Table 2. HPLC results of inhibitory substances found.

Inhibitors Positively Identified	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Parent ceftiofur [extra-label/ intramammary use]	8	33	17	12	18	18	3
Penicillin, amoxicillin or ampicillin	12	4	10	11	11	17	14
Cephaparin	8	4	3	7	8	15	6
Cefazolin	1	0	0	0	2	4	1
Inhibitor detected, no positive ID	6	16	3	5	3	1	0
Negative [no inhibitor found]	1	5	8	5	9	4	5
Total No. of Inhibitors Detected	36	62	41	40	51	59	29

Association of Lameness in Dairy Cattle with Other Diseases

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Introduction

Lameness has been recognized as a frequently occurring disease syndrome in dairy cattle. The dimensions of the problem are immense. Consider that, according to Greenough and Vermunt,[4] a herd should be considered a "problem herd" when the yearly incidence has surpassed 10%—while multiple studies show yearly incidences between 14% and 25% not to be uncommon.[1,2,3,5] Not only is lameness a major animal welfare concern; its likely impact on productivity and development of concurrent diseases makes it an important economic factor. The results presented here propose to illuminate the correlation between lameness and other diseases in two large herds in New York state.

Materials and Methods

Study herds were two large commercial dairy herds in the Ithaca area which had daily milk weight measuring systems installed. Both herds used DairyComp 305® to keep their records, which were excellent in both herds. Lame cows were identified by the herdsmen, and examined and treated by well trained-personnel. In Herd A this was the hoof trimmer, and in Herd B treatments were performed by one of the farm employees. Results of the examinations and treatments were entered into DairyComp 305®. This study examines the relationship between lameness diagnosed in different stages of lactation and its impact on the occurrence of ketosis, left displaced abomasum and mastitis.

Results and Conclusions

At the time of manuscript submission, these data were not analyzed. Results will be presented during my presentation at the Conference.

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