

BURLEIGH DODDS SERIES IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Improving dairy herd health

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Contents

Series list	x
Acknowledgements	xvii
Introduction	xvii

Part 1 Principles

1	Key issues in dairy herd health management	3
	<i>John Remnant, James Breen, Peter Down, Chris Hudson and Martin Green, University of Nottingham, UK</i>	
	1 Introduction	3
	2 Key features of herd health management	5
	3 Concepts in measuring disease and performance	8
	4 Using data in herd health management	10
	5 Herd health management in practice: initiating change	14
	6 Herd health management in practice: implementing change	18
	7 Summary	21
	8 Where to look for further information	21
	9 References	21
2	Key issues and challenges in disease surveillance in dairy cattle	27
	<i>Lorenzo E. Hernández-Castellano, Klaus L. Ingvarlsen and Mogens A. Krogh, Aarhus University, Denmark</i>	
	1 Introduction	27
	2 Theory of disease surveillance	28
	3 From disease surveillance toward disease prevention	31
	4 High-risk periods for dairy cows	34
	5 Biomarkers of disease risk	36
	6 Interventions and economic value of surveillance systems	41
	7 Future perspectives	43
	8 Where to look for further information	44
	9 References	44

3	Advances in techniques for health monitoring/disease detection in dairy cattle	53
	<i>Michael Iwersen and Marc Drillich, University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna, Austria</i>	
	1 Introduction	53
	2 Shift in the veterinary profession	54
	3 Information management systems	57
	4 On-farm diagnostic tests	61
	5 Electronic devices and precision livestock farming technologies	65
	6 Case study: detecting subclinical ketosis in dairy cows	68
	7 Conclusion and future trends in research	84
	8 Where to look for further information	87
	9 References	88
4	Data-driven decision support tools in dairy herd health	101
	<i>Victor E. Cabrera, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA</i>	
	1 Introduction	101
	2 Big data and decision analysis	103
	3 Whole-dairy-farm systems simulation	107
	4 The University of Wisconsin-Madison Dairy Management website	108
	5 Data-driven decision support tools: mastitis as a case example	111
	6 Conclusion	115
	7 Where to look for further information	116
	8 References	116

Part 2 Prerequisites

5	Advances in understanding immune response in dairy cattle	121
	<i>Bonnie Mallard, Mehdi Emam, Shannon Cartwright, Tess Altvater-Hughes, Alexandra Livernois, Lauri Wagter-Lesperance, Douglas C. Hodgins and Heba Atalla, University of Guelph, Canada; Brad Hine, CSIRO Livestock & Aquaculture, Australia; Joshua Aleri, Murdoch University, Australia; and Andrew Fisher, University of Melbourne, Australia</i>	
	1 Introduction	121
	2 Genetics for dairy health	126
	3 Epigenetics	133
	4 Heat stress, climate change and immunity	138
	5 Crossbreeding and immunity in dairy cattle	141
	6 Colostrum and calf health	141
	7 Conclusion	147

8 Where to look for further information	149
9 References	149
6 Dairy cattle welfare and health: an intimate partnership	163
<i>Clive Phillips, Curtin University Sustainable Policy (CUSP) Institute, Australia</i>	
1 Introduction	163
2 The welfare implications of common dairy cow diseases	165
3 Subclinical diseases	168
4 Stress and immune function	169
5 Mental health	170
6 Case study: the health and welfare of cows in Indian shelters	173
7 Summary	176
8 Future trends in research	176
9 Where to look for further information	181
10 References	183
Part 3 Health at different stages in the life cycle	
7 Optimising reproductive management to maximise dairy herd health and production	191
<i>Norman B. Williamson, Massey University, New Zealand</i>	
1 Introduction	191
2 Grouping animals to measure individual animal reproduction limits	193
3 Measuring reproductive performance	196
4 Production-related reproductive indices for pasture-based seasonally calving herds	197
5 Diagnostic reproductive indices for pasture-based seasonally calving herds	198
6 Production-related reproductive indices in year-round calving herds	200
7 Indices used to diagnose causes of inadequate herd reproduction	201
8 Monitoring bull breeding	204
9 Management of herd limits to reproduction: anoestrus	205
10 Clinical examination and treatment of anoestrous cows	207
11 Improving oestrus detection	214
12 Controlled breeding programmes for oestrus synchronisation	216
13 The role of nutrition in limiting and optimising reproduction	221
14 Managing abortion	224
15 Conclusion and future trends	226
16 Where to look for further information	226
17 References	227

8	Managing dry cow udder health <i>Päivi J. Rajala-Schultz, University of Helsinki, Finland; and Tariq Halasa, University of Copenhagen, Denmark</i>	231
	1 Introduction	231
	2 Mammary gland involution	232
	3 Milk cessation methods: impacts of gradual versus abrupt milk cessation	234
	4 Dry cow therapy	242
	5 Other dry cow management practices	251
	6 Conclusion and future trends	253
	7 Where to look for further information	255
	8 References	255
9	Managing calves/youngstock to optimise dairy herd health <i>John F. Mee, Teagasc, Ireland</i>	265
	1 Introduction	265
	2 Costs of heifer rearing	266
	3 Targets for heifer rearing	267
	4 Start of the dairy herd health lifecycle	268
	5 Impacts of calthood nutritional management on subsequent dairy herd health	277
	6 Impacts of calthood diseases on subsequent dairy herd health	281
	7 Role of vet in communicating best practice in youngstock management	284
	8 Conclusion and future trends	286
	9 Where to look for further information	286
	10 References	288
10	Managing replacement and culling in dairy herds <i>Albert De Vries, University of Florida, USA</i>	299
	1 Introduction	299
	2 Culling definitions, culling risks and culling reasons	300
	3 Poor health and conformation as risk factors for culling	301
	4 Herd effects on the risk of culling	303
	5 Heifers	304
	6 Cost of culling	304
	7 Economic decision-making	306
	8 Environmental impact	311
	9 Future trends in research	313
	10 Where to look for further information	313
	11 References	314

Part 4 Particular health issues

11	Optimizing udder health in dairy cattle	323
	<i>Theo J. G. M. Lam, Royal GD Animal Health and Utrecht University, The Netherlands; and Sarne De Vliegheer, M-team, Ghent University and MEX™, Belgium</i>	
	1 Introduction	323
	2 Mastitis diagnosis	326
	3 Mastitis immunology	330
	4 Antimicrobial treatment of mastitis	332
	5 Preventive management	337
	6 Milking machine and milking	339
	7 Approaching herd health problems	341
	8 Conclusion and future trends	345
	9 Where to look for further information	346
	10 References	347
12	Optimising foot health in dairy cattle	351
	<i>Nick J. Bell, The University of Nottingham, UK</i>	
	1 Introduction	351
	2 Claw horn disruption - a paradigm shift	364
	3 Aetiopathogenesis of white line bruising and lesions	370
	4 Aetiopathogenesis and control of digital dermatitis	373
	5 Summary and critical control points	375
	6 Case study	376
	7 Emerging diseases and future concepts	380
	8 Where to look for further information	381
	9 References	382
13	Preventing bacterial diseases in dairy cattle	395
	<i>Sharif S. Aly and Sarah M. Depenbrock, University of California-Davis, USA</i>	
	1 Introduction	395
	2 Pathogen host environment: an overview	398
	3 Disease detection	416
	4 Risk assessment tools	427
	5 Future trends in research	436
	6 Where to look for further information	441
	7 References	442
	Index	457

Introduction

Increasing concern about over-reliance on antibiotics (resulting in antimicrobial resistance), as well as broader concerns about animal welfare, have put greater emphasis on preventative measures in maintaining the health of farm animals. Herd health management programmes take a population approach based on quantitative epidemiology which makes it possible to assess disease risk and, as a result, prevent and manage diseases more effectively. This volume reviews key challenges in dairy herd health management.

Part 1 covers the principles of dairy herd health management, such as the key issues in herd health management and challenges in disease surveillance of dairy cattle as well as the advances in techniques for health monitoring and disease detection in dairy herds. Part 2 focuses on the prerequisites of dairy herd health management, specifically the advances in understanding immune response and the relationship between dairy cattle welfare and health. Chapters in Part 3 cover herd health at different stages of the life cycle. Discussions on optimising reproduction and transition cow management to maximise dairy herd health are included. Chapters also examine managing calves and managing replacement and culling to optimise dairy herd health. The final part of the book examines various ways to optimise dairy herd health, covering areas such as optimising udder health, hoof health, preventing bacterial diseases and the ways data-driven decision support tools can be used in dairy herd health.

Part 1 Principles

Chapter 1 reviews key issues in dairy herd health management. Dairy herd health management is assessing, monitoring and improving the health of dairy cows at a population level. Good herd health management takes a holistic approach and is ongoing and cyclical. All members of the dairy farm team and their advisors are involved, decisions are informed by data generated by the herd. These data may come from numerous sources. The data are processed and analysed to monitor cow health, target investigations and evaluate progress. To make lasting change on farms, advisors must communicate appropriately with farm managers to understand behaviour and motivate change. This chapter reviews these aspects of dairy herd health management, giving practical suggestions on how to get started, how to incorporate herd health management into business models and how to maintain momentum.

The next chapter provides an overview of the different aspects concerning disease surveillance programs. Chapter 2 describes a specific and conceptual framework related to disease surveillance of production diseases within the individual herd, including both animals and farmers. Regarding farmers, this

chapter focus on the justification and purposes for doing disease surveillance as well as the possible decisions and actions they can take to enhance the efficiency of the disease surveillance programs. It also discusses some of the most novel biomarkers that can be potentially used to identify pre-clinical disease states, which will have the potential to minimize the negative effects of production diseases. Finally, the chapter looks into the future perspectives and possible challenges that future automated disease surveillance systems will need to face in order to keep an optimal animal health, performance and welfare within the individual herd.

The subject of Chapter 3 is advances in techniques for health monitoring and disease detection in dairy cattle. It starts by reviewing how the focus in the veterinary profession has shifted from the treatment of acutely diseased animals to more proactive management, which includes the use of epidemiological tools to identify risk factors for animal health, welfare and production. The chapter then reviews information management systems and the different on-farm diagnostic tests that can be performed to provide the necessary data on dairy herd health. A section discussing the use of electronic devices and precision livestock farming techniques is also provided. The chapter also provides a case study which describes how subclinical ketosis was detected in dairy cows.

The final chapter of Part 1 examines the use of data-driven support tools in dairy herd health. Chapter 4 begins by describing the development process of data-driven decision support tools for dairy herd management with an emphasis on real-time continuous data integration and its applications on dairy herd health. It includes concepts on big data analysis, expert systems, and artificial intelligence towards more sustainable dairy farm production systems.

Part 2 Prerequisites

Part 2 opens with a chapter that reviews advances in understanding immune response in dairy cattle. Chapter 5 begins by analysing the genetics for dairy health, specifically focusing on the importance of identifying the most appropriate measure of disease resistance to ensure the desired dairy health outcome. The chapter also discusses epigenetics and how epigenetic mechanisms are integral to improving dairy immune responses. A section on environmental stresses that dairy cattle encounter is also provided, specifically heat stress and climate. Crossbreeding and immunity in dairy cattle is also discussed. The chapter also examines the importance of colostrum in calf health and emphasises the importance of ensuring early colostrum ingestion for calf survival. The chapter concludes by stressing how cattle have played a key role in immunology and why it is critical for dairy producers to identify cattle with a high immune response.

Chapter 6 discusses the intimate partnership between dairy cattle welfare and health. It begins by examining the welfare implications of common dairy cow diseases such as lameness, mastitis, metritis, acidosis, ketosis and other production-related diseases. It also addresses the impact of subclinical diseases as well. Stress and immune function is also discussed, followed by a review of how mental health can impact the welfare of dairy cattle. A case study on the health and welfare of cows in Indian shelters is also included.

Part Health at different stages in the life cycle

Chapter 7 reviews optimising reproductive management to maximise dairy herd health and production. Reproduction is central to the operation of a dairy herd through initiating lactation and providing replacement animals and offspring for sale. This chapter outlines the steps required to detect reproductive problems and limitations in cows and herds. It then elaborates some strategies to overcome limits to reproductive health and production concentrating on detecting cows requiring attention through record monitoring, analysing herd records to monitor reproduction and identify areas that limit performance and providing strategies to deal with these limits. The main limits addressed are anoestrus and inadequate oestrus detection that are addressed through education of farm workers, aids to oestrus detection and the use of planned breeding programs to induce and control oestrus and breeding. Nutritional causes of limited reproductive performance are also considered as well as strategies to limit abortion.

The next chapter assesses managing dry cow udder health. The dry period lays a foundation for a successful next lactation, especially from the udder health perspective. It is a high-risk period for acquiring new intramammary infections (IMI), but it also provides an excellent opportunity for eliminating existing subclinical infections. The way cows are dried off and milking is halted at the end of lactation impacts the involution process, mammary health and cow comfort. Chapter 8 reviews the current knowledge about the impact of milk cessation methods (abrupt vs. gradual dry-off) on mammary involution, udder health and cow comfort. The importance of dry cow therapy is discussed, especially in the light of current global concerns related to antibiotic resistance.

Chapter 9 focuses on managing calves to optimise dairy herd health. The chapter demonstrates how calve management can play a critical role in optimising herd health. It starts by discussing the costs of heifer rearing and how good early life management can reduce the costs of heifer rearing. The chapter also discusses the importance of setting targets for heifer rearing, focusing specifically on data management, data recording and benchmarking. It then goes on to discuss managing dairy cattle at the start of the herd lifecycle and how this can have significant effects on calf health. Sections on the impact

of calthood diseases and nutritional management on dairy herd health are also provided. The chapter also addresses the role of vets in communicating best practice in calve management, then concludes by highlighting the impact of better calf management on overall herd health.

The subject of Chapter 10 is managing replacement and culling in dairy herds. Approximately one third of dairy cows are replaced every year. Replacement of dairy cattle is an important part of the cost of dairy production and an environmental sustainability concern. Primary culling reasons are reduced health and fertility. Reduced welfare often precedes culling. The chapter focuses on factors that affect replacement and culling in dairy herds with a focus on cows. The act of culling is simple, but the risk factors and economic considerations are complex. The chapter first presents some data on culling risks and reasons, explores more in depth the effects of poor health on culling, and presents aspects of economic decision-making regarding culling and replacement decisions.

Part 4 Particular health issues

The first chapter of Part 4 covers optimising udder health in dairy cattle. Chapter 11 begins by reviewing mastitis, inflammation of the mammary gland, which is generally caused by bacterial infections, is one of the most important and most studied diseases in dairy cattle. Diagnostic approaches are discussed with specific attention for the bacteriological causes of the disease. Subsequently immunological aspects of intramammary infections will be reviewed. Because treatment of mastitis is unavoidable at some point in time in most dairy herds, attention is given to treatment of mastitis with an emphasis on different types of antibiotics and antibiotic resistance. The most important part of udder health management, however, is the preventive management. From that perspective, breeding, housing and nutrition are shortly discussed, as are the milking machine and milking procedures. Finally, attention is given to problem solving once mastitis has led to a herd level problem and some future trends are discussed.

Chapter 12 examines optimising foot health in dairy cattle. The chapter begins by reviewing the importance of lameness then goes on to discuss claw horn disruption. It also reviews aetiopathogenesis of white line bruising and lesions, which is then followed by a section on aetiopathogenesis and control of digital dermatitis. A case study on an 800 cow Holstein herd with a sudden rise in sole ulcers and white line lesions is also included. The chapter concludes with an overview of the emerging diseases in dairy cattle.

The final chapter of the book discusses preventing bacterial diseases in dairy cattle. Chapter 13 begins by examining state of the art disease prevention in dairy cattle, focusing specifically on bovine respiratory disease (BRD). The

chapter uses the disease triangle as a basis for discussion, emphasising how disrupting certain parts of the triangle can prevent diseases. It first focuses on bacterial and viral pathogens associated with BRD and the role of the host and the role of the environment in bacterial infection. The chapter then goes on to discuss the importance of disease detection and how various tools can be used to help prevent diseases such as BRD. A discussion on risk assessment tools is also provided. The chapter concludes by highlighting the importance of considering all factors of the disease triangle when looking at ways to prevent diseases.

Chapter 1

Key issues in dairy herd health management

John Remnant, James Breen, Peter Down, Chris Hudson and Martin Green, University of Nottingham, UK

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Key features of herd health management
- 3 Concepts in measuring disease and performance
- 4 Using data in herd health management
- 5 Herd health management in practice: initiating change
- 6 Herd health management in practice: implementing change
- 7 Summary
- 8 Where to look for further information
- 9 References

1 Introduction

Dairy herd health management involves assessing, monitoring and improving the health of dairy cows at a population level. This is an approach advocated internationally in areas with an industrialized dairy production (Alawneh et al., 2018; Ansari-Lari et al., 2010; Barkema et al., 2015; Cannas da Silva et al., 2006; Galon et al., 2010; Noordhuizen and Wentink, 2001). Since the benefits of maintaining a healthy, efficient productive dairy herd are so wide-ranging, it is difficult to understand why the concept of 'herd health' hasn't been more firmly embedded in dairy industries throughout the world. This chapter outlines some of the key beneficiaries and outcomes of adopting a successful herd health program.

1.1 The farmer

The economic benefits of maintaining a healthy herd are clear. Substantial financial losses in dairy production are often associated with key endemic diseases such as mastitis, lameness and infectious conditions as well as suboptimal nutrition and reproduction (Geary et al., 2012; Kossaibati and

Esslemont, 1997; Liang et al., 2017; Mahnani et al., 2015). For dairies to be a sustainable business, farms must be profitable and good cow health is one major element of the financial equation (Edwards-Jones, 2006). However, the benefits of herd health to the farmer extend beyond just monetary considerations. Other reasons farmers may wish to have healthy livestock include: pride in a well-run business, the core belief that animal well-being is important, a dislike of wastage, increased ease of management through not having to deal with sick or under-performing stock and altruism – the knowledge that disease from their animals will not be passed to other animals on the farm or to other farms.

1.2 The environment

With concerns about climate change and its potential devastating impacts on much of the world, looking after our environment has become increasingly prominent. The global dairy sector is considered to be responsible for around 4% of total anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions although large variations are recognized between farms and regions (FAO, 2019). In many cases, improvements to herd health are acknowledged as one of several mitigation strategies to reduce emissions alongside fertilizer/slurry and soil management, optimal use of feeds and nutrition, improving the efficiency of energy and water consumption and genetics (Green et al., 2011). Health and productivity are known to vary considerably between herds, which suggests that there is often scope for improvement. Increasingly, the environmental impact attributed to individual farms is being measured and benchmarked and, although tools for such analyses have scope for substantial improvement, this trend is likely to continue. Indeed, it is likely in the relatively near future that benchmarking of environmental impact will play a major role in the auditing of dairy farms and the sales of dairy products, for example, the 'proAction' initiative by the Dairy Farmers of Canada (<https://www.dairyfarmers.ca/proaction>).

1.3 The cow

Beyond the importance of herd health in terms of farm economics and the environment, the most compelling reason to improve herd health is probably cow welfare. Dairy cows are sentient beings, and it is right that we should care for them throughout their lives by looking after their health and welfare. It is clear that good health plays a pivotal role in good welfare whilst poor health is often a reason for compromised welfare of dairy cattle. Most diseases and conditions have an important impact on cow welfare, but we draw particular attention to lameness, mastitis, periparturient disease, dystocia and delayed treatment as being potentially substantial welfare issues. Good welfare, however, extends beyond good health. There is increasing awareness that

welfare should not only include minimizing negative experiences but also incorporate enhancement of positive aspects of the lives of cows. As an example, a 'quality of life framework' has been proposed by the UK Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC, 2009) identifying five opportunities for positive welfare in farmed animals: comfort, pleasure, confidence, interest and a healthy life. Although research into positive aspects of the welfare of dairy cattle is still limited, it is likely to become of increasing importance in the future. A modern dairy herd health program should include every aspect that influences the welfare of cows.

1.4 The citizen

The consumer and wider society have a legitimate interest in how food is produced, both from the perspective of whether the products they consume are produced in a manner they find acceptable as well as the extent to which farming itself affects the natural environment (Boogaard et al., 2008; Cardoso et al., 2017; Jackson et al., 2020). The fact that it involves care and management of live animals adds complexity to ethical assessments of livestock farming. Important issues that must be considered include food security, affordability and choice, animal welfare, impacts on local and wider landscapes and environments as well as the problem of antimicrobial resistance. The relative importance of these different factors depends on regional, economic and cultural differences. However, animal welfare should be an essential element underpinning any herd health program. Even though citizens in many parts of the world are separated from farming in terms of their own experience and understanding, it is still essential to take full account of wider social attitudes about how animals are farmed. An active, successful herd health program should help address these attitudes and provide a clear route in demonstrating high levels of health, welfare and husbandry on dairy farms. Improving health, welfare and husbandry are likely to improve other areas important to the citizen. As well as the environmental benefits from reduced emissions and antimicrobial use should be reduced by herd health management. Preventing, and therefore reducing, diseases is likely to reduce antimicrobial use on farms, thereby reducing the selection pressure for antimicrobial resistance (Hyde et al., 2017, 2019).

2 Key features of herd health management

In this section, we outline some key aspects of herd health management that are consistent between farms, countries and advisors. These features provide the foundation of herd health management. We also assess the particular role of veterinary practitioner within the herd health management team.

2.1 Population level focus

Herd health management is essentially applied epidemiology. The health and welfare of a herd are monitored at a population level, with interventions made to prevent disease and improve the health and welfare of the whole herd. This contrasts with considering health at an individual cow level by making a diagnosis and treatment plan for a sick animal. Both approaches are important. However, it is the population-level approach that distinguishes herd health management. This may not be immediately obvious to many veterinary practitioners whose training is traditionally weighted heavily toward the former rather than the latter. The population-level nature of herd health management tends to result in more preventive approaches compared to individual cow medicine although the two are linked. Individual animal diagnoses should commonly lead to considerations of disease issues at the herd level.

2.2 A holistic approach

In addition to being at a population level, herd health management considers the goals and motivations of farmers and the dairy business. A deep understanding of the owner's or manager's aspirations for the herd and farm as well as an understanding of the system in use are essential to ensure that recommendations are relevant to the dairy business being advised.

2.3 Data driven

Herd health management is informed by the regular and systematic collection and analysis of data from the farm. These data may consist of farmer records of management or treatments, external records such as those collated by milk quality laboratories from Dairy Herd Improvement (DHI) testing or data from cow and environmental sensors. These data are used to inform on-farm investigations and observations to identify and then manage risk factors. Effective herd health management relies on these data to facilitate on farm investigations and to drive high-quality decision-making.

2.4 Ongoing and cyclical

Effective herd health management is not a one-off intervention. Herd health management is a cyclical and iterative process. This distinguishes herd health management from both one-off problem-solving visits and occasional visits to audit compliance with standards and/or protocols for quality assurance. These alternative approaches have their merits and may be integrated into a wider herd health management program, but its continuous and iterative nature is what distinguishes herd health management. Herd health management relies

Index

- AA. *see* Arachidonic acid (AA)
- Abrupt dry-off 235
- Accelerated involution 236-237
- Acidosis diseases 167
- Acquired immunity 403
- Active involution 233
- Adaptive immune system 331, 403
- Advanced ketosis monitoring 70-71
 - electronic hand-held devices and influencing factors
 - BHB concentrations 80
 - BHB measurements 76-77
 - performance of 78-79
 - temperatures 79
 - test strips 76-77
 - milk composition
 - dairy herd improvement associations (DHIA) 80
 - Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) 80-82
 - Herd Navigator 81
 - in-line systems 81
 - subclinical ketosis (SCK) 80-81
 - sensor-derived animal behavior and data integration
 - algorithm 84
 - clinical diagnosis 83-84
 - health index score (HIS) 83-84
 - time budget 83
 - traditional semi-quantitative tests 71, 76
- AFC. *see* Age at first calving (AFC)
- AgDH. *see* Data warehouse (AgDH)
- Age at first calving (AFC) 277-278
 - bovine respiratory disease (BRD) 281-282
 - calf diarrhoea 281
 - Dystocia 281
- Aged cow cost 310
- Airway bacterial sampling methods in cattle, summary of 422
- Aminoglycosides 334
- AmpC type β -lactamases 335
- AMR. *see* Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
- AMU. *see* Antimicrobial use (AMU)
- Annual culling rates 300
- Anoestrous cows 194
 - corpus luteum present
 - embryonic death 207-208
 - examination 207
 - heifer disease 208
 - silent oestrus 208-209
 - suboestrus 208-209
 - follicular/cystic structures 212
 - inactive ovaries 209-212
 - calcium/phosphorus ratio 211
 - copper deficiency 211-212
 - energy deficiency 210-211
 - freemartinism 209-210
 - genitalia 209
 - phosphorus deficiency 211
 - pseudo-hermaphrodite 210
 - treatment 211
 - underfeeding and stress 210
 - syndrome treatment
 - cyclical activity 213
 - examination groups 212-213
 - programmes 213
 - submission rates 213-214
- Ante-mortem airway sampling
 - methods 424
- Antibiotic susceptibility testing 425-426
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) 335, 395
- Antimicrobials 328
- Antimicrobial susceptibility
 - monitoring 426-427
 - antibiotic resistance 426
 - antimicrobial stewardship 426
 - bacterial resistance 426
 - multimodal approach 426

- resistance gene identification 426
- surveillance 426
- surveillance efforts for AMR 426
- Antimicrobial use (AMU) 265
- Arachidonic acid (AA) 369
- Bacterial diseases in dairy cattle, preventing
 - BRD complex 397-398
 - disease detection 416-427
 - future trends in research 436-440
 - pathogen host environment 398-416
 - risk assessment tools 427-436
- Bacterial identification 424-425
- Bacterial pathogens, role of
 - coinfections 401-402
 - host role 402-409
 - H. Somni* 400
 - influences on host immunity 409-412
 - M. haemolytica* 399
 - Mycoplasma* species 400-401
 - other bacteria associated 401
 - P. multocida* 399-400
 - respiratory microbial communities 402
- Bacterial resistome 426
- Bacteriological culture 328-330
- Basic herd risk profile 429
- BCS. *see* Body condition score (BCS)
- Bedding hygiene 414
- Beef cows 274
- Beef semen 307
- β -lactam antibiotics 333
- β -lactam inhibitors 333
- Bibersteinia trehalosi* 398, 401
- Biotin deficiency 371-372
- Blanket DCT
 - for coliform pathogens 243
 - existing IMI, cure of 244-245
 - new IMI, risk of 244-245
 - protective capability of 243
- B-lines 420
- BMEs. *see* Bovine mammary epithelial cells (BMEs)
- BnAb. *see* Broadly neutralizing antibody (bnAb)
- BoCV. *see* Bovine coronavirus (BoCV)
- Body condition score (BCS) 268
- BoHV1. *see* Bovine herpes virus 1 (BoHV1)
- Bovine coronavirus (BoCV) 401
- Bovine herpes virus 1 (BoHV1) 401
- Bovine immune system
 - AgENCODE 135
 - ENCODE project 135
 - FAANG 135
 - immuno-epigenomic field 136
 - vs. microRNAs
 - bovine mammary epithelial cells (BMEs) 137
 - evolutionary conservation 137
 - high-throughput sequencing 137
 - HPC fate decisions 137
 - ingenuity pathway analysis (IPA) 138
 - multi-omics approach 136
 - phenotypic and functional transformations 135
- Bovine mammary epithelial cells (BMEs) 137
- Bovine respiratory disease (BRD) 396
- Bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV) 283, 401
- Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) 271-273, 401
 - control and prevention herd management plan 434-436
 - database search features 436
 - sample size inputs 435
 - modifiers 438-440
 - scoring systems 416-419
- BRD. *see* Bovine respiratory disease (BRD)
- BRD Risk Assessment Tool 428
- Breathing quality 417
- Brix optical refractometer 275
- Broadly neutralizing antibody (bnAb) 124-126
 - colostrum 145-146
- Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) 422-423
- BRSV. *see* Bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV)
- Business, time pyramid of 324
- BVD. *see* Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD)
- Cabergoline. *see* prolactin inhibitors
- CA BRD scoring system 419
- Calf blood Ig concentrations 276
- Calf growth 304
- Calf housing management practices 431-432
- Calf nutritional management factors
 - affecting age at first calving (AFC) 278-279
 - affecting lifetime productivity 280-281
- Calf respiratory disease 414
- Calf resuscitation 271
- Calf value opportunity cost 311
- California BRD scoring system 416, 417, 432-434

- for post-weaned dairy calves 419
- risk scores 433
- score application 433
- Spanish translation of 418
- California Mastitis Test (CMT) 249
- Calves 404
- Calves/youngstock, management
 - calthood diseases, impacts of 281-284
 - calthood nutritional management, impacts of 277-281
 - heifer rearing
 - costs of 266-267
 - targets for 267-268
 - start of dairy herd health lifecycle 268-277
 - vet, role of 284-285
- Canadian 5-point score 354
- Casein hydrolyzate 236
- Cephalosporins 333, 335
- Claw horn disruption (CHD) 364-370
- Climate change 138-141
- Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) 421
- Clinical mastitis 247
- Cloxacillin 335
- CLSI. *see* Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI)
- Club cells 403
- CMT. *see* California Mastitis Test (CMT)
- Coinfections 401-402
- Coliforms 233
- Colostrigenesis 233
- Colostrum 405
 - and calf health 141-142
 - broadly neutralizing antibody (bnAb) 145-146
 - cellular components 144
 - colostral defensins 146-147
 - genetics quality and absorption 143
 - vs. IgG 144
 - management and failure, passive transfer 142-143
 - natural antibody (NAb) 145
 - pasteurization and heat-labile components 144-145
 - periparturient vaccination 143-144
 - hygiene 275
 - management 273-277, 430
- Comet tails 420
- Commensal microflora 403
- Complete DCT. *see* Blanket DCT
- Compton Metabolic Profile test 33
- Copper sulphate 374
- Cow comfort, improved 240-241
 - high milk yield 241
 - low milk yield 241
 - lying behaviour, changes in 241
 - vocalisations 241
- Cow depreciation 305
- Cows infected
 - contagious mastitis pathogens, interventions
 - infection pressure 342
 - milking and milking machine 342
 - environmental mastitis pathogens, interventions
 - host resistance 342
 - infection pressure 342
 - milking and milking machine 342
- Cow tracks and stockmanship 372
- Crossbreeding and immunity 141-142
- Cytokine production 331
- Dairy cattle production 395
- Dairy cattle welfare and health
 - case study (Indian shelters) 174
 - problems 173
 - public support 175
 - touched 175
 - useful and productive 173
 - vs. Western dairies 173, 175
- diseases, welfare implications 165
 - acidosis 167
 - infectious diseases 168
 - ketosis 167
 - lameness 165-166
 - mastitis 166
 - metritis 166-167
 - production diseases 167-168
 - respiratory diseases 168
- future trends 176-181
- key components 164
- mental health 170
 - anxiety and fear 172-173
 - contentment 173
 - depression 172
 - pain 170-172
- stress and immune function
 - cortisol 169-170
 - genetic variation 170
- subclinical diseases 168-169
- summary 176
- The World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) 163-164

- Dairy herd health, management issues
 - the citizen 5
 - the cow 4-5
- data usage in
 - decision making 12-14
 - sources of 10-12
- description 3
- disease and performance measurement
 - concept 8
 - the affected population 9
 - the eligible population 8-9
 - incidence rate 9
 - prevalence 10
- the environment 4
- the farmer 3-4
- features of 5
 - data driven 6
 - holistic approach 6
 - multifactorial 7
 - ongoing and cyclical 6-7
 - population level focus 6
 - team based 7
 - veterinary practitioners 7-8
- implementing change practice
 - business models 19-20
 - getting started 18-19
 - maintaining momentum 20-21
- initiating change practice
 - barriers 14-15
 - farms 14
 - motivating change 17-18
 - understanding behavior on farms 15-16
- Dairy herd improvement associations (DHIA) 80
- Dairy Herd Improvement SCC 336
- Dairy Herd Information Association (DHI) 300
- DairyMGT.info 108-109
- Dam parity 275
- Data-driven decision support tools
 - advancements 101
 - big data and analysis
 - computers and software network 103-104
 - data analyses 105
 - data collection 104
 - data warehouse (AgDH) 104-105
 - the evolving issues around decision making 106
 - the growing importance 106-107
 - new tools backing decision making 105-106
 - programmatic interface 104
 - University of Wisconsin (UW)-Dairy Brain 103
- conclusions 115-116
- frameworks 102
- integrated production system 102
- mastitis case example
 - clinical onset prediction 112-115
 - cost 111
 - real time integrated 115
 - risk of, first lactation 111-112
- The University of Wisconsin dairy management tools 103
- The University of Wisconsin-Madison Dairy Management website
 - decision-making 108
 - limitations of decision support tools 109-110
 - nutrition and feeding management 108
 - online decision 108
 - opportunities for decision support tools' suites 110-111
 - somatic cell count (SCC) 109
 - whole-dairy-farm systems simulation 107-108
- Data warehouse (AgDH) 104-105
- DCT. *see* Dry cow therapy (DCT)
- Deep nasopharyngeal swab (DNPS) 422
- DHI. *see* Dairy Herd Information Association (DHI)
- DHIA. *see* Dairy herd improvement associations (DHIA)
- Diaminopyrimidines 334
- Digital cushion (DC) thickness 369-370
- Digital dermatitis 352, 361, 373
- Disease prevention
 - challenges 31
 - Compton Metabolic Profile test 33
 - future animals 32
 - herd navigator-system 34
 - production losses 32
 - progression 32
 - systematic clinical examinations 33
- Disease risk biomarkers
 - behavioral
 - ketosis 37
 - lipopolysaccharides (LPS) 37
 - physiological imbalance 36
 - criteria 36
 - milk in
 - BHB measurements 38
 - calcium concentrations 39-40

- challenge 41
- D-lactate 39
- fatty acids composition 38-39
- feeding diets 39
- glucose content 38
- metabolic diseases 40
- pathogens 40-41
- Disease surveillance
 - framework 30-31
 - future perspectives
 - physiological imbalance 43
 - production diseases 43
 - high-risk periods
 - early lactation 34-35
 - metabolic diseases 35
 - physiological imbalance 34-35
 - interventions and economic value
 - assessment 42
 - biomarkers 41-42
 - diseases consequences 42
 - imbalanced 41-42
 - overview 27-28
 - purpose of
 - breeding for resilience 30
 - eradication 28-29
 - management of infectious and metabolic diseases 29-30
- Displaced abomasum 302
- DNPS. *see* Deep nasopharyngeal swab (DNPS)
- Dried manure/gypsum 429
- Dry cow therapy (DCT) 232
 - application and efficacy of 242-243
 - Blanket DCT 243-246
 - cows, selection of 249-251
 - and internal teat sealants 246-247
 - selective DCT 247-249
- Drying-off practices 236
- Dry period 231, 251
- Dystocia 269-270
- Early detection and prompt, effective treatment (EDPET) 370
- Early dry period 234
- Ear tag biopsy 273
- Echogenic line 420
- EDPET. *see* Early detection and prompt, effective treatment (EDPET)
- Edwards medium 329
- Effective communication 285
- Epigenetics
 - chromatin remodelling, bovine immune system
- AgENCODÉ and FAANG 135
- ENCODÉ project 135
- immuno-epigenomic field 136
- multi-omics approach 136
- phenotypic and functional transformations 135
- immune system regulation
 - epigenome 133
 - mechanisms 134
 - memory 134
- microRNAs and bovine immunity
 - bovine mammary epithelial cells (BMEs) 137
 - evolutionary conservation 137
 - high-throughput sequencing 137
 - HPC fate decisions 137
 - ingenuity pathway analysis (IPA) 138
- Estonian farmers 301
- EU Welfare Quality score 354
- Exostoses 370
- Extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL) 335
- Failure of passive transfer (FPT) 269-270, 276
- Falls Risk Assessment Tool (FRAT) 428
- Farm-blindness 284
- Feeding changes 252
- Fibrinopurulent bronchopneumonia 400
- Fluoroquinolones 334
- Focus feeding 274
- Foetal asphyxiation 271
- Foetal oversize 270
- Foetopathogens 271
- Foot bathing and daily disinfection 374
- Foot hygiene and underfoot conditions 373-374
- Foot trimmer 377
- Forced culling 303
- Formalin 374
- Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) 80-82
- FPT. *see* Failure of passive transfer (FPT)
- Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) 428
- FRAT. *see* Falls Risk Assessment Tool (FRAT)
- FRAX. *see* Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX)
- Fresh cow diseases 302
- Fürstenberg rosette 331
- FTIR. *see* Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR)
- Genetic opportunity cost 310
- 'Gold standard' colostrum immunity quality test 275

- Gradual dry-off 235
Gradual involution 233
Gradual vs. abrupt milk cessation, impacts of 234-236
Gram-negative bacteria 336
Guarded nasopharyngeal swab 422
- HACCP. *see* Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points (HACCP)
Hairy wart form 363
Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points (HACCP) 326
Health index score (HIS) 83-84
Health monitoring/disease detection techniques
 electronic devices
 biological information 65
 biosensors 65
 measures 65-66
 future trends
 consultants 84
 examination 85
 holistic approach 86
 on-farm health monitoring 85
 PLF technologies 86
 sensor technologies 85
 veterinary medicine 86-87
 health and welfare 54
 information management systems 57-58
 data collection and disease definition 58-59
 national database 59-61
 on-farm diagnostic tests 61
 available tests overview 64-65
 validation and test performance, tools and devices 61-64
 precision livestock farming (PLF) technologies
 continuous and automated 66
 development 67-68
 management procedures 66
 measurements 67
 sensors 67
 production processes 53
 stockmanship 54
 subclinical ketosis detection
 advances monitoring 70-84
 non-esterified fatty acids (NEFAs) 68
 prevalence and impact 68-70
 veterinary profession shift
 demands and expectations 54
 epidemiology 56-57
 health and productivity 55
 herd health management 55
Heat stress 138-141, 410
Heifer calves 283
Heifer mastitis, ten-point program 344
Heifer rearing 266
Hepatized lung 420
Herd Life 307
Herd Navigator 81
Herd replacement costs 305
Herd-specific plan 427
HIS. *see* Health index score (HIS)
Histophilus somni 398, 400
Holstein-Friesian youngstock rearing, targets 267
Hoofmap zones 359
Hoof trimmers 359
Hoof trimming method 365
Host immunity 415
 influences on
 genetics 411-412
 nutrition 410-411
 stress 409-410
 upregulators 412
Host resistance 337
Housing and social group changes 251-252
Hypothalamic pituitary axis (HPA) 409
- ICAR. *see* International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR)
IDV. *see* Influenza D (IDV)
Ig absorption 274
Immune cells 234, 331
Immune response advancement
 broadly neutralizing antibody (bnAb) 124-126
 cattle role immunology 121-122
 cellular components 122-123
 climate change 138-141
 conclusion 147-149
 genetics
 EBVs, AMIR and CMIR 127
 genomic selection 130
 preferred breeding goal 126-127
 reductionist models, disease resistance regulation 131-132
 resistance 126
 heat stress 138-141
 immunity 138-141
 immuno-competence selection, pasture-based production
 competence and feed efficiency 129

- HIR technology 128
- investigations 128-129
- phenotyping methodology 129-130
- testing protocol 128
- natural antibody (NAb) 124
- Immunity 138-141
- Infectious diseases 168
- Influenza D (IDV) 401
- Ingenuity pathway analysis (IPA) 138
- Inhaled endotoxin 414
- Innate immunity 403
- Interferon γ (IFN γ) 331
 - see also Proinflammatory cytokines
- Interleukins 331
 - see also Proinflammatory cytokines
- International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR) 359
- International Dairy Federation 249
- International Hoof Map 359
- Inter-staff communication 285
- Interventions
 - dry period, elevated infection incidence
 - host resistance 343
 - infection pressure 343
 - dry period, low cure rates
 - dry cow treatment 343
 - host resistance 343
- Intramammary infections 239-240
 - dry period susceptibility 234
- Involution process 232-233
- IPA. see Ingenuity pathway analysis (IPA)
- Johne's disease 428
- Keep value 305
- Keratin-plug formation 238-239
- Ketosis diseases 167
- Lack of maturity cost 309-310
- Lactocrine hypothesis 277
- Lactoferrin 233
- Lameness diseases 165-166, 303
 - duration 356-358
 - epidemiology 356
 - importance of 351-353
 - incidence 356-358
 - lesions 359-361
 - prevalence 356-358
 - scores 355
 - scoring systems 353-356
 - section on recording, summary of 361-364
- Lameness scoring systems 353-356
- Leukotoxin (LKT) 399
- Lifetime productivity 279-280
- Lincosamides 334
- Lipopolysaccharides (LPS) 37
- LKT. see Leukotoxin (LKT)
- Locomotion score 354
- LPS. see Lipopolysaccharides (LPS)
- Lung tissue culture 422-423
- Lymphocytes. see Immune cells
- MacConkey agar no. 3 329
- Machine milking 339
- Macrolides 334
- Macrophages. see Immune cells
- Magnesium chloride 414, 432
- MALDI-TOF technology 424
- Management cycle 325
- Managing dry cow udder health
 - mammary gland involution 232-234
 - milk cessation methods 234-242
 - other dry cow management
 - practices 251-253
 - therapy 242-251
- Mannheimia haemolytica* 398-399
- Manson and Leaver Score 354
- Mastitis diseases 166, 329
 - data decision support tools
 - clinical onset prediction 112-115
 - cost 111
 - real time integrated 115
 - real time integrated decision support tools 115
 - risk of, first lactation 111-112
- Maternal micronutrient status pre-calving 268
- Maternity pen management 429
- Matrix metalloproteinases 367
- Mature body weight (MBW) 267
- MDM. see Muramyl dipeptide (MDM)
- Metagenomics 425
- Metritis diseases 166-167, 302
- MIC. see Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC)
- Micronutrient imbalances 269
- Milk Bulk Tank SCC tool 109
- Milk feeding 431
- Milk fever 302
- Milking 339-340
- Milk leakage 238-239
- Milk-out process 339
- Milk production 232, 240

- Milk recording programs 301
Milk samples 329
Milk synthesis 232
Milk yield at dry-off 236, 239-240
Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) 425
Minnesota Easy4Cast plate 250
Modified live viral (MLV) 406
Motivating a change 252-253
MR feeding level 279
M-score 361
Muramyl dipeptide (MDM) 412
Mycobacterium avium subsp. *paratuberculosis* 428
Mycoplasma bovis 398, 400-401
- NAb. *see* Natural antibody (NAb)
Nafcillin 335
Nasal swab (NS) 421
National Mastitis Council (NMC) 326
Natural antibody (NAb) 124
colostrum 145
NEFAs. *see* Non-esterified fatty acids (NEFAs)
Neonatal infections 273
Neospora caninum 271
Neosporosis 273
Neutrophils. *see* Immune cells
NMC. *see* National Mastitis Council (NMC)
Non-esterified fatty acids (NEFAs) 68
Non-lactating (dry) period 232
Non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) 369
Northern San Joaquin Valley (NSJV) 397
NS. *see* Nasal swab (NS)
NSAIDs. *see* Non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
NSJV. *see* Northern San Joaquin Valley (NSJV)
Nymphomaniac cows 194
- Oestrus
breeding programmes
synchronisation 216-217
combination programmes 221
gonadotrophin-prostaglandin programmes 220-221
pre-synchronisation and resynchronisation programmes 221
progesterone programmes 217-219
prostaglandin programmes 219-220
detection improvement
aids 216
detectors 214-215
duration and intensity 214
observation and ignorance 214-215
signs 215
teaser animals 216
OIE. *see* The World Animal Health Organisation (OIE)
On-farm culturing 330
Opsonization 331
Optimal milk production level 241-242
Optimising foot health in dairy cattle
case study 376-380
Claw horn disruption (CHD) 364-370
critical control points 375-376
digital dermatitis, aetiopathogenesis and control of 373-375
emerging diseases and future concepts 380-381
lameness 351-353
white line bruising and lesions, aetiopathogenesis of 370-373
Optimising reproductive management
abortion management
diagnosis 224-225
laboratory examination 225
linking epidemiological factors 225
proportion 224
tissue 225
bull breeding monitoring
conception rates 205
efficiency 204-205
insemination 204
semen quality 205
time of mating 205
clinical examination and treatment,
anoestrous cows 207
corpus luteum present 207-209
follicular/cystic structures 212
inactive ovaries 209-212
syndrome treatment 212-214
diseases 193
efficient dairy farms 192
future trends 226
grouping, individual limits
measurement 193-194
abnormal discharges cows 195
anoestrous cows 194
nymphomaniac cows 194
post-partum check cows 194-195
pregnancy check cows 195
pregnancy rechecks 195
inadequate diagnose causes

- conception risks 203–204
- first service interval 201–202
- oestrus detection 202–203
- pregnancy rate 204
- milk production 192
- nutritional limits and optimising 221
 - energy intake and balance 222
 - macrominerals 223
 - plant and fungal toxins 221–222
 - protein 222–223
 - trace elements 223–224
- oestrus detection improvement
 - aids 216
 - detectors 214–215
 - duration and intensity 214
 - observation and ignorance 214–215
 - signs 215
 - teaser animals 216
- oestrus synchronisation, breeding
 - programmes 216–217
 - combination programmes 221
 - gonadotrophin-prostaglandin programmes 220–221
 - pre-synchronisation and resynchronisation programmes 221
 - progesterone programmes 217–219
 - prostaglandin programmes 219–220
- performance measurement 196–197
- seasonally calving herds
 - diagnostic reproductive 198–200
 - histogram 198
 - InCalf programme 197
 - measure 198
 - production-related reproductive indices 197
- systems 191–192
- year-round calving herds
 - calving intervals 200–201
 - conception interval 201
 - culling rate 200–201
 - index 200
- Paradigm shift 395
- Parainfluenza type 3 (PI3) 401
- Passive immunity 403–406
- Pasteurella multocida* 398–400
- Pathogen detection/sampling techniques 421
- PCR. *see* Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
- Penicillin 333
- Perinatal
 - infections
 - neonatal infections 273
 - In utero* infections 271–273
 - management 269
 - mortality 271
 - Period prevalence 358
 - Peripartum maternal hypocalcaemia 269
 - Phagocytosis 331
 - PLF. *see* Precision livestock farming (PLF)
 - Pneumonia 420
 - Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 328
 - Polymorphonuclear cells (PMN). *see* Immune cells
 - Post-milking teat disinfection 340
 - Pre-calving management
 - calf health 268–269
 - colostrigenesis, effects of 274–275
 - Precision livestock farming (PLF)
 - continuous and automated 66
 - development 67–68
 - management procedures 66
 - measurements 67
 - sensors 67
 - Previous lameness event 358
 - Pre-weaning ADG 280
 - Proactive treatment of cows with lesions 375
 - Production diseases 167–168
 - Production reproductive indices
 - seasonally calving herds 197–198
 - year-round calving herds 200–201
 - Productive Life 307
 - Proinflammatory cytokines 331
 - Prolactin 233
 - Prolactin inhibitors 235
- Quantitative trait locus mapping 411
- Quinagolide. *see* prolactin inhibitors
- Refractometry 275
- Replacement and culling in dairy herds, management
 - culling cost 304–306
 - culling definitions 300–301
 - culling reasons 300–301
 - culling risks 300–301
 - economic decision-making 306–311
 - environmental impact 311–313
 - heifers 304
 - herd effects 303–304
 - poor health and conformation 301–303
- Replacement cost 309

- Respiratory diseases 168
 Respiratory microbial communities 402
 Respiratory microbiota, cattle 415
 Retained placenta 302
 Rifamycins 334
 Risk assessment questionnaire 428-432
 Rubber matting 373
- Salvaged cows 300
 SCC. *see* Somatic cell count (SCC)
 SCK. *see* Subclinical ketosis (SCK)
 Scours 415
 Seasonally calving herds
 diagnostic reproductive indices 198-200
 production reproductive indices 197-198
 Selective DCT
 bacteriological testing 250
 cows, selection of 249
 false-negative result 250
 false-positive result 251
 milk production 248
 SCC effect 248
 Selenium 275
 Serum immunoglobulin 404
 Single radial immunodiffusion (SRID) 275
 Slats 372-373
 Slaughter 300
 Smart phone application 434
 Snatch calving 276-277
 SNS. *see* Sympathetic nervous system (SNS)
 Sole bruising 352
 Sole ulcer 352, 378-379
 Somatic cell count (SCC) 109, 237, 324, 327-328
 Sprecher back arch score 354
Staphylococcus aureus 242, 327, 335
 Steady state involution 233
 Stochastic modelling 353
 Streptococci 335
Streptococcus spp. 234
 agalactiae 242
 Subclinical ketosis (SCK) 80-81
 Subclinical mastitis 247
 Sulfonamides 334
 Sympathetic nervous system (SNS) 409
- TDM. *see* Trehalose 6,6'-dimycolate (TDM)
 Teat-canal closure 238
 Teat liners 339
 Teat orifice 330
 Teat sealants (TSs) 232
 Temperature-humidityindex (THI) 275
 Thoracic auscultation 420-421
 Thoracic ultrasound 419-421
 Thoracocentesis 422-423
 TKT agar 329
 Trained immunity 412
 Transtracheal wash (TTW) 422-423
 Trehalose 6,6'-dimycolate (TDM) 412
Treponema spp., 373
 Treponemes 375
Trueperella pyogenes 398
 TSs. *see* Teat sealants (TSs)
 TTW. *see* Transtracheal wash (TTW)
 Tumor necrosis factor α (TNF α) 331
see also Proinflammatory cytokines
- Udder health 237-238
 dairy cattle optimizing
 antimicrobial treatment of mastitis 332-337
 approaching herd health problems 341-345
 mastitis diagnosis 326-330
 mastitis immunology 330-332
 milking machine and milking 339-340
 preventive management 337-339
 milk cessation methods 237
 milk yields 237
 new infection rate 237-238
 Oliver report 237
 UK AHDB mobility score 354
 The University of Wisconsin dairy management tools 103
 The University of Wisconsin-Madison Dairy Management website
 decision-making 108
 limitations of decision support tools 109-110
 nutrition and feeding management 108
 online decision 108
 opportunities for decision support tools' suites 110-111
 somatic cell count (SCC) 109
- Vaccination 332, 431
 Vaccines 406-408
 Veterinarians 253
 Veterinary practitioners 284
 Veterinary vaccine

-
- research design and
 - implementation 408-409
 - trials 409
 - Viral pathogens 401
 - Warwick survey report 360
 - Water trucks 432
 - Welfare implications 165
 - acidosis diseases 167
 - infectious diseases 168
 - ketosis diseases 167
 - lameness diseases 165-166
 - mastitis diseases 166
 - metritis diseases 166-167
 - production diseases 167-168
 - respiratory diseases 168
 - WGS. *see* Whole genome sequencing (WGS)
 - White line lesion 352
 - White line assessment 379
 - Whole genome sequencing (WGS) 425
 - Whole milk (WM) vs milk replacer (MR) 279
 - Wisconsin (WI) BRD scoring system 416
 - The World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) 163-164
 - Youngstock rearing 267
 - Zero risk scores 431, 432