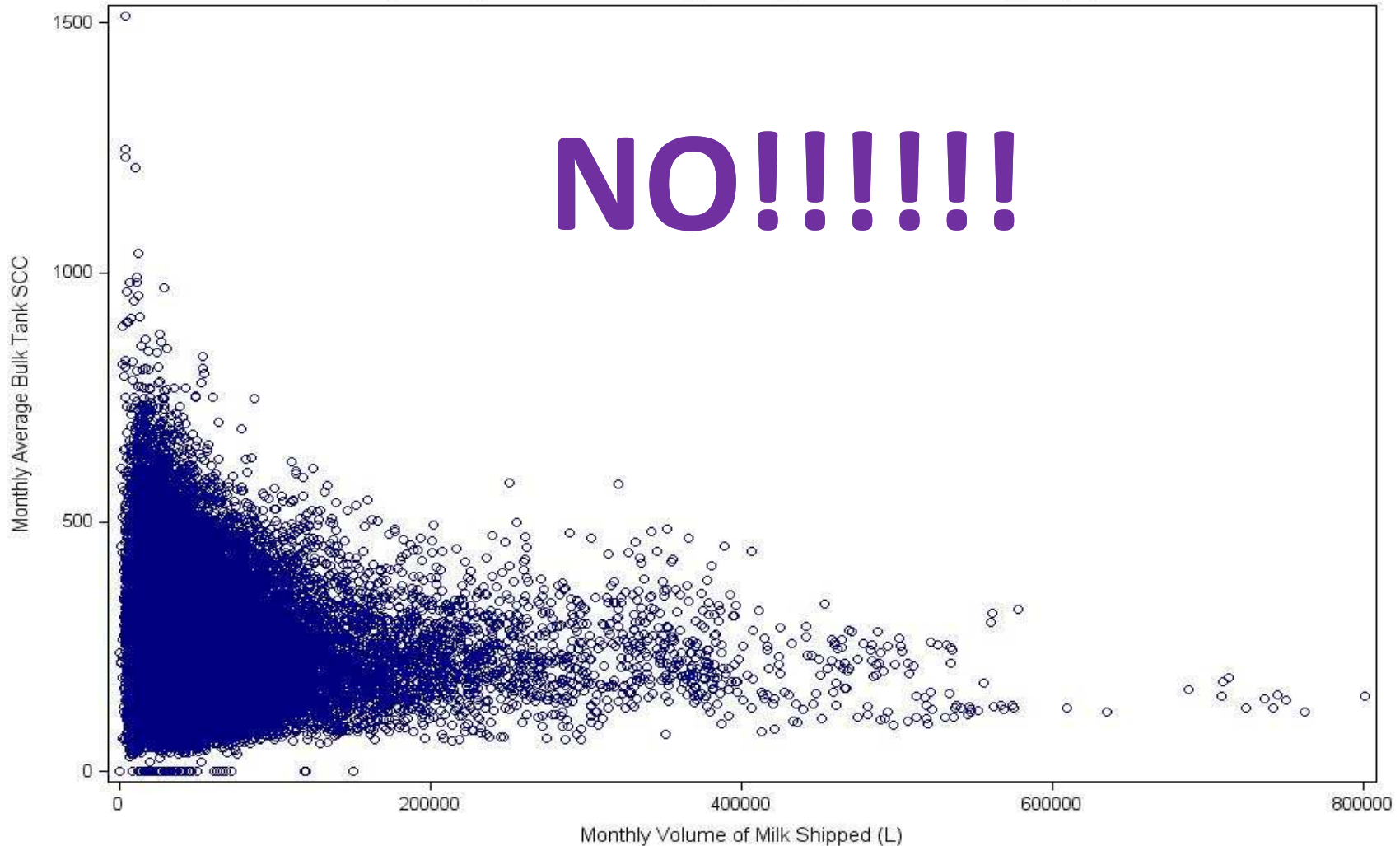
Figure 1. Estimated lactation milk loss (kg) plotted against the number of lactation test days where SCC exceeded 100 ( $\times 10^3$  cells/mL; S100).



## Is BTSCC Herd Size Dependent?

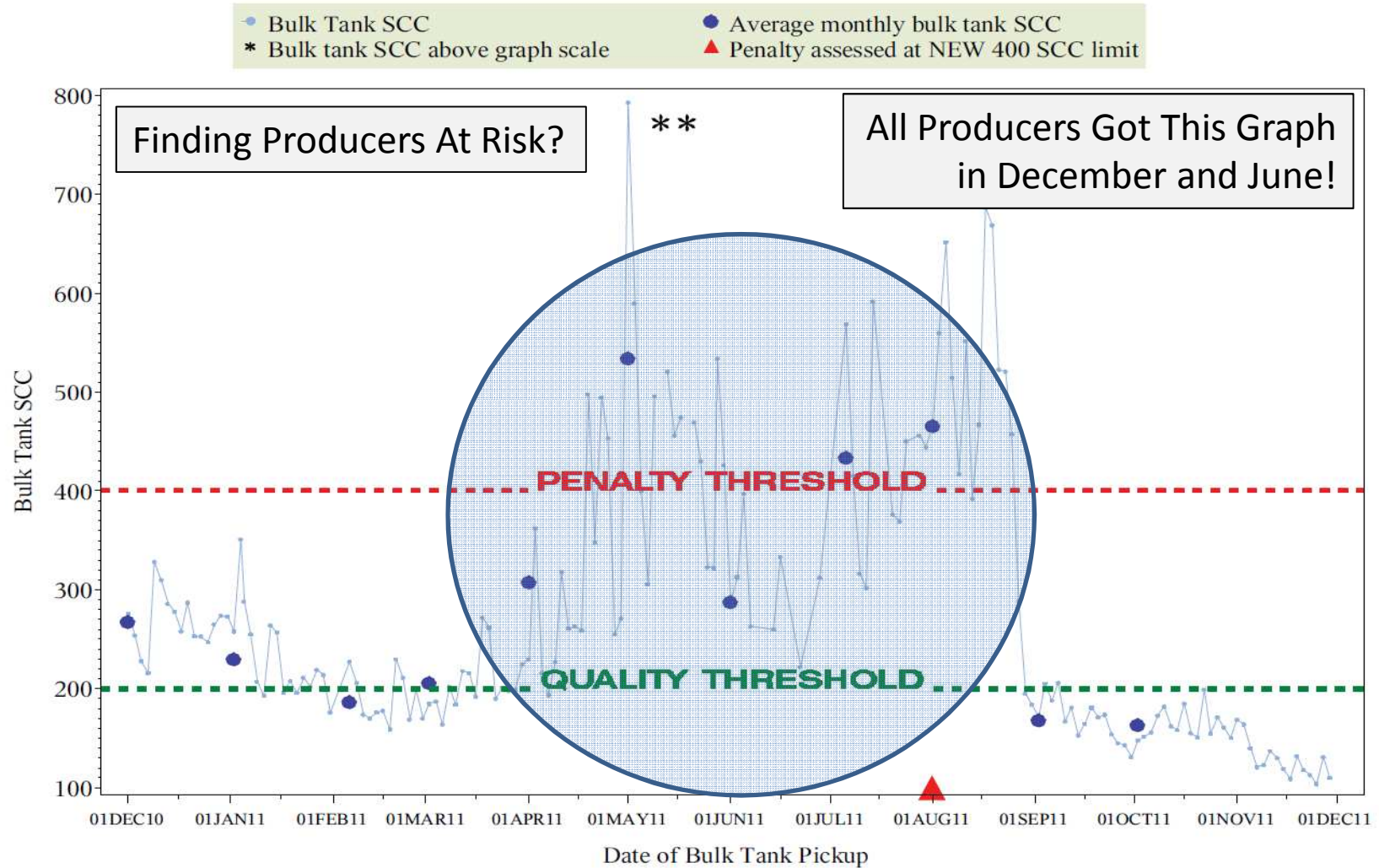
FAQ: How do we find the 'problem' herds?

Monthly Average Bulk Tank SCC by Monthly Volume of Milk Shipped (L) in 2010



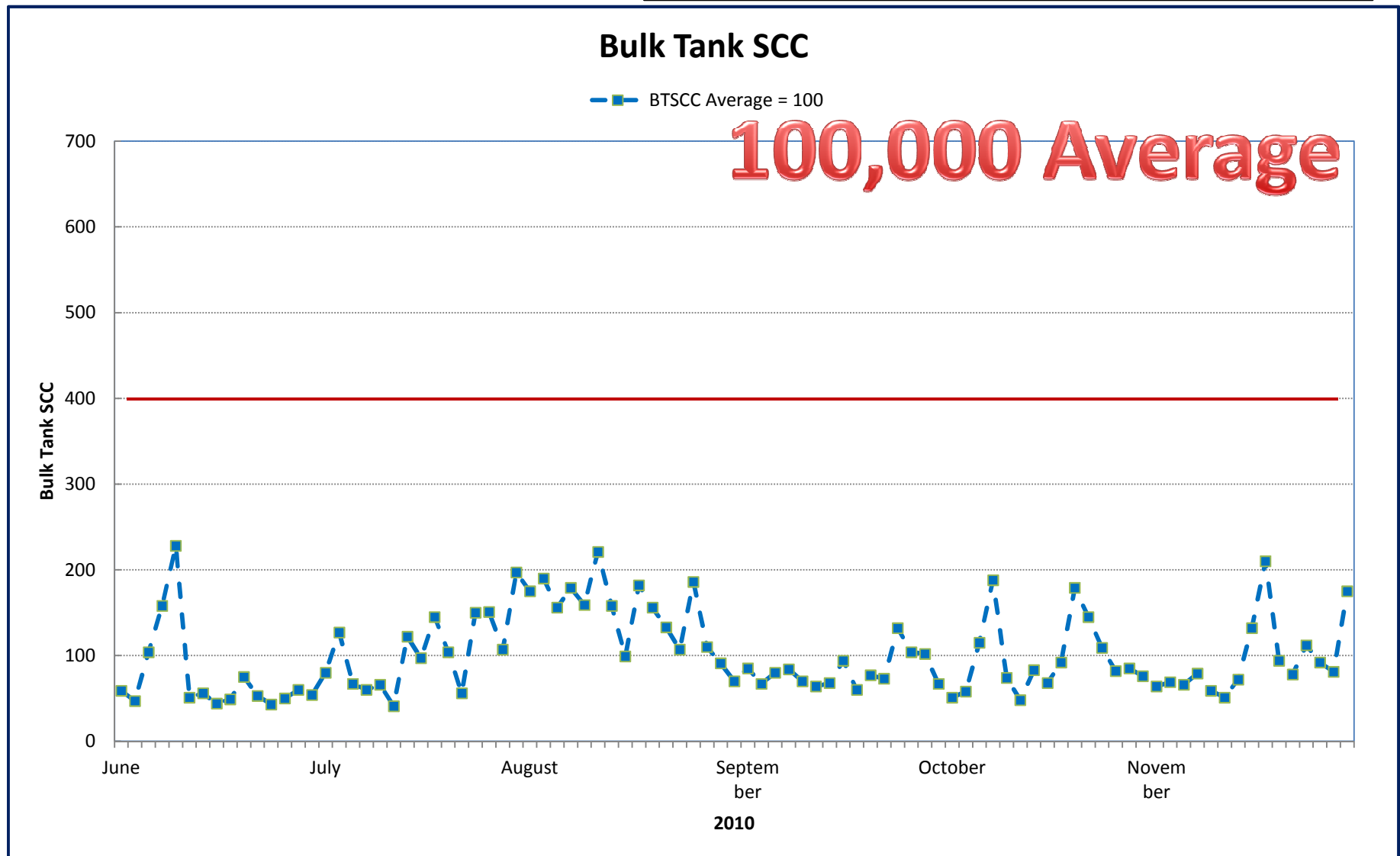


# Variability in 'Daily' Bulk Tank SCC's

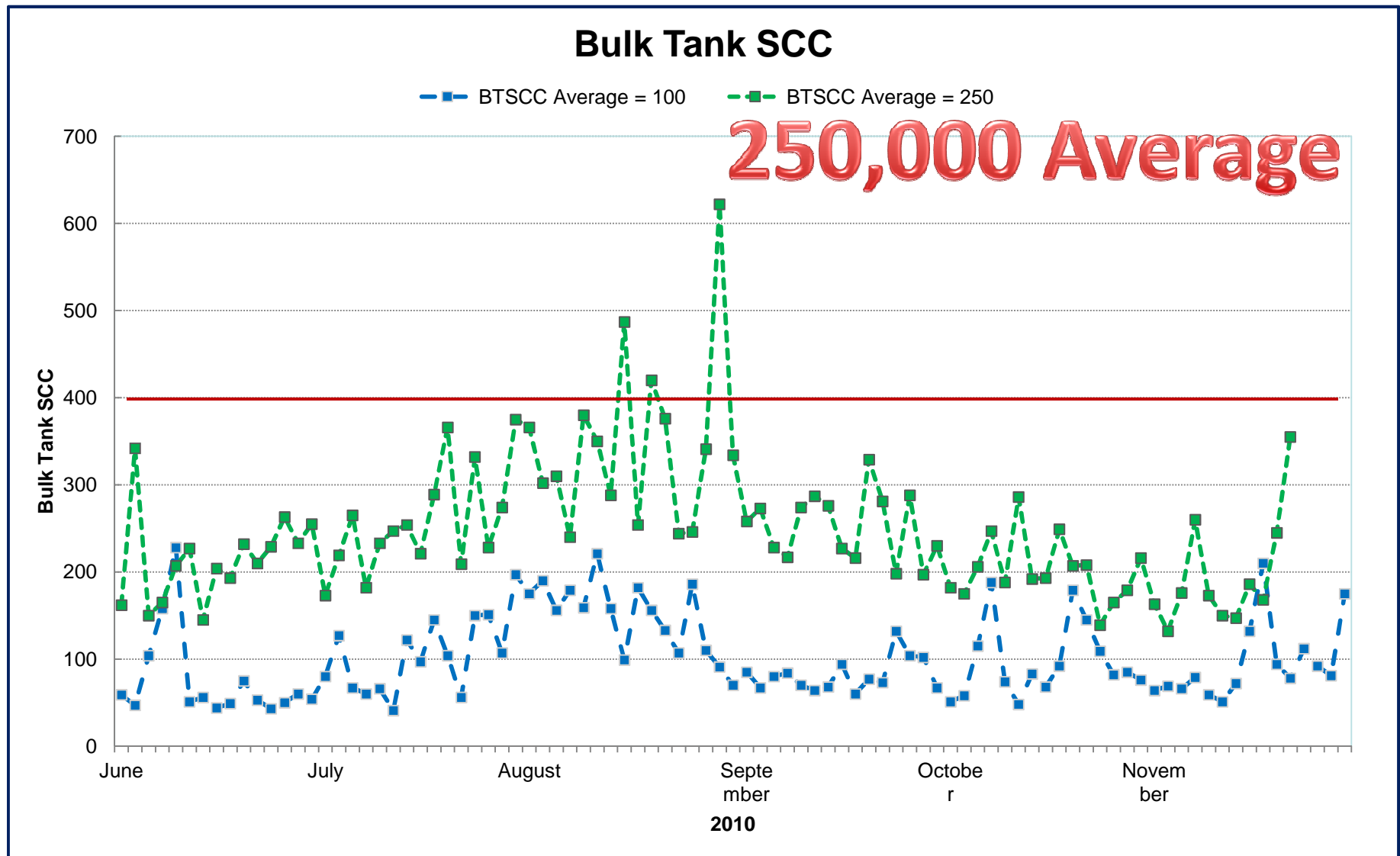


## Variability in 'Daily' Bulk Tank SCC's

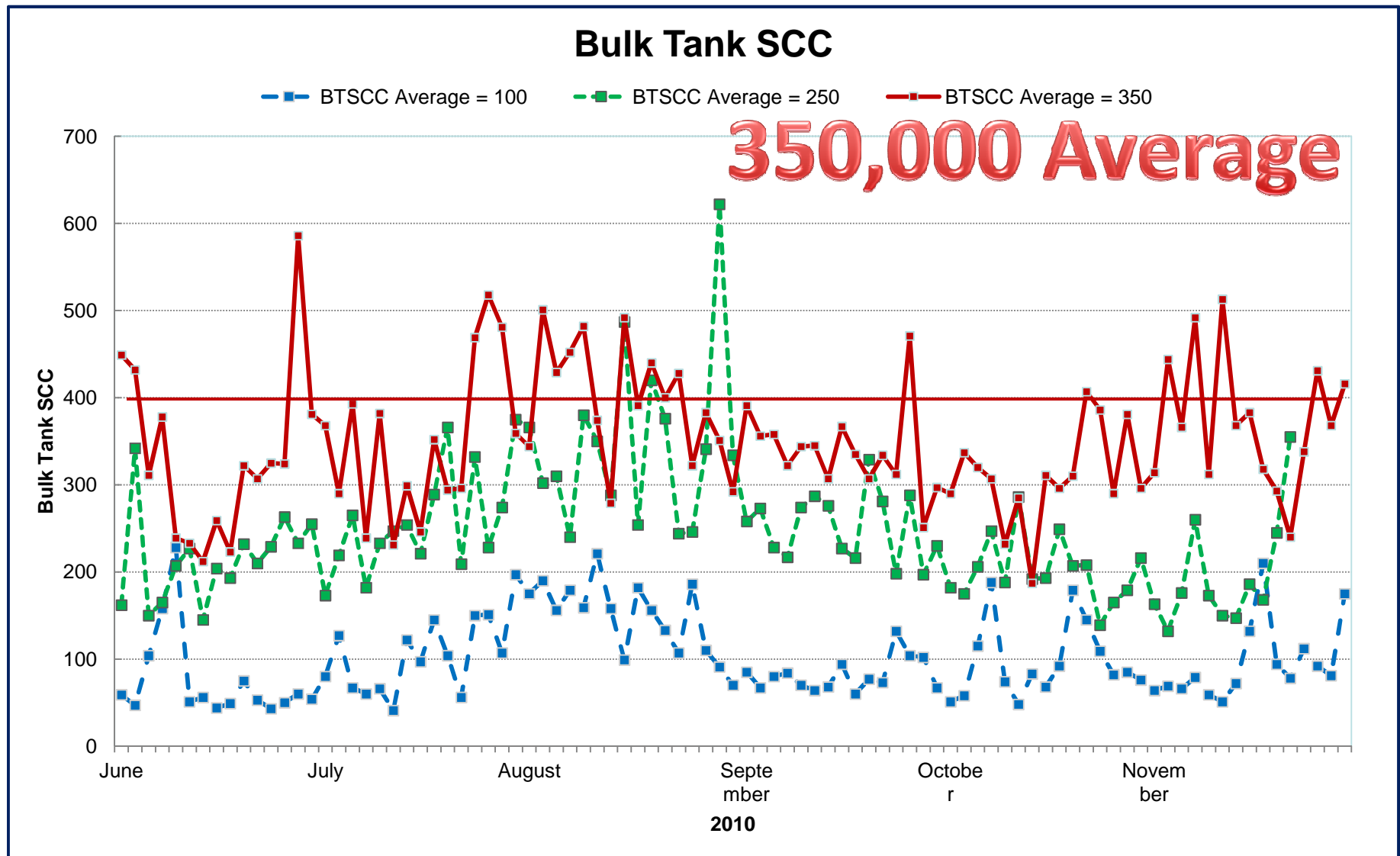
FAQ: How variable can BTSCC's be?



## Variability in 'Daily' Bulk Tank SCC's

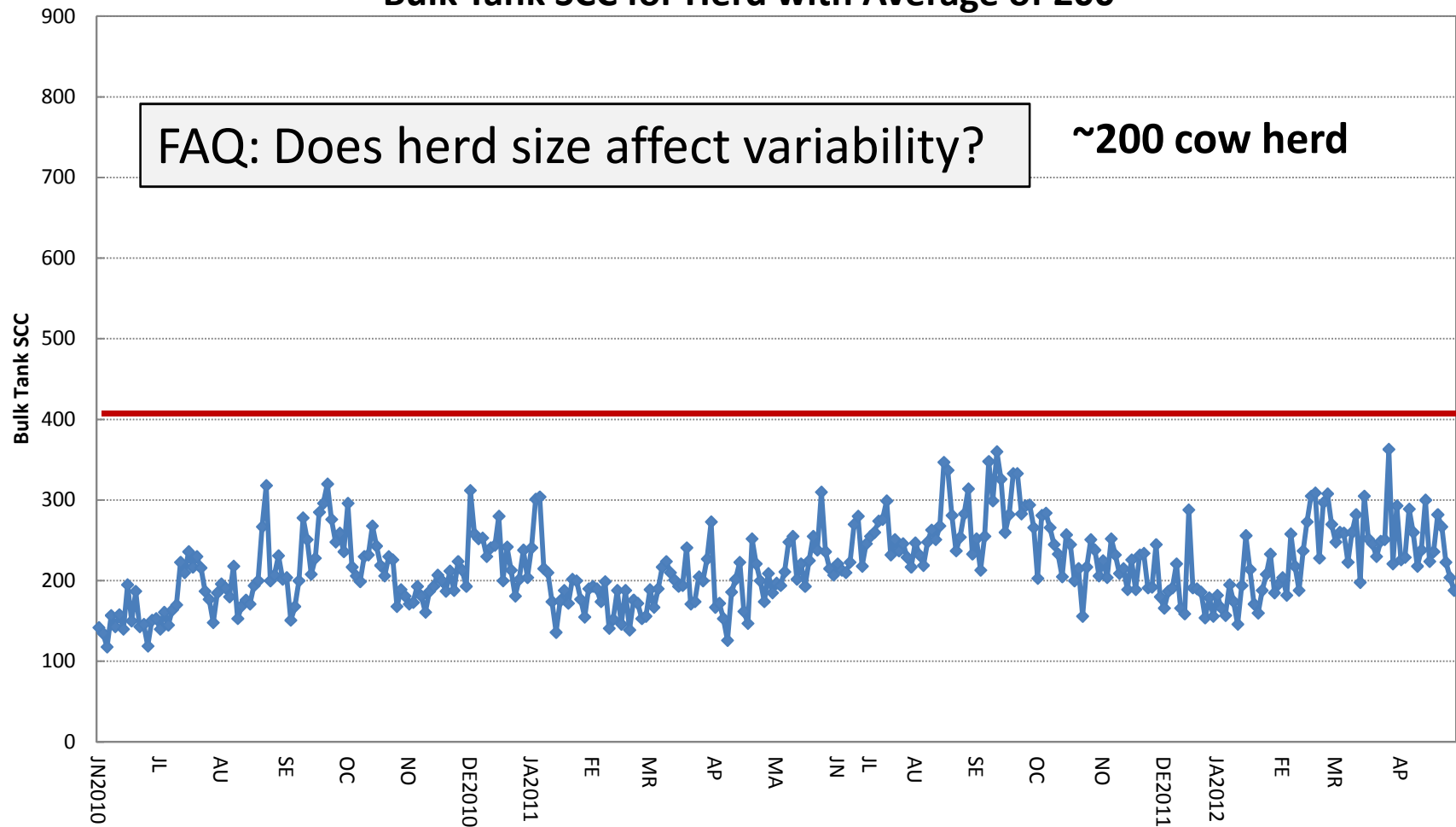


## Variability in 'Daily' Bulk Tank SCC's



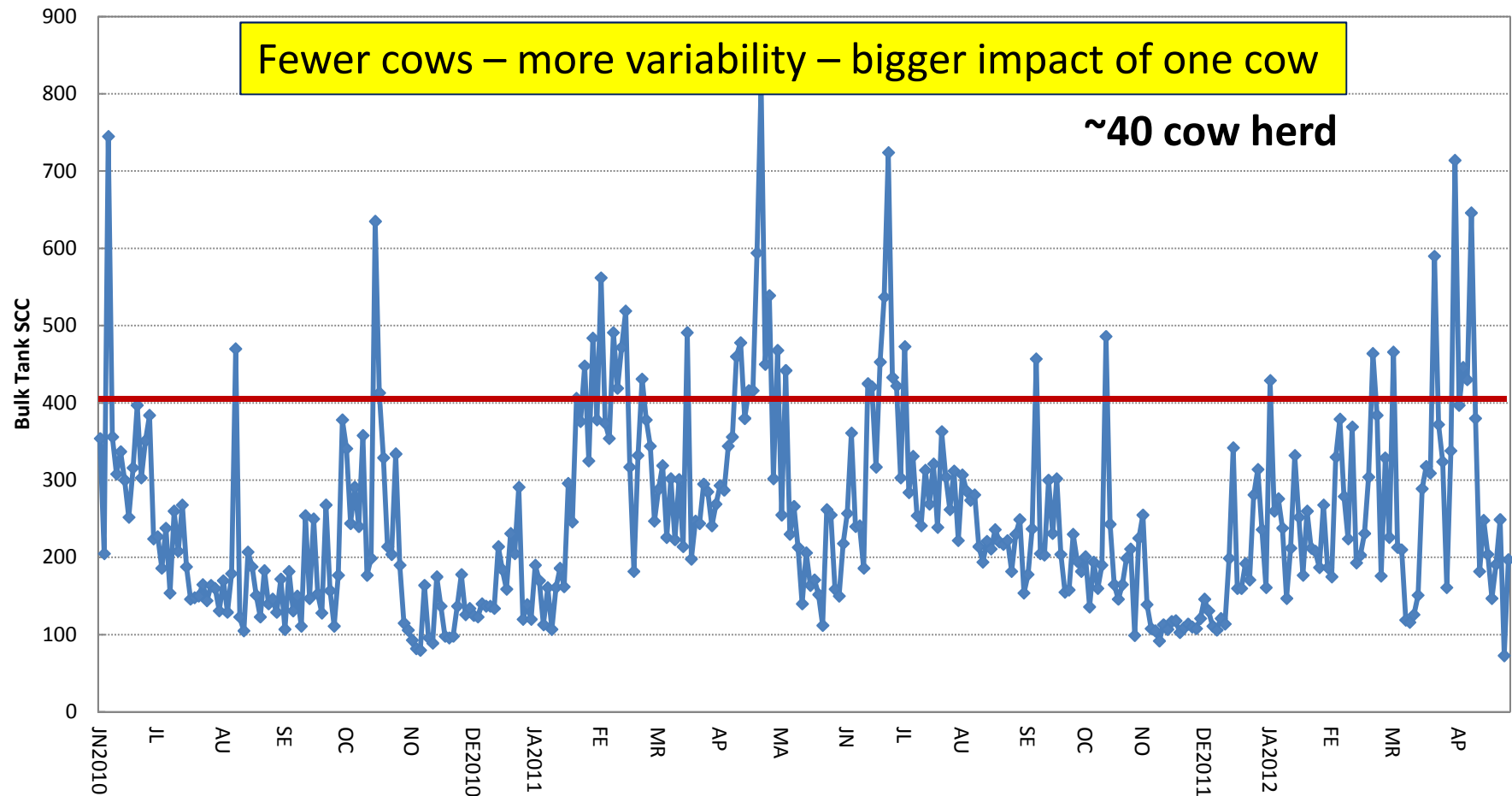
# Variability in 'Daily' Bulk Tank SCC's

Bulk Tank SCC for Herd with Average of 200



# Variability in 'Daily' Bulk Tank SCC's

Bulk Tank SCC for Herd with Average of 250



## Risk of Penalty with Change in SCC Penalty Level

FAQ: How many more penalties do we expect?

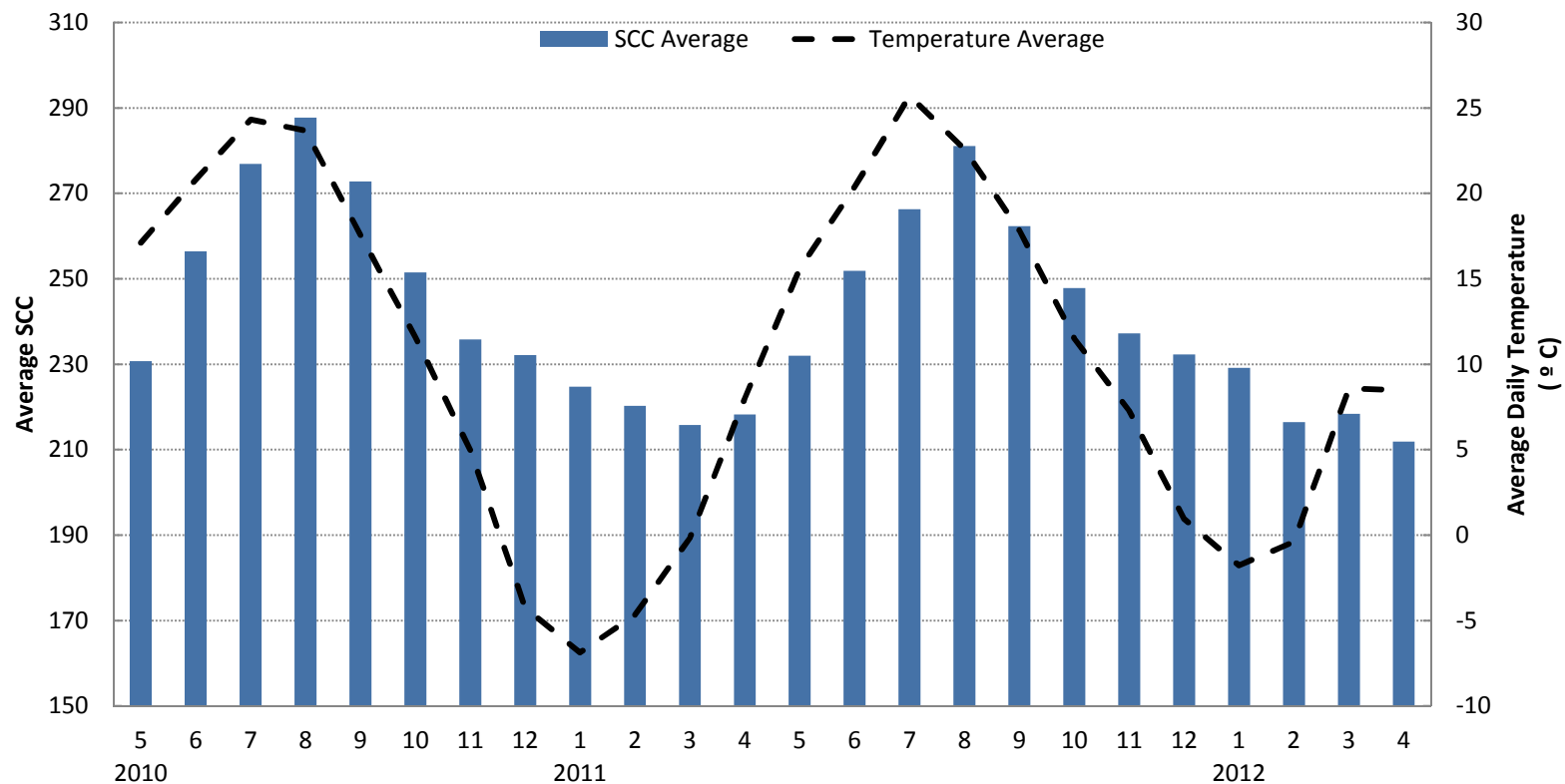
### *Expected change in penalties assessed:*

- Monthly BTSCC data from 1<sup>st</sup> 11 months in 2009 & 2010
- 372 SCC Penalties in 2009 & 345 SCC Penalties in 2010
- Compared odds of being penalized if the SCC penalty level was 400 as compared to 500
- Results: Ontario dairy herds were **3.8 times as likely to incur a SCC Penalty at the 400 level.**
- So.....expect ~ 1,300 SCC penalties **if nothing else changes**



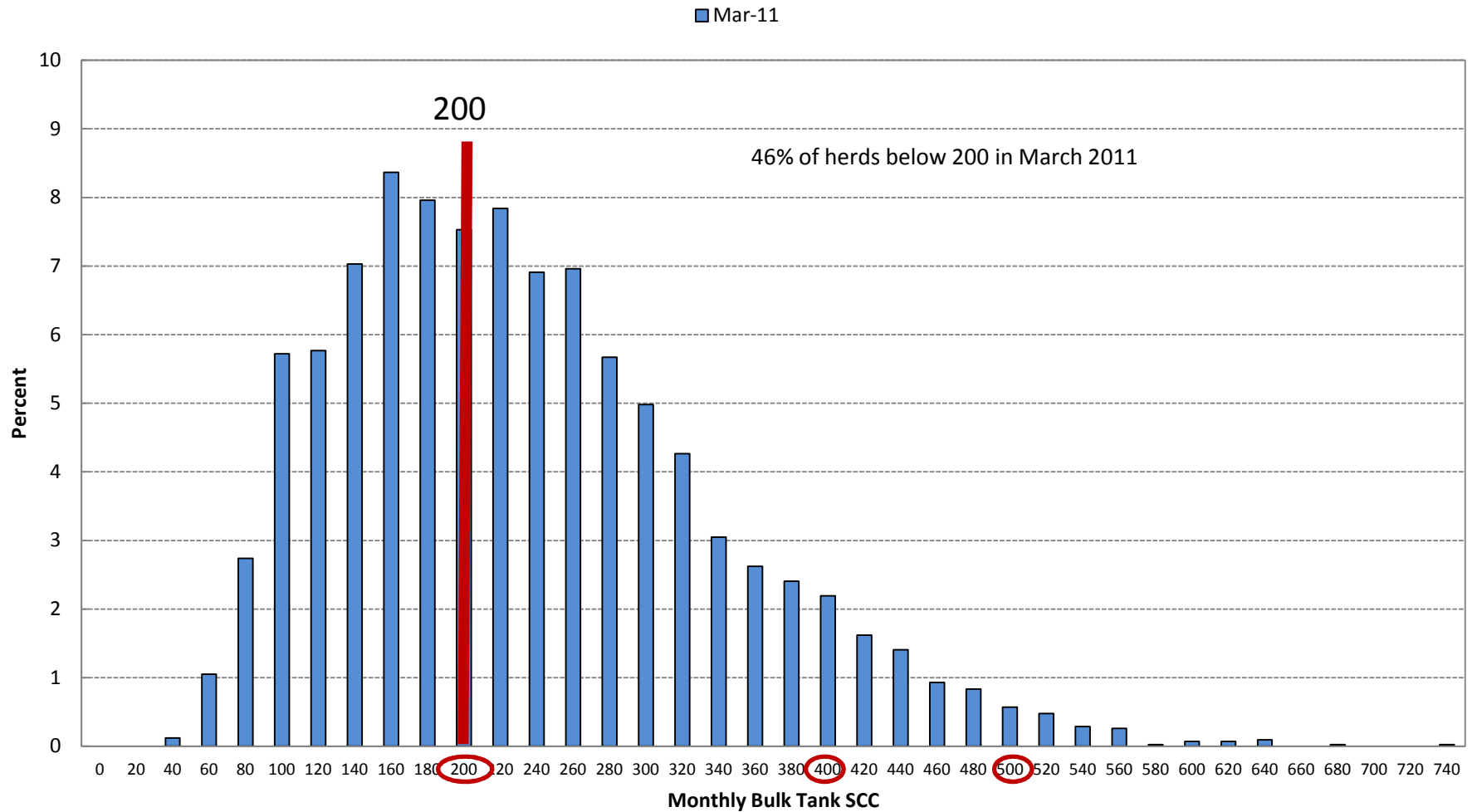
FAQ: Is this just a summer problem....a seasonal issue?

Average Bulk Tank SCC in Oxford and Perth Counties  
and  
Average Daily Temperature ( ° C, London Airport)



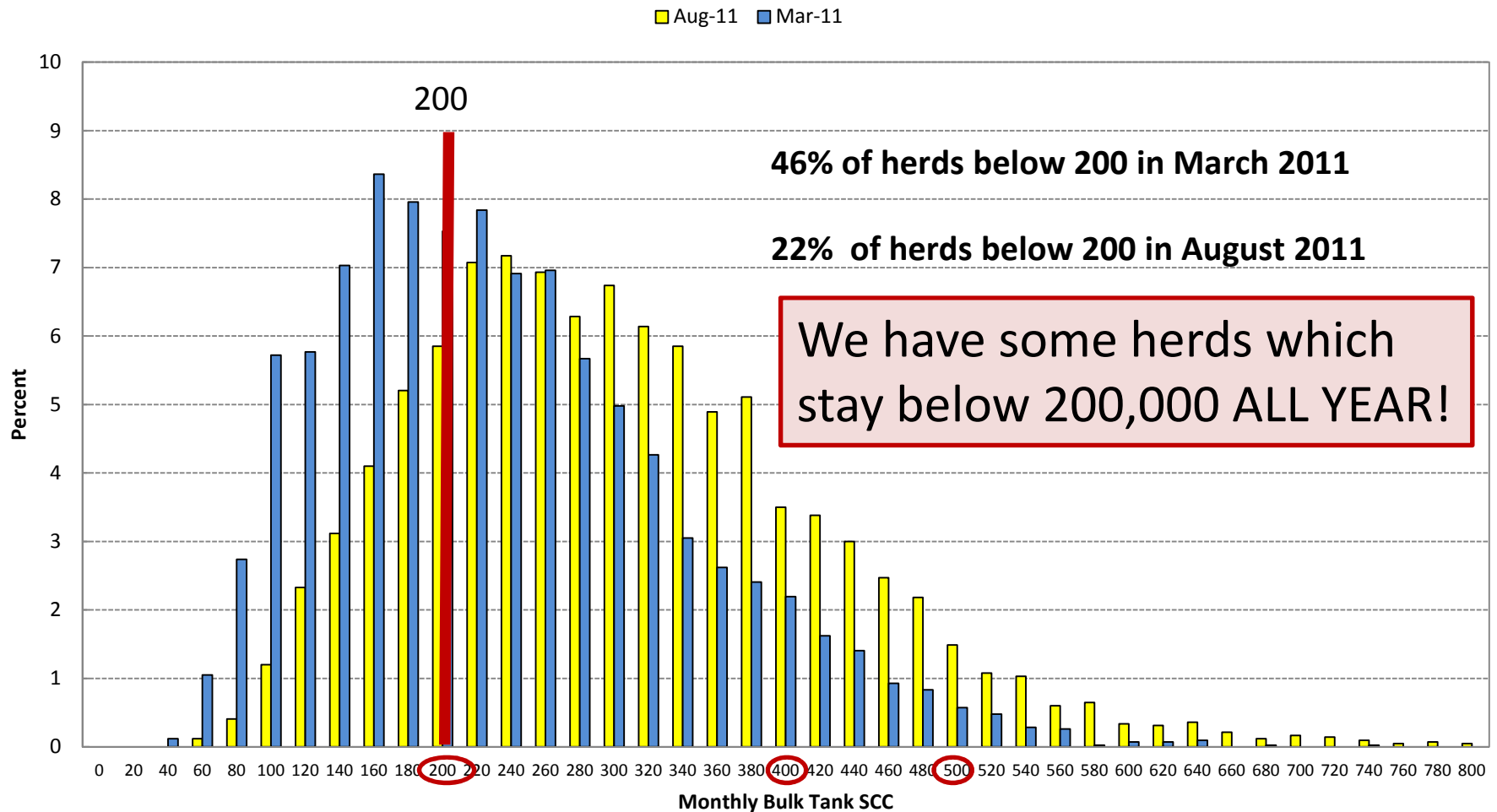
# Low SCC in Hot Summer Months

## Distribution of Monthly Bulk Tank SCC March and August 2011

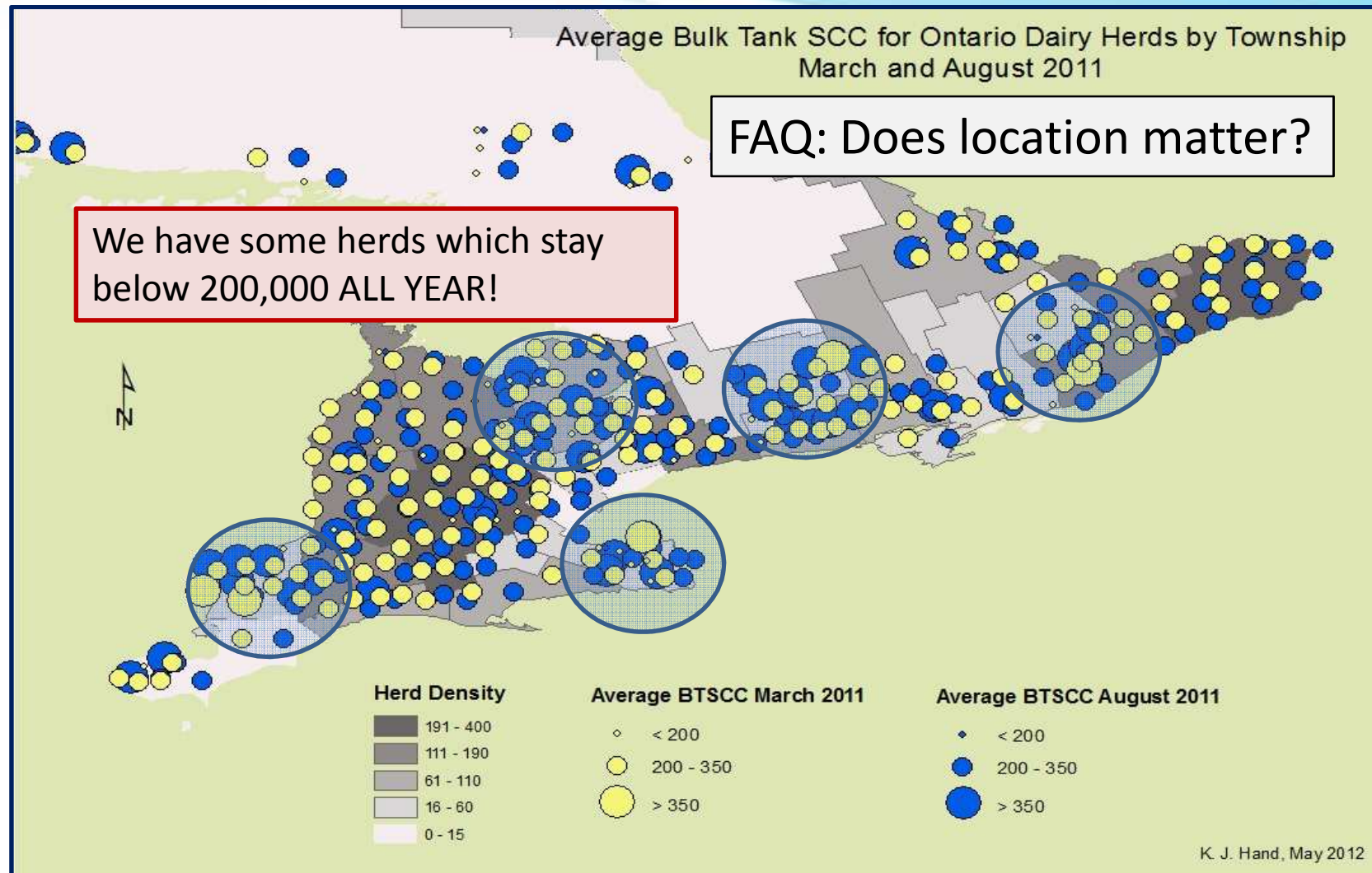


# Low SCC in Hot Summer Months

## Distribution of Monthly Bulk Tank SCC March and August 2011



## Low SCC in Hot Summer Months



# Good News & Bad News!

FAQ: Are producers responding?

## G. Raw Milk Quality

### 1. Summary of Monthly Quality Penalties – 12 Month Comparison

# of Monthly Penalties															
Month	Bacteria			Inhibitor			Somatic Cell			Freezing Point			Non-Grade A		
	This Yr	Last Yr	% Chg	This Yr	Last Yr	% Chg	This Yr	Last Yr	% Chg	This Yr	Last Yr	% Chg	This Yr	Last Yr	% Chg
May-11	11	14	-21.4	1	3	-66.7	10	22	-54.5	17	13	30.8	16	22	-27.3
Jun.	8	0	--	0	0	-100.0	14	9	-48.1	10	17	-41.2	13	27	-51.9
Jul.	4	0	--	2	3	-75.0	25	20	-25.0	23	18	27.8	19	23	-17.4
Aug.	4	4	0	3	4	-33.3	14	9	-55.6	14	9	55.6	18	20	-10.0
Sep.	3	1	200	3	1	200.0	17	17	0.0	17	17	0.0	11	22	-50.0
Oct.	3	3	0	3	3	0.0	12	18	-33.3	12	18	-33.3	17	13	30.8
Nov.	6	4	50	6	4	50.0	20	15	33.3	20	15	33.3	9	19	-52.6
Dec.	3	1	200	4	1	100.0	8	10	-20.0	8	10	-20.0	6	10	-40.0
Jan.	6	2	200	7	0	--	14	9	-55.6	16	31	-48.4	10	17	-41.2
Feb.	9	2	350	9	4	125.0	7	7	0.0	19	13	46.2	9	14	-35.7
Mar.	5	5	0	1	1	0.0	9	13	-30.8	11	17	-35.3	7	24	-70.8
Apr-12	1	8	-87.5	2	1	100.0	10	12	-16.7	14	15	-6.7	6	17	-64.7
Totals	63	44	43.2	32	23	39.1	259	312	-17.0	181	193	-6.2	141	228	-38.2

**Penalties!!!**

FAQ: What tools do we have to help?

## Does monitoring cow SCC impact SCC penalties?

2009 Data for 2,898 **DHI herds** and 1,186 **non-DHI herds**

48,250 monthly bulk tank average SCC values

Bulk Tank SCC penalty levels of 400 and 500

Controlled for season, milk, fat and protein shipped

- Median BTSCC for DHI herds was 228,000
- Median BTSCC for non-DHI herds was 250,000

 J. Dairy Sci. 95:240–242  
doi:10.3168/jds.2011-4642  
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**Short communication: Bulk milk somatic cell penalties in herds enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement programs**

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<sup>‡</sup>Population Medicine, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada, N1G 2W1

Non-DHI herds had higher BTSCC's and were **1.4 times** as likely to be penalized at the 400 SCC penalty threshold as DHI herds



ONTARIO DAIRY INDUSTRY  
WORKING GROUP



Melanie Quist Moyer  
CanWest DHI, Guelph, Ontario

## DHI Resources

- Monthly Individual Cow SCC
- Mastitis3 PCR Test



## Dairy Comp 305

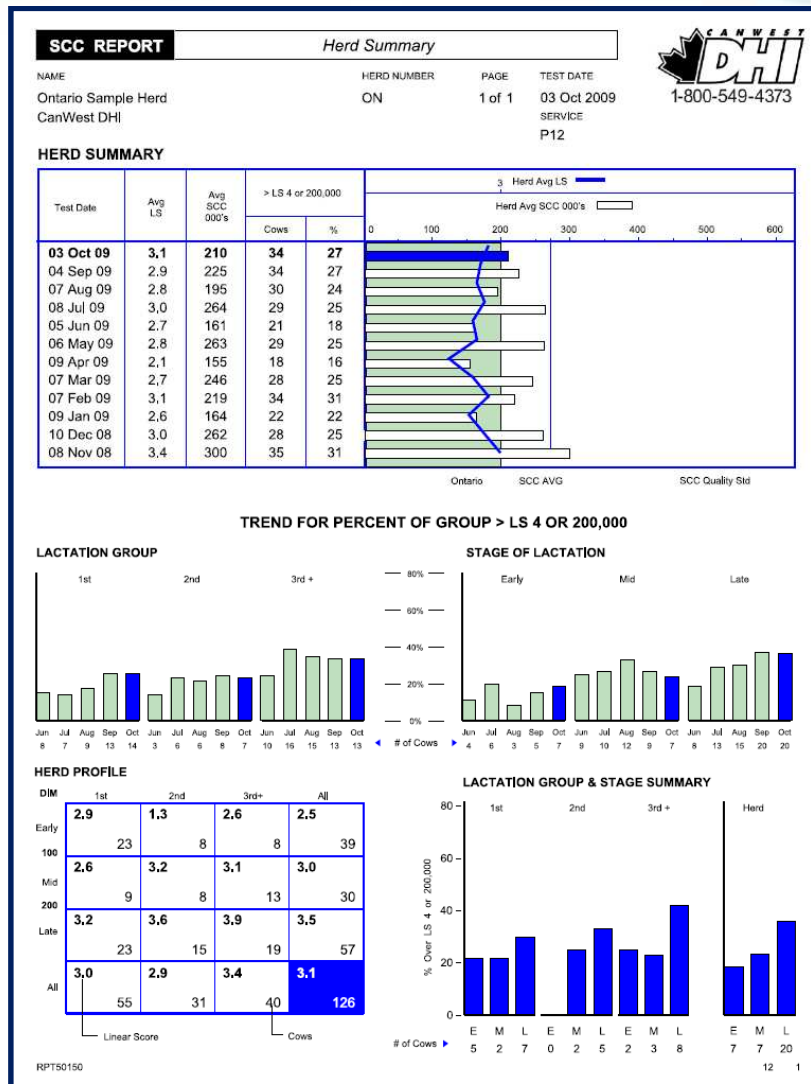
- Computerized records system
- Used to trouble-shoot SCC problems





# ONTARIO DAIRY INDUSTRY WORKING GROUP

# Monitoring of Cow SCC - DHI



**SCC REPORT** *Management List*

NAME: Ontario Sample Herd CanWest DHI  
HERD NUMBER: ON  
PAGE: 1 of 1  
TEST DATE: 03 Oct 2009  
SERVICE: P12  
1-800-549-4373

Cow Name	Chain #	Test Day Data				SCC 000's/ml	% of Herd SCC	LS		Estimated Lactation Milk Loss \$	Tank SCC		Notes
		Lact #	Days in Milk	Milk kg	LS			# Tests > 4	Lact Avg		This cow removed	Cumulative removed	
3674	3674	1	305	37.0	7	1841	8	9	6	239	195	195	
3389	3389	4	247	23.5	7	1897	5	9	7	617	200	184	
3593	3593	2	229	32.5	7	1279	5	5	4	277	201	175	
3687	3687	1	277	26.5	7	1481	5	7	5	176	201	166	
3691	3691	1	26	30.5	7	1110	4	1	7	284	203	158	
3584	3584	2	247	32.0	6	1026	4	5	3	164	203	151	
3447	3447	3	156	50.5	5	532	3	4	5	391	206	146	
3267	3267	5	201	35.0	6	729	3	7	6	479	205	140	
3507	3507	2	252	34.0	6	721	3	9	6	491	206	135	
3597	3597	2	136	29.0	6	838	3	1	3	151	205	129	
3725	3725	1	36	37.0	6	591	3	2	7	302	206	124	
3485	3485	3	260	21.0	6	1012	3	9	6	491	206	119	
3557	3557	2	122	21.5	6	793	2	4	6	504	207	115	
3483	3483	3	267	27.0	6	634	2	7	5	403	207	111	
3710	3710	1	147	26.0	6	600	2	2	5	176	207	107	
3517	3517	2	245	33.0	5	484	2	4	3	113	208	104	
3709	3709	1	59	21.5	6	679	2	1	4	145	207	100	
3650	3650	1	404	35.0	5	415	2	2	3	88	208	97	
3277	3277	5	229	40.0	5	343	2	8	5	378	209	94	
3481	3481	3	195	26.0	5	481	2	6	6	441	208	91	
3410	3410	4	95	36.5	5	317	1	1	3	126	209	88	
3468	3468	3	168	39.0	5	292	1	1	3	139	209	86	
3457	3457	3	211	21.5	5	407	1	1	2	50	209	84	
3676	3676	1	195	31.5	4	263	1	4	3	88	210	82	
3440	3440	3	310	18.5	5	429	1	1	2	0	209	80	
3482	3482	3	84	35.0	4	203	1	0	3	76	210	79	

RPTS0050

- PCR test.....identifies DNA
- Identifies 3 contagious pathogens

*Staph. aureus*

*Strep. agalactiae*

*Mycoplasma bovis*

} **ONLY THESE BUGS!!**

- Uses DHI test day milk sample
- Convenient and easy
- ~ \$23/sample

# ONTARIO DAIRY INDUSTRY WORKING GROUP



Commercial Application!



## PathoProof™ Mastitis PCR Assay

Revolutionary  
**fast** and **reliable**  
identification of  
mastitis causing  
bacteria from  
bovine milk



**Thermo**  
SCIENTIFIC

**FINNZYMES**  
Part of Thermo Fisher Scientific

### PathoProof Mastitis Complete-12 Kit identifies

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*
2. *Staphylococcus* sp. (including all major coagulase negative staphylococci)
3. *Streptococcus agalactiae*
4. *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*
5. *Streptococcus uberis*
6. *Escherichia coli*
7. *Enterobacteriaceae* (including *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Enterobacteriaceae*)
8. *Klebsiella* (including *Klebsiella* and *Klebsiella*)
9. *Serratia*
10. *Corynebacterium bovis*
11. *Arctobacter*, *Peptostreptococcus* and *Peptostreptococcus*
12. Staphylococcal  $\beta$ -lactamase gene (penicillin resistance gene)

Original  
Laboratory  
Application!

### PathoProof Mastitis Major-3 Kit identifies

1. *Mycoplasma bovis*
2. *Staphylococcus aureus*
3. *Streptococcus agalactiae*

**MASTITIS 3**  
CONTAGIOUS MASTITIS ID

UNIVERSITY  
OF GUELPH



Ontario





# Mastitis 3 PCR Assay Questions and Answers

## Mastitis 3 PCR Assay

### Applied to DHI Preserved, Composite, Metered Samples

#### Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Dr. Ann Godkin, Veterinarian, Disease Prevention-Dairy & Beef Cattle,  
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Dr. David Kelton, Professor of Epidemiology and Graduate Coordinator  
Department of Population Medicine, University of Guelph

#### 1 - Why did my milk culture results and PCR results differ?

Research from five Ontario dairy farms with a history of endemic *Staphylococcus aureus* (SA) mastitis has shown that PCR results from DHI samples and bacteriological culture results from hand-stripped, composite samples agreed in most cases for the major contagious pathogens, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae* and *Mycoplasma bovis*. Where they disagreed the differences were usually readily explained.

A PCR result from a test on a DHI milk sample can differ from a routine bacteriological culture result for several reasons. They differ because:

- These PCR and culture are two different kinds of tests and test for different aspects of bacteria.
- The tests are done on different samples, and
- The two tests have a different spectrum of possible results.

Table 1 gives important and specific details about how the samples and tests differ.

# The CanWest DHI Experience

Feb 2009 to May 1, 2011:

- **11,246** Mast 3 PCR tests in Ontario
  - **2,897** *Staph aureus* Positive – 25.7%
  - **83** *Strep ag* Positive
  - Only **17** *Mycoplasma bovis* Positive



## Dairy Comp®

Herd Management Software

Top 10....15 List  
DC305 Udder Health Commands  
David Kelton, Ynte Schukken &  
Melanie Quist-Moyer

### POPULAR SCC COMMANDS

#### GENERAL ASSESSMENT

- **EVENTS/5 or EVENTS/6**  
Table of herd events over time (Events/5 = month, Events/6 = DIM)
- **ECONUD365**  
To graph events over time
- **PLOT MILK BY LCTGP/R** (or substitute **LS or SCC for MILK**)  
Plot of milk production for each test day over the last year.

#### SOMATIC CELL COUNT ANALYSIS

- **GUIDE**  
Set list of options to examine cow SCC. Look at 'Fresh Cows', 'Somatic Cell Counts' and 'Mastitis' tabs.
- **ECONISP**  
Bulk tank SCC contribution analysis with the ability to select the test date.
- **GRAPH LS BY PLS LCTGP FOR LACT>0/B**  
Scatter graph of linear score versus previous linear score distributed by lactation group.
- **SUM LS=4.5 PLS=4.5 FOR LACT>0 by LACTGP/YTRZ**  
Provides 2 x 2 tables of linear score by previous linear score for each lactation group followed by overall table. LS/PLS can be substituted for SCC/PSCC with desired cut-off (e.g. SCC=200).
- **EGRAPH MAST FRESH FOR DIM<31/FN1**  
Bar graph indicating number of monthly fresh cows and how many had mastitis in the first 30 days of lactation.
- **GRAPH LS1 BY DIMTD LCTGP FOR LACT>0 DIMTD<366/TZBP4**  
Scatter graph of fresh linear score over DIM at test day.
- **GRAPH LS1 BY DRYLS LCTGP FOR LACT>0 DIMTD<366/TMBP4**  
Scatter graph of fresh linear score versus linear score at dry off.
- **PLOT LS=4.5 BY LS/YRZ**  
Provides a table of SCC infection dynamics for each test day in the last year. LS/PLS can be substituted for SCC/PSCC with desired cut-off (e.g. SCC=200).
- **NEWINF**  
List of new cows above SCC of 200,000 at last test day. Can customize SCC cut-off limits.

#### CLINICAL MASTITIS ANALYSIS

- **RPTINF**  
List of cows with repeat SCC above 200,000 at last test day. Can customize SCC cut-off limits.
- **MASTRPT FOR FDAT>~365/B**  
List of cows with 1+ cases of clinical mastitis within the last year.
- **PCT NMAST>0 BY LACT FOR FDAT>~365 LACT>0/B**  
Provides the clinical mastitis incidence (1+ cases of clinical mastitis in this lactation), for cows fresh in the last year.
- **SUM BY NMAST LCTGP FOR LACT>0 FDAT>~365/B**  
Provides table of number of mastitis events by lactation group for cows fresh in the last year.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

LCTGP: Lactation groups (1=lactation 1, 2=lactation 2, 3=lactation >2)  
LS: Linear score at recent test day  
PLS: Previous test day linear score  
SCC: Somatic cell count at recent test day  
PSCC: Previous test day somatic cell count  
DRYLS: Linear score at dry-off  
LS1: Linear score at first test day in current lactation  
DIMTD: Days in milk at recent test day  
NMAST: Number of mastitis events  
FDAT: Fresh date

#### PLOT LS=4.5 BY LS/YRZ Definitions

These four categories add up to 100%:  
Chronic: cows above cutoff previous test and above cutoff at a given test  
New Inf: cows below cutoff previous test and above cutoff at a given test  
Cured: cows above cutoff previous test and below cutoff at a given test  
Cleaned: cows below cutoff previous test and below cutoff at a given test  
These two categories add up to 100%:  
InfFresh: cows tested for first time this lactation and above cutoff at first test  
LofFresh: cows tested for first time this lactation and below cutoff at first test  
Cure Risk: percentage of total cases this test divided by chronic and new infections last test  
New Risk: total new infected cows divided by the total of cows below cut-off previous test.  
**NOTE:**  
• Cut-Points (LS and SCC) can be customized  
• Culture results need to be entered into Dairy Comp manually  
• How many days between mastitis cases indicate a new case? Event gap can be customized in ALTER=9. User-defined events>select 57 MAST and set Duplicate event gap.

For more information, please contact CanWest DHI Dairy Comp Support at 1-800-549-4373.



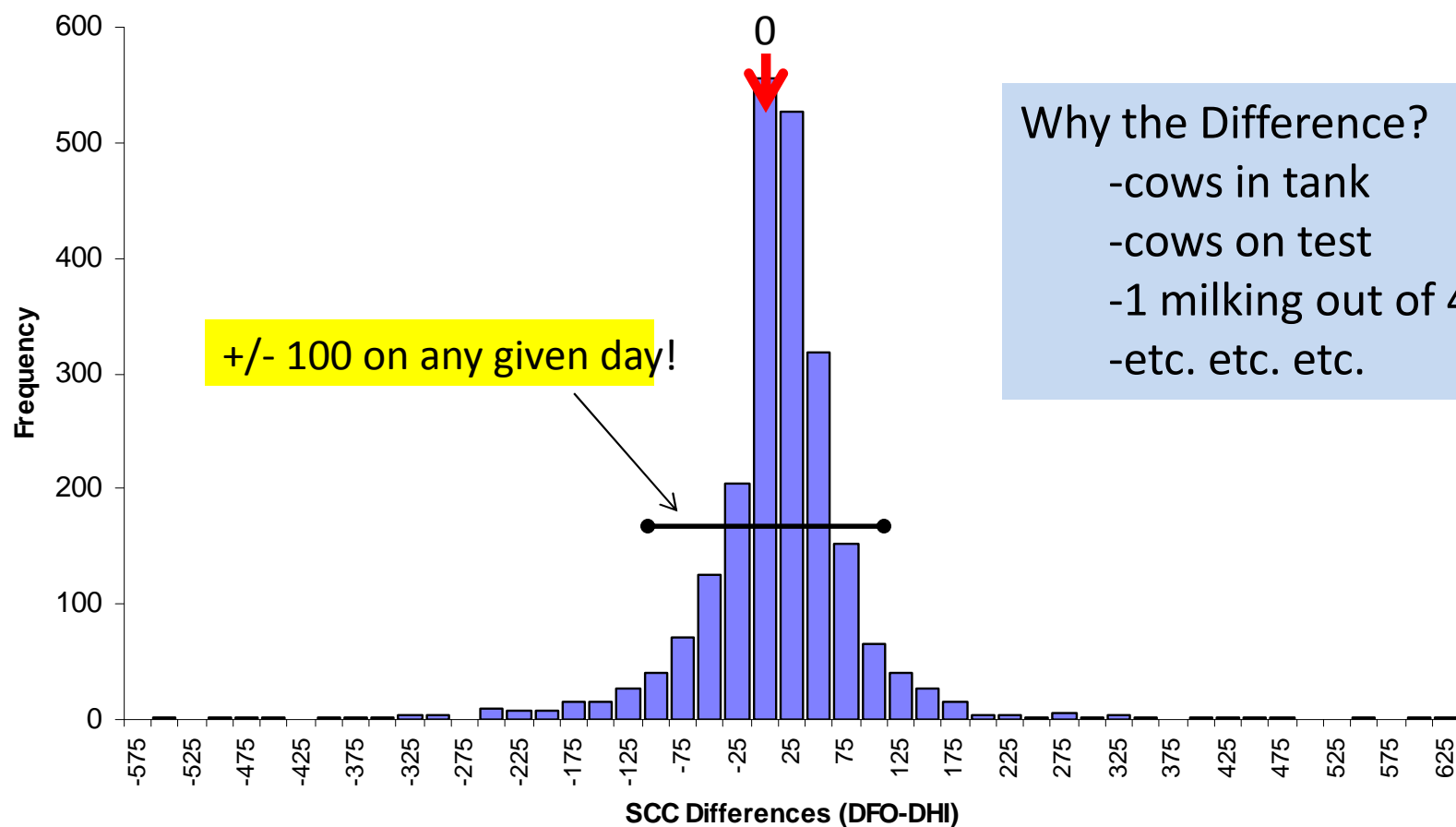
# Why aren't they the same?

## DHI Herd Average SCC vs. DFO Bulk Tank SCC





## SCC Test Differences (DFO-DHI) Same Test Day and DFO 1 Day Post DHI (Jan00-Mar00)



Herd Summary SCC Benchmarks for Ontario Herds											
	Schukken			Ontario							
	BEST	OK	Not OK	Q1 - W	Q1 - S	Q2 - W	Q2 - S	Q3 - W	Q3 - S	Q4 - W	Q4 - S
New Infections	<5%	8%	>8%	5%	7%	8%	10%	11%	13%	14%	16%
Chronic Infections	<5%	10%	>10%	7%	9%	12%	14%	15%	17%	21%	24%
High Fresh	<10%	15%	>15%	13%	18%	20%	23%	27%	30%	35%	38%

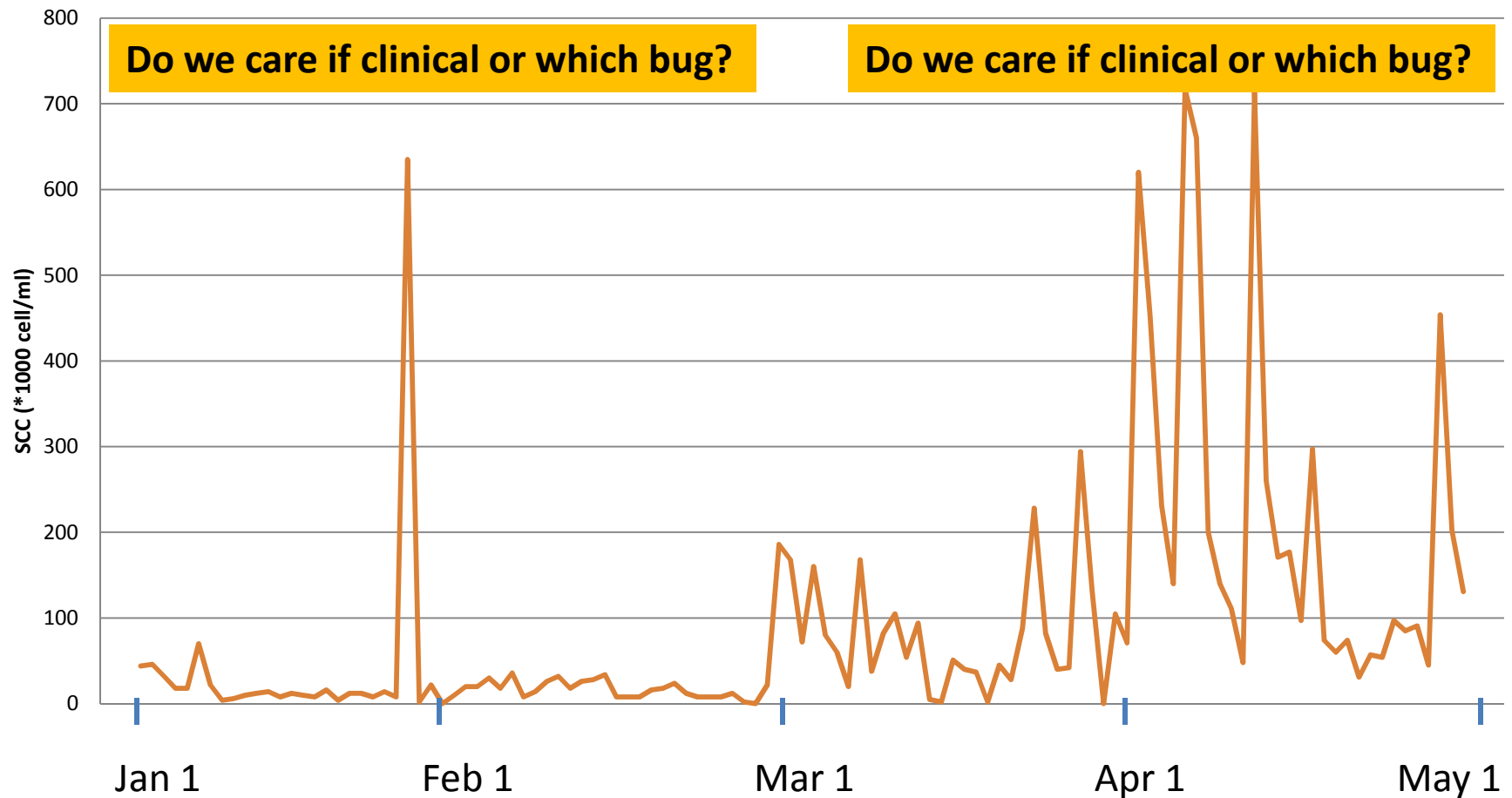
Q = Quartile (Q1 are BEST 25% of herds based on Herd Average SCC in that month)

W = Winter (March, 2012)

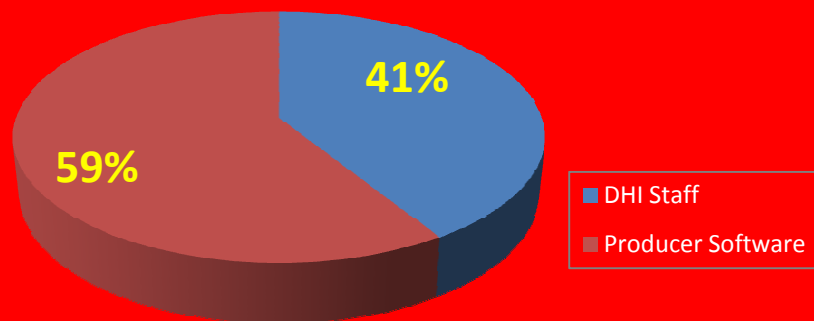
S = Summer (August, 2011)

## Beyond SCC – Clinical?...What bug(s)?

Daily SCC Data – 2011 – Cow # 81

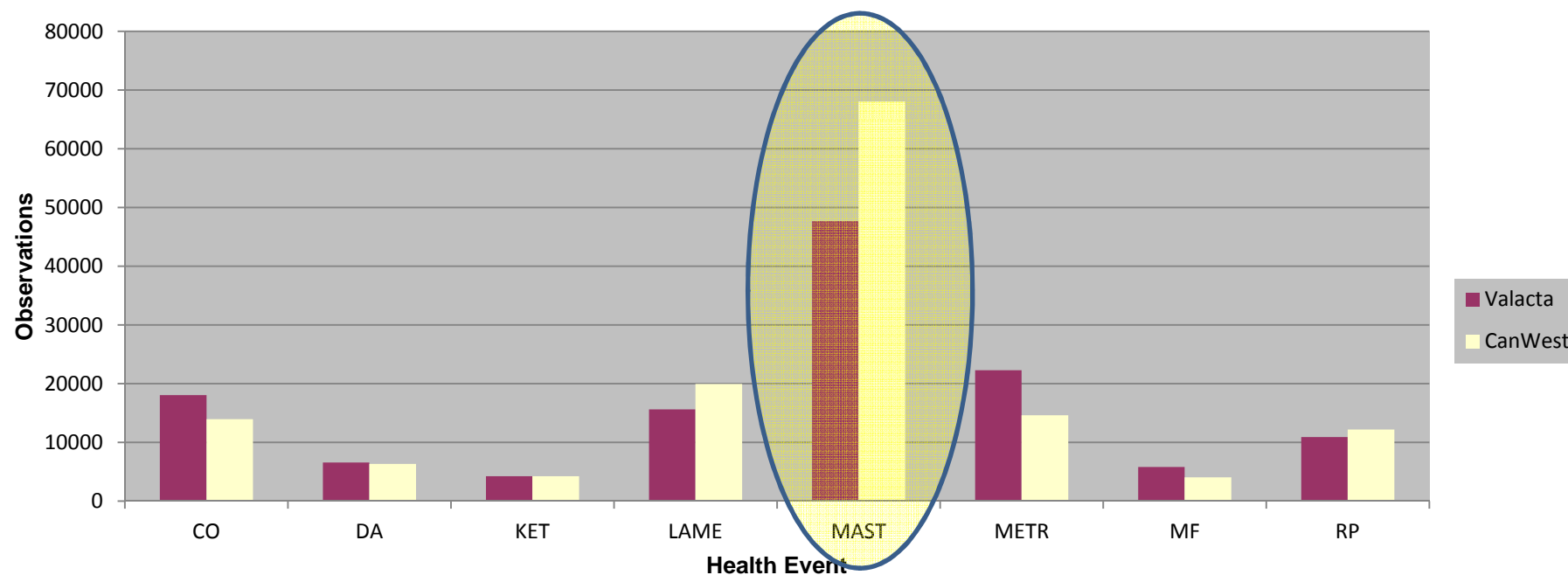


CanWest- Health Data Collection Source (Jan 2009 - December 2010) for 8 major diseases



# Who enters Mastitis Events?

Health Data Collection By Agency (Jan 2009 - Dec 2010)  
8 Major Diseases



# Milk Loss Due to Elevated SCC See June Milk Producer....'Spilt Milk by SSG'

RESEARCH

By Natalie Osborne

## Accuracy counts

Researchers led a project to better calculate milk loss values using CanWest DHI data from Ontario herds

Current estimates for milk loss that result from high somatic cell counts are based on outdated numbers. University of Guelph researchers are analysing a new method for calculating these losses that could help you lower your herd's SCCs and improve udder health.

Dr. Karen Hand of Strategic Solutions Group and population medicine professor David Kelton led a project aimed at developing more accurate milk loss values using CanWest DHI data from 2,835 Ontario herds.

They found milk losses are significantly greater than original estimates calculated about 20 years ago, especially for cows that are high producers or in their first lactation. Now, researchers can use current, individual cow data from DHI to make in-herd comparisons.

"We can organize cows according to their production level relative to the herd, and compare a cow that has a high SCC with a healthy herdmate that's at a similar production level," says Kelton. "What we found is that as milk production goes up, the impact of SCC also increases, so a high-producing cow loses a larger proportion of her milk."

Milk loss for cows at all production levels has been underestimated because Ontario's overall output has increased through improved genetics and management since the original values were calculated.

The old formulas also found SCC-related milk loss in a cow's first lactation was not as severe—only about 50 per cent of losses seen in the second lactation and onward.

However, the new values showed the difference isn't nearly as large, and SCCs can have a major impact on production

even in first lactation. Researchers say this probably reflects heifer management improvements over the years.

CanWest DHI plans to use this research to calculate the total milk loss and its corresponding dollar value for each cow, and include this information in their reports to producers.

"Now we can provide producers with the actual dollar loss from their high individual and herd SCC counts," says Richard Cantin, DHI's

marketing and customer services manager. "This shows them the tangible value in taking steps to lower SCCs, even if they're technically below regulatory threshold limits."

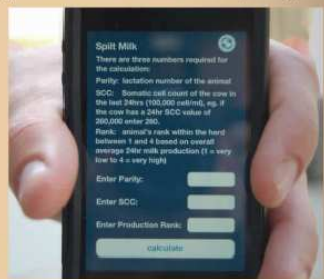
Natalie Osborne is a student writer with the University of Guelph's office of research. Funding was provided by CanWest Dairy Herd Improvement and Dairy Farmers of Ontario.

### An app for that New smartphone application helps you keep track of your herd's somatic cell counts

Tracking your herd's somatic cell counts just got a whole lot easier with a new smartphone application that lets you manage your herd's udder health from the palm of your hand.

Called the SpiltMilk by SSG application, the new tool lets you calculate SCC-related milk loss quickly and easily by entering cow values into your smartphone. Average herd milk loss also can be calculated by entering herd values. It was developed by Dr. Karen Hand of Strategic Solutions Group.

The application lets producers more closely monitor their herd's SCCs as they gear up for the approaching regulatory standard change to 400,000 cells per millilitre from the current 500,000 starting Aug. 1.



The SpiltMilk by SSG smartphone application, which lets you calculate SCC-related milk loss, is now available.



J. Dairy Sci. 95:1358–1362  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.2011-4927>  
© American Dairy Science Association®, 2012.

### Milk production and somatic cell counts: A cow-level analysis

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## Identifying Mastitis Risks on Ontario dairy farms

Farm Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Benchmarking performance:

Cow SCC classifications	This month											
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#



### Mastitis pathogens and program emphasis (circle one)

Predominant Environment      Mixed Contag./Environ

Tested \_\_\_\_\_ month(s) (circle all that have been done):

Test fresh cows      Test high SCC cows  
DHI Mast3      CMTs

1   4   7   10  
Months?      ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

1   4   7   10  
Months, have you added to the herd?      ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

### Future cows have been added:

For herd SCCs prior to purchase? Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 10

Stitis on arrival? Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 10

Is taken based on cow status? Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 10

Risks: Maximum Score is 50. Your score:

1   4   7   10

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

### 5.0 Maternity Time Risks

5.1 Single or multiple cows in calving area

5.2 Manure build-up, risk for udder exposure

5.3 Duration of time in maternity pen and to first milking

1   4   7   10

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Dry Cow and Maternity Risks: Maximum Score is 60. Your score:

May 21, 2012

### 6.0 Lactating Cow Risks

6.1 Cow Hygiene score

6.2 Bedding amount in stalls or pens

6.3 Stall dimensions

6.4 Ventilation/air quality

1   4   7   10  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Lactating cow hygiene risks. Maximum score is 40. Your score:

### 7.0 Milking procedure risks

Pre-milking (circle all that apply)

Predip

Wipes only

Wash

Dry paper

Strip

Dry cloth

7.1 Milking gloves worn and cleaned

7.2 Stimulation time – adequate and consistent

7.3 Teat ends clean prior to unit on

7.4 Suspect cows identified and milked last

7.5 Units aligned and liner slips minimized

### Post-milking

7.4 Teats and teat end quality

7.5 Teat dip coverage?

1   4   7   10  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Milking procedure risks. Maximum score is 70. Your score:

### 8.0 Mastitis therapy risks

Number of cows treated \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ month (s)

8.1 Number of cows treated

8.2 Suitable written treatment protocols followed

8.3 Treatments recorded

1   4   7   10  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Therapy risks. Maximum score is 30. Your score:

### 9.0 Milking Equipment

9.1 Equipment – functional and clean

9.2 Equipment service

Liner change interval:

Wash analysis      Date:

Function test      Date:

1   4   7   10  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Equipment risks. Maximum score is 20. Your score:

TOTAL Risk SCORE:  /270

# Iodine Levels in Milk

FAQ: Is iodine a bad thing?

## Three year DFC project

- Health Canada upper limit is 500 PPM
- Year 1 sampling completed late Jan. 2011
- Results provided early Jan. 2012
- Objective is to have all tanks below 500 micrograms/litre

	Percentiles						
	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	95%	99%
Canada	102	148	215	313	441	<b>548</b>	<b>960</b>
Ontario	148	206	285	398	<b>554</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1327</b>

Most commonly implicated factors for elevated iodine:

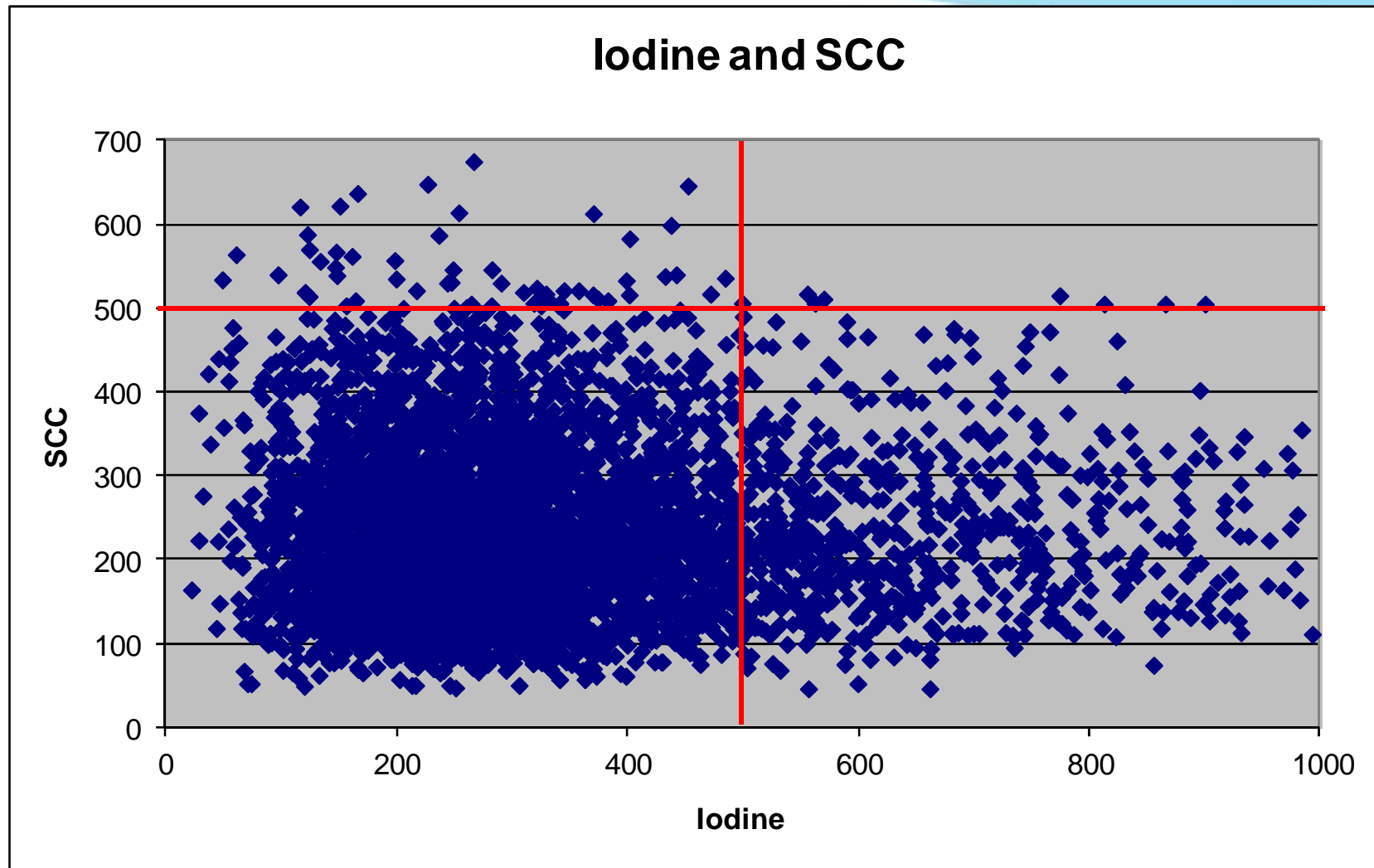
1. Pre- and post-milking teat dip use
2. Ration components / supplements



# Iodine Test Results - 2011

## Iodine Test Results - Initial Sampling - Ontario 2011

	Total # of Samples	% of Samples					
		Normal		Elevated		High	
<b>All Producers</b>	4369	2955	67.6%	861	<b>19.7%</b>	553	<b>12.7%</b>
<b>Milking System</b>							
Pipeline	2894	1992	68.8%	565	<b>19.5%</b>	337	<b>11.6%</b>
Parlour	1262	834	66.1%	248	<b>19.7%</b>	180	<b>14.3%</b>
Buckets & Other	133	86	64.7%	25	<b>18.8%</b>	22	<b>16.5%</b>
Robots	80	43	53.8%	23	<b>28.8%</b>	14	<b>17.5%</b>
<b>Niche Market</b>							
DHA	52	33	63.5%	15	<b>28.8%</b>	4	<b>7.7%</b>



# Why Elevated Iodine?

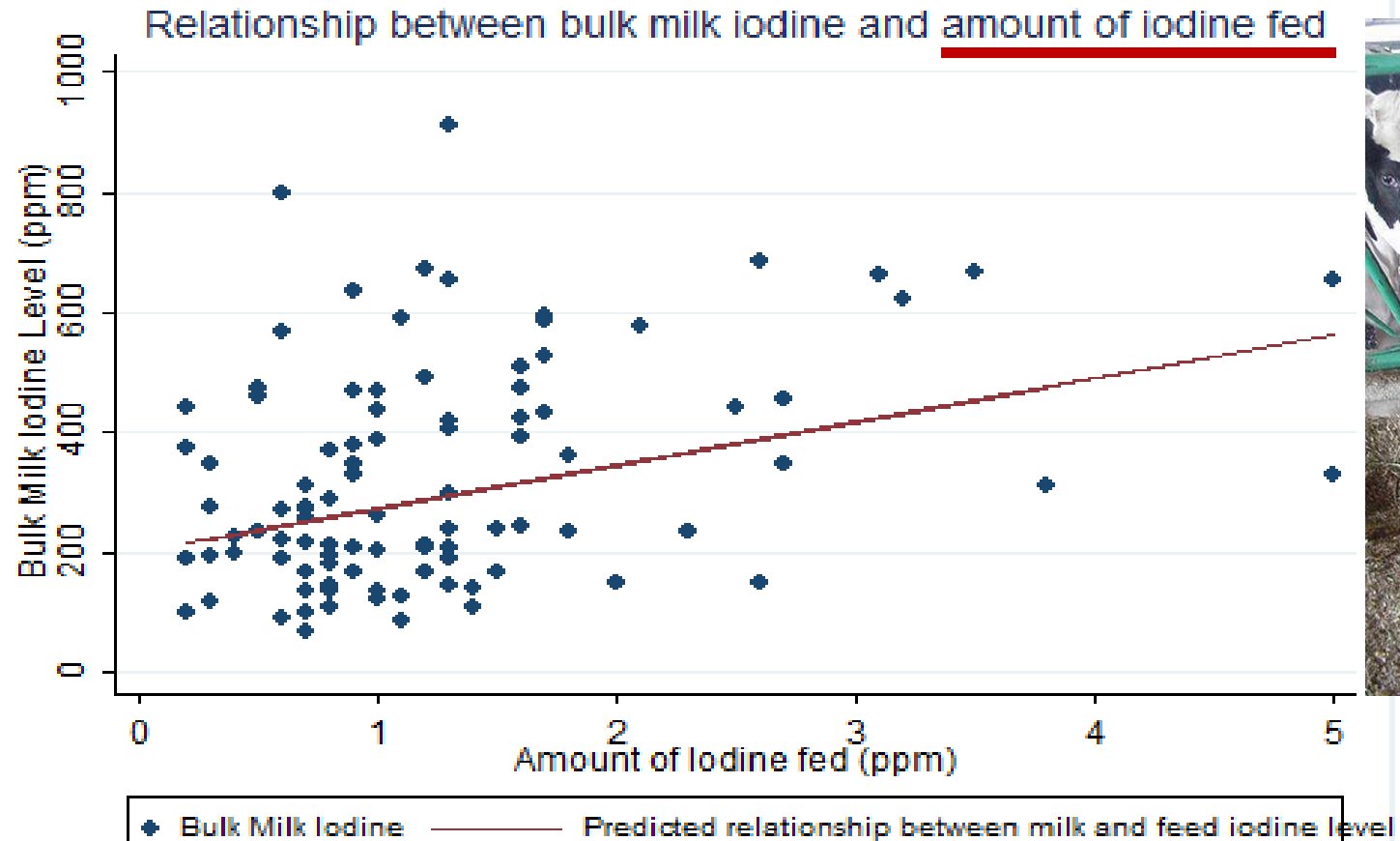
## Herds Visited &

## Data Collected:

- ✓ **Milking** practices
- ✓ General **herd** characteristics (ie: herd size, barn type.....)
- ✓ **Feeding** practices (feed components & amounts fed)
- ✓ Iodine containing **products**
- ✓ **Volume** of iodine pre and post dips used at one milking
- ✓ Pre and post dip teat **coverage** on the teat
- ✓ Pre-dip **residue** on teats before milking machine applied
- ✓ Iodine measured in bulk tank milk and **feed samples** collected at visit



# Why Elevated Iodine?



K. MacDonald, G. Keefe, D. Kelton, 2012

## Why Elevated Iodine?

Iodine teat dips ONLY increased BTM iodine when they were:

- Pre-dip NOT properly removed
- Applied to more than just the teat skin (onto the base of the udder)



## Things to think about as we Count Down.....

- BT SCC has flat-lined since 1995....so time for action!
- Change from 500 to 400 SCC penalty level could result in  
up to a 4x increase in # of penalties – if NOTHING is done!
- Talk to producers and find out who is at risk – ask!
- Lots of great tools available.....try the Risk Assessment!
- Be proactive.....be part of the TEAM.....be the solution!

**START NOW - NOT AN EASY FIX!!!**



## ONTARIO DAIRY INDUSTRY WORKING GROUP



# Acknowledgements and Questions

