



Annual Training Hoof Health Care



TABLE 1 Locomotion scoring and treatment of dairy cattle

Locomotion score	Treatment	Standing	Walking
1 Clinical description: Normal Visual description: Stands and walks normally with a level back. Makes long confident strides.	None Action: Monitor to ensure cows do not progress.		
2 Clinical description: Mildly lame Visual description: Stands with flat back, but arches when walks. Gait is slightly abnormal.			
3 Clinical description: Moderately lame Visual description: Stands and walks with an arched back and short strides with one or more legs. Slight sinking of dew-claws in limb opposite to the affected limb may be evident.	Treat Now Action: These cows need to be pulled into the chute, trimmed and treated as soon as possible and monitored.		
4 Clinical description: Lame Visual description: Arched back standing and walking. Favoring one or more limbs but can still bear some weight on them. Sinking of the dew-claws is evident in the limb opposite to the affected limb.	Treat and observe Action: Treat these cows ASAP. Once treated, observe closely for needs to re-treat.		
5 Clinical description: Severely lame Visual description: Pronounced arching of back. Reluctant to move, with almost complete weight transfer off the affected limb.			

Revised: Adapted from Spivey, D.J., Hovde, D.E., Kemper, J.R. 2007. The lameness scoring system for dairy cattle. University of Wisconsin.

The FARM program uses a 3 point system to identify lameness – normal, moderate and severe

Here are some points to consider when reviewing your farm's hoof health plan:

- Identification: Who is identifying lame cows? Herdspersons, cow pushers, and even milkers can all assist in identifying lame cows for early intervention.
- Hoof trimming: Regular hoof trimming by a trained employee or professional hoof trimmer apart from corrective trimming is an important part of a farm hoof health plan. Depending on management and facility cows could be trimmed 1-3 times per lactation.
- Footbaths: Regular footbaths help prevent and control common hoof problems. Work with your veterinarian and consultants to find a solution that works for your facility.
- Record keeping: Keeping records on hoof problems including date trimmed, condition treated and reoccurrence can help you make informed culling decisions in addition to helping identify problem areas that can save money and a headache later on.



<https://www.agproud.com/articles/37312-5-factors-for-better-hoof-health>

¿Cual es el plan de vacas renegas en su lechería?

- ¿Quién identifica las vacas renegas? Todos pueden ayudar en identificar las vacas renegas desde el que mueva las vacas hasta los ordenadores, así pueden curar las vacas y componerlas rápido.
- Plan de trimear o cortar las pezuñas de las vacas. Es muy importante tener un plan de cortar las pezuñas de las vacas regularmente. Algunas lecherías tienen un empleado capacitado o tienen un profesional que viene con frecuencia.
- Baño de patas. El baño de patas es un parte del plan de salud de la vaca. El baño ayuda a prevenir hongo y otros problemas de las pezuñas.
- Record de los datos. Tener un récord de cuando cortan las pezuñas y cualquier tratamiento puede ayudar en hacer decisiones de vender una vaca o arreglar un área de problema.