

LifeStep Hoof Lesion Intervention Plan

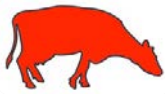


Farm:

Consultant:

Date:

Life Cycle Stage	Lesion Oriented Action			
	Digital Dermatitis	White Line Disease	Sole Ulcer	Other:
Replacement Heifers	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
First Lactation Heifers	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
Lactating Cows	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
Dry Cows	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.



LifeStep Hoof Lesion Intervention Plan: Suggested Actions



Life Cycle Stage	Hoof Lesion Oriented Action		
	Digital Dermatitis	White Line Disease	Sole Ulcer
Replacement Heifers	- Surveillance and treatment of animals with active lesions - In-feed mineral supplementation heifer groups at least 60 days before emergence of lesions - Footbath program to control chronic lesions - Actions to improve hoof hygiene: stocking density, manure removal frequency	- Surveillance and treatment of lame cows - Low stress handling! - Provide comfortable flooring with low risk for trauma and slipping	- Surveillance and treatment of lame cows - Deep loose bedded comfortable stalls or bedded pack - Stocking at no more than 1.2 heifers per stall or sufficient bedded pack space - Heat abatement for hot climates to reduce heat stress - Routine hoof-trimming to rebalance weight distribution prior to calving
First Lactation Heifers	- Surveillance and treatment of animals with active lesions - Footbath program to control chronic lesions - Actions to improve hoof hygiene: stocking density, manure removal frequency - Routine hoof-trimming in early/mid-lactation	- Surveillance and treatment of lame cows - Low stress handling! - Provide comfortable flooring with low risk for trauma and slipping - Mid-lactation trim to rebalance weight distribution	- Surveillance and treatment of lame cows - Deep loose bedded comfortable stalls or bedded pack - Stocking at no more than 1.2 heifers per stall or sufficient bedded pack space - Heat abatement for hot climates to reduce heat stress - Mid-lactation trim to rebalance weight distribution
Lactating Cows	- Surveillance and treatment of animals with active lesions - Footbath program to control chronic lesions - Actions to improve hoof hygiene: stocking density, manure removal frequency - Routine hoof-trimming in early/mid-lactation	- Surveillance and treatment of lame cows - Low stress handling! - Provide comfortable flooring with low risk for trauma and slipping; consider rubber flooring in parlor, in holding area and along transfer lanes - If thin soles are a risk consider reducing milk frequency and house lame cows close to the parlor - Mid-lactation trim to rebalance weight distribution - In-feed mineral and biotin supplementation to enhance hoof horn quality	- Surveillance and treatment of lame cows - Deep loose bedded comfortable stalls or bedded pack - Sufficient resting area to match the size of the cow - Stocking at no more than 1.2 heifers per stall or sufficient bedded pack space - Less than 3 h/d out of the pen milking per day - Heat abatement for hot climates to reduce heat stress - Mid-lactation trim to rebalance weight distribution - Minimize BCS loss in early lactation
Dry Cows	- Surveillance and treatment of animals with active lesions - Footbath program to control chronic lesions - Actions to improve hoof hygiene: stocking density, manure removal frequency - Routine hoof-trimming at dry off to identify and treat cows with active lesions	- Surveillance and treatment of lame cows - Low stress handling! - Provide comfortable flooring with low risk for trauma and slipping - Dry off trim to rebalance weight distribution - In-feed mineral and biotin supplementation to enhance hoof horn quality	- Surveillance and treatment of lame cows - Deep loose bedded comfortable stalls or bedded pack - Sufficient resting area to match the size of the cow - Stocking at no more than 1.2 heifers per stall or sufficient bedded pack space - Heat abatement for hot climates to reduce heat stress - Dry off trim to rebalance weight distribution

Directions:

Discuss with your lameness prevention team what suggested actions above for each of the 3 main hoof lesions matched to the 4 life cycle periods should be implemented on your farm. If another lesion presents as an issue provide specific actions for that lesion also.

Create your dedicated farm lesion intervention plan and a timeline for implementation and review your progress in 6 months! Enjoy fewer lame cows!