

QUICK GUIDE

TO READING YOUR COUNTDOWN MASTITIS FOCUS REPORT

Mastitis Focus Report

J FARMER
DAIRY ROAD
GREEN PASTURES 2000

Report period: 01.11.2017 - 30.10.2018
First calving to last calving: 09.11.2017 - 30.08.2018
Total calvings: 339
Herd ID: 4K0078C
Generated: 05.04.2021

DATA QUALITY

Data provided	Case information	Data quality is critical to ensure that this report accurately represents your farm
Cow information	Clinical case records	
Birth dates	Lactating cow treatment records	
Calving dates	Every treatment recorded	
Termination dates	Dry cow treatment records	
Herd tests		

The records provided are complete, and this mastitis focus report should accurately reflect the mastitis dynamics on this farm.

KEY MASTITIS PARAMETERS IMPACTING PROFITABILITY

This sheet provides a quick overview of mastitis control in your herd. More detail is provided on the following sheets.

Clinical case rates

3 Your herd at calving

First calvers	4 cases per 100 cows calved
Mature cows	13 cases per 100 cows calved
Trigger	5 cases per 100 cows calved

4 Your herd in lactation

All cows	2 cases per 100 cows in milk
Trigger	2 cases per 100 cows in milk

Cost of mastitis: The average cost of a case of clinical mastitis is \$366. In the year analysed for this report clinical mastitis cost this farm \$36600.

5 New infection rates: Subclinical and clinical

6 Monthly new infection rate for all cows

4 cases per 100 cows in milk per month	
Trigger	5 cases per 100 cows in milk

7 % First calvers infected by the end of their first lactation

Your herd	12%
Trigger	>15%

8 Failure to cure over the dry
Existing infection not cured by antibiotic dry cow treatment

Your herd	15%
Trigger	>20%

Your herd's performance

Consistently below trigger points Opportunity to reduce risk Seek professional advice Insufficient records

> is greater than, < is less than.

- The report covers the 12 months preceding the nominated end date and calving range. Check that the calving dates and total calvings accurately reflect your herd.
- This section tells you which farm data has been included in your analysis and how missing data will affect the report.
- This box displays your clinical mastitis case rate **at calving**. If these levels are above the trigger, evaluate mastitis management at dry-off and calving using the Farm Guidelines 1-4 and 16-19.
- This box displays your clinical mastitis case rate **during lactation**. If these levels are above the trigger, evaluate mastitis management during lactation using the Farm Guidelines 5-13.
- These boxes display the rate at which first calvers and uninfected cows are becoming infected (both clinical and subclinical mastitis). The measures indicate how effective mastitis control is in this herd overall.
- The coloured letters link the measure to one or more of the five key areas of mastitis control (See Page 3)
- The traffic light symbols highlight the key areas requiring attention. IR stands for "insufficient records" and identifies where the data is insufficient.
- This box displays the proportion of cows infected in the previous lactation that were not cured by antibiotic dry cow therapy. If these levels are above the trigger, evaluate mastitis management in late lactation, at dry-off and over the dry period using the Farm Guidelines 14-21.

Report period 01.11.2017 to 30.10.2018

1 FARM DATA BOX -- Check that these records represent your herd

Number of	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	TOTAL
Cows milking	341	335	321	312	244	340	399	377	326	351	350	342	
Cows herd tested	332	325	309	178			366		307	301	348		2466
Calvings:					65	147	70	7		48			339
Heifer calvings:					57	30	25	1		2			115
Cows culled or died	6	7	9	6	5	12	30	2	10	3	8		98
Clinical cases	5	3	9	9	6	22	10	12	5	8	9	2	100
Cows dried-off	1	7	1	127	47			49	15				247
Antibiotic DCT				119	47			49	14				229
Cows given Teat Sealant													

KEY MANAGEMENT AREAS IN FOCUS

2 Your calving system

Monthly clinical case rate at calving
When cases occurred

First calvers: 5 cases per 100 cows calved (Trigger)

Mature cows: 5 cases per 100 cows calved (Trigger)

Clinical mastitis

Monthly clinical case rate in lactation (all cows)
When cases occurred

Total clinical cases: 76% (Trigger)

Cases with an extended treatment: >20% (Trigger)

6 Spread of infection

Average new infection rate (all cows)
When clean cows became infected

5 cases per 100 cows in milk (Trigger)

Previous dry-off strategies

Failure to cure over the dry
Existing infection not cured by antibiotic dry cow treatment: 15% (Trigger >20%)

Missed treatments
Infected cows that didn't receive antibiotic dry cow treatment: 7% (Trigger >5%)

Infections over the dry
Cows that became infected in the dry-off or at calving: 7% (Trigger >10%)

Dry period clinical case rate
Cows that became infected in the dry-off or at calving: >1 case per 100 cows (Trigger)

Culling to control mastitis

Cows prone to clinical mastitis
Cows in herd with 3 or more clinical cases in a lactation: 6 cows (Trigger Any cows)

Cows infected over multiple lactations
These cows are less likely to cure with treatment: 1% (Trigger >5% per 100 cows)

Plan your next drying-off

Only consider a selective DCT strategy when:

- You have 4 or more cell counts for each cow: YES
- Strip agalactiae is not present in your herd (based on milk culture results): See your vet
- Less than 30% of cows had high cell counts: YES
- Your clinical case rate at calving was less than 5: NO

This report is a guide only and professional advice should be sought about your specific circumstances. A list of countdown advisors and more information may be found at <https://www.dairyaustralia.com.au/countdown>

- This box displays the raw data behind the report calculations for the period nominated. **Always check the data accurately reflects your herd.** If the data does not closely reflect your herd, refer to the Countdown Mastitis Focus Report User Guide, or contact your advisor or your herd recording centre. This section tells you which farm data has been included in your analysis.
- This box displays the monthly clinical case rate at calving for first calvers and mature cows separately. Use this information to identify problem periods or target interventions in particular times of the year.
- This box indicates how effective a standard course of lactating cow treatment is in your herd. To measure this, it is essential to record every individual treatment. If these levels are above the trigger contact your vet.
- Use this box to review your dry off strategies. If these levels are above the trigger, evaluate mastitis management in late lactation, at dry-off and over the dry period using the Farm Guidelines 14-21.
- If a question mark is displayed, there is insufficient farm data to calculate this measure.
- This box displays the monthly subclinical infection rate. Use this information to identify problem periods or target interventions in particular times of the year. If these levels are above the trigger, evaluate mastitis management in late lactation, at dry-off and over the dry period using the Farm Guidelines 5-13 and 15.
- This box displays the percentage of cows that should be culled due to chronic mastitis. If these levels are above the trigger, evaluate your mastitis culling policy using the Farm Guideline 15.
- This box will help you plan your next dry-off strategy.



Your calving system Calving dates: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Clinical case records: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Termination dates: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Birth date: <input type="checkbox"/>		Clinical mastitis management Calving dates: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Clinical case records: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Termination dates: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> LCT records: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Monthly clinical case rate at calving Number of clinical cases within 14 days of calving: 28 When they occurred Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct 1 16 2 2 5 2		Monthly clinical case rate in lactation Number of clinical cases in lactation (from 14 days after calving): 72 When they occurred Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct 5 3 9 9 5 6 8 10 5 3 7 2	
First calving clinical case rate First calves that calved during the report period: 115 Clinical cases in first calvers within 14 days of calving: 5		Total clinical cases 95 Treatment failure Number of cases given an extended treatment course (or more doses of antibiotic in 10 days): 76	
Spread of infection Calving dates: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Clinical case records: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Herd test records: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Termination dates: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Birth date: <input type="checkbox"/>		Previous dry-off strategies Calving dates: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Clinical case records: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Herd test records: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Termination dates: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
First calving new infection The number of first calvers that developed a high cell count or clinical case during the report period: 26		Eligible cows (died-off and re-calved during the report period) Failure cure over the dry: 51 Eligible cows that were infected and treated with antibiotic dry cow: 13 Of these, the number herd tested after calving (10-30 days): 2 And still had a high cell count or clinical case after calving: 2	
Average new infection rate Average infection rate between herd tests: 22.11.2017 - 2.05 30.05.2018 - 5.36 20.12.2017 - 4.85 11.07.2018 - 3.43 31.01.2018 - 8.03 08.08.2018 - 0.97 28.02.2018 - 5.07 06.09.2018 - 3.29		Mixed treatments Eligible cows infected and not given antibiotic DCT: 5	
Dry period clinical case rate Number of cases that had a clinical case in the dry period: 9		Infections in the dry Eligible cows uninfected in previous lactation: 169 Of those, the number herd tested after calving (10-30 days): 57 And developed a high CC or clinical case after calving: 4	
More feedback on your data quality: The records provided are complete, and this mastitis focus report should accurately reflect the mastitis dynamics on this farm			

- This section shows the raw data behind the calculations on the previous two pages. Each box relates to the corresponding graphically displayed box(es) on the previous pages.
- These tick boxes display which records are needed to calculate the measures in each key management area. A ticked box indicates records were available for analysis. An un-ticked box means not all measures can be calculated.
- Additional data quality issues may be displayed here. These either have a lower impact on the accuracy of the report or are present because there are a large number of data issues and not all will fit on the front page.
- These are the five key areas of mastitis control and is the key to interpreting the coloured letters in the boxes previous pages. The coloured letters indicate the way in which the calculated parameters in that box relate to a key area(s) of mastitis control.

1 COWS TO CONSIDER CULLING								
What this report tells you This report lists cows with repeat elevated cell counts (>250,000 cells/ml) that have a greater than 70% chance of remaining infected in the next lactation. The list is ranked so that the cows most likely to continue to have high cell counts are at the top								
		4 This lactation			Last lactation			
Priority	Cow ID	Calving date	Age	No. of tests	No. tests >250	No. tests	No. tests >250	
2	2336	20/04/2018	6	4	4	7	3	
3	1555	05/09/2017	12	9	0	9	2	
3	1737	12/08/2017	11	10	0	7	2	
3	2131	03/05/2018	7	4	2	8	1	
3	2361	08/04/2018	5	4	4	7	6	

Chronically infected cows are an infection risk to other cows in your herd and will also contribute to an elevated BMCC. A high likelihood of ongoing chronic infection is just one criterion that should be considered when making culling decisions.

Cows that are more likely to remain infected will have most or all of the following properties:

- more lactations (older)
- elevated cell counts later in lactation
- a high proportion of high cell counts this lactation
- a high cell count both at the current and immediately previous herd test
- two or more high cell counts in the preceding lactation, particularly at the last test before dry-off

- The cows displayed on this page are highly likely to have two or more high cell counts in the next lactation.
- The priority for culling is based on the likelihood of high cell counts; 1= 90% chance, 2 = 80% chance and 3 = 70% chance. Some herds may not have priority 1 or 2 cows.
- Older cows that currently have low cell counts may appear on this list when they had two or more high cell counts in the previous lactation.
- The list will display up to 15% of the herd. If more than 15% of cows are predicted to have high cell counts next lactation, the report will display the 15% highest priority cows and produce a message that there are additional cows not reported.



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