



Lameness Control in Dairy Cattle

Part 2 – Mobility Scoring – How Do You Score?

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Foot health and good mobility are essential to the good welfare and productivity of dairy cows. Average lameness levels in the UK are thought to be 50-70 cases per 100 cows per year with 20-30% of the herd affected at one time. Traditional lameness detection methods used on-farm (e.g. watching cows during herding, or as they enter the parlour or at routine bulling checks) probably detects only 25% of cases. This is because cows have evolved to mask most of the early signs of lameness. In many cases cows will go several weeks with painful foot lesions prior to showing obvious lameness. This delay will adversely affect dry matter intake, milk yield, fertility and longevity. By the time a cow shows signs of lameness visible at milking then disease is usually advanced and her productivity will have been seriously impaired for several weeks.



The ten signs of lameness include:

1. **Uneven weight bearing** (dew claws do not drop to ground on one limb as much as the opposite limb) or uneven rhythm of strides (limp)
2. **Not tracking up** (so hind feet fails to fall in the place left by the fore foot)
3. **Short strides** (“walking on tip-toes” or “walking on egg shells”)
4. **Arched back** (arch increasing as the cow moves from standing position)
5. **Head nod** (indicating fore foot lameness, with the head lifted slightly as the painful limb bears weight)
6. **Lowered head carriage**
7. **Abnormal foot placement** (wide or narrow of normal, toe or heel first)
8. **Leg swing wide or narrow of normal**
9. **Unsymmetrical body posture**
10. **Reduced walking speed** or reluctance to move (a severe sign)







There are many signs of lameness. Often signs wax and wane depending on conditions under foot. Signs of lameness are best seen as the cow is walking, although there are some signs of lameness visible in standing cows (crossed forelimbs, weight shifting and arched back). Most cows will show just one or two subtle signs in the early stages of lameness, with extra signs appearing as lameness progresses.

Mobility scoring allows cows to be categorised according to the degree of impaired mobility. The DairyCo have published a simple and effective approach that uses the criteria below for scoring.

It is best to perform mobility scoring on a clean, level, non-slip concrete walkway. Cows are ideally seen from the side and then from behind as they walk away from you. They should be able to take 6-10 uninterrupted steps. Recording

the IDs of cows that are likely to benefit from treatment (score 2 and score 3) is useful for producing action lists, making a note of affected limbs and keeping a tally of the score 0 and score 1 cows for calculating percentages. In reality, watching cows as they walk between the

parlour and feed passage or through a gate towards the collecting yard is normally most practical means of scoring. Practice will increase your confidence and reliability of scoring.

<p align="center">The DairyCo Mobility Score</p>	<p>Click on Picture for Video (Please turn up volume & wait for video to download. If your internet connection is very slow it is best to allow clip to download completely then replay with ► button)</p>
<p>Score 0 – walks with even weight bearing and rhythm on all four feet, with a flat back</p>	
<p>Score 1 – steps uneven (rhythm or weight bearing) or strides shortened; affected limb or limbs not immediately identifiable</p>	
<p>Score 2 – uneven weight bearing on a limb that is immediately identifiable and/or obviously shortened strides (usually with an arch to the centre of the back)</p>	
<p>Score 3 - unable to walk as fast as a brisk human pace (cannot keep up with the healthy herd) and all other signs of score 2.</p>	

Video footage produced for the "Reducing injuries in dairy cows" CD-ROM (DEFRA publication, Crown copyright) and reproduced on this website with kind permission from ADAS, Dr Becky Why, Countrywise Communication Ltd and Defra.

Using mobility scores

Screening the herd every 2-4 weeks will generate lists of cows for treatment or trimming by the farm staff, foot trimmer or the vet. It is important to remember that it takes at least 6 weeks for sole bruising or a sole ulcer to become visible on the sole surface. Consequently, it is normal to find many of the score 2 cows with innocuous lesions, such as sole overgrowth, outer hind claw overgrowth, toe overgrowth and mild surface bruising.

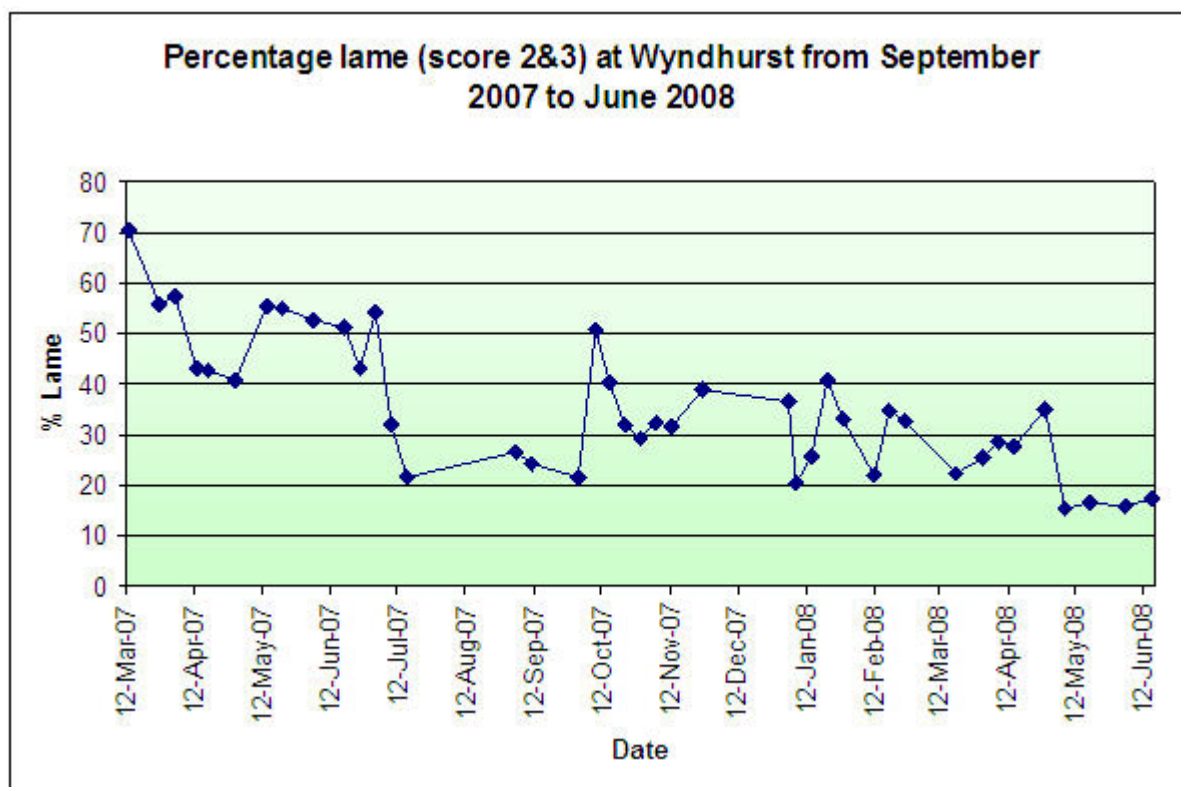
These generally indicate deeper sole bruising or ulceration. Other cows may have small digital dermatitis lesions between the heels, the early stages of which can be very painful. If left untreated, these can progress to the classic (severe) foot lesions.

Trends can also be displayed on graphs (below) to identify the most likely causes and measure the impact of management changes. Percentages of score 2 cows (likely to benefit from



Figure: Claw overgrowth will often be the only problem to correct in the early stages of lameness

treatment) can change rapidly from one week to the next as illustrated in the graph below.



Plotting trends over time highlights new problems, helps identify causes and provides a measure of success after alterations, important for motivating those involved with managing foot health

Economic benefits

The average case of lameness costs approximately £180 with an estimate 25% of this cost being attributed to reduced milk yield, 25% due to prolonged calving interval and 25% due to premature culling. Most of these hidden

costs are avoidable with early detection and effective treatment (such as Dutch Five Step Method foot trimming or other treatments as advised by a veterinary surgeon).

NADIS hopes that you have found the information in the bulletin useful. Now test your knowledge by enrolling and trying the quiz. You will receive an animal health certificate for this subject if you attain the required standard. You may attempt the quiz as often as you like. Enroll by clicking here

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For further information on the evidence used in this bulletin, please follow the link <http://www.cattle-lameness.org.uk/Course-materials.php> or review the references below:

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