Automated lameness monitoring in dairy cows



Deborah Piette, Norton, T., Exadaktylos, V., Berckmans, D*.

("*Plane b": Presented by Ilan Halachmi)

EAAP 2016

67th Annual Meeting of the European Federation of Animal Science

Belfast UK, 29 Aug – 2 Sept 2016

- Introduction
- Objective
- Materials and Methods
- Results and discussion
- Conclusion



Feature variables to detect lameness

Deviation in gait and posture...

Gait

Uneven Gait
Reluctance Bear Weight
Speed
Short Strides
Tracking-up
Affected Leg Evident
Abduction-Adduction

Joint Flexion

Posture

Arched-Back Head-Bob Hip Hick

Others

Difficult turning
Difficult rising
Tenderness
Affected behaviour



3

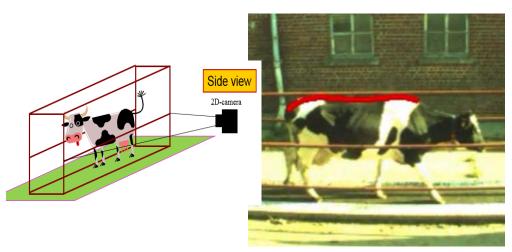
Previous work (Bio-Business)

ARO, Volcani Research Centre (Israel), WUR (The Netherlands), KU Leuven

Published by Viazzi et al. (2014) & Van Hertem et al. (2014)

2D video recordings for back posture as main feature

variable



Picture taken at KU Leuven (before The project start)

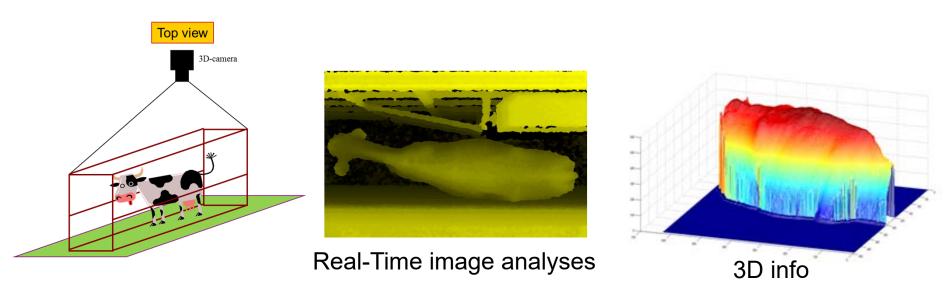


Picture taken at Kibbutz Yefat, ARO Volcani Research Centre (Israel),

Previous work - Continuation

Published by by Viazzi et al. (2014) & Van Hertem et al. (2014)

3D video recordings for back posture



August 2016

Based on pictures taken at Kibbutz Yefat, ARO (Israel),



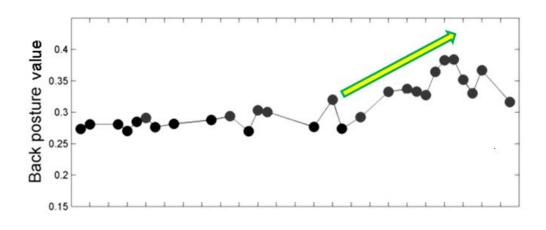
M3-BIORES

5

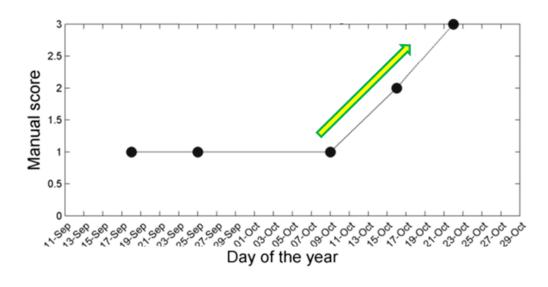
Evolvement of back posture values in time

August 2016

Back posture values



Gold standard





M3-BIORES

6

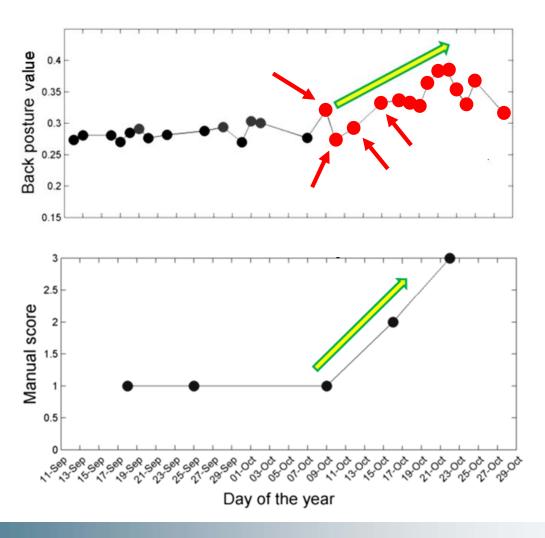
- Introduction
- Objective
- Materials and Methods
- Results and discussion
- Conclusion



7

M3-BIORES

Develop a prototype of an early warning system





M3-BIORES

- Introduction
- Objective
- Materials and Methods

August 2016

- Results and discussion
- Conclusion



Materials and Methods

Subjects & infrastructure

Commercial dairy farm with 2500 cows

Data collection

Back posture values collected daily August 2014 – October 2015

Data from 1908 different cows

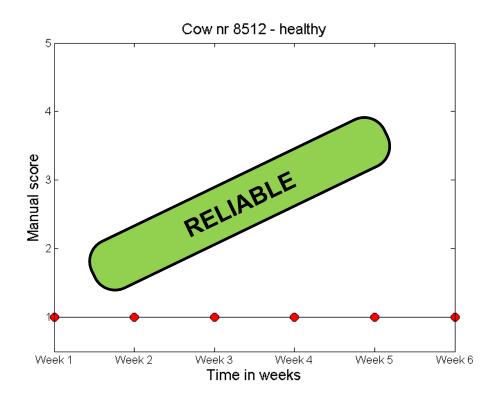
5592 manual scores from 1465 different cows

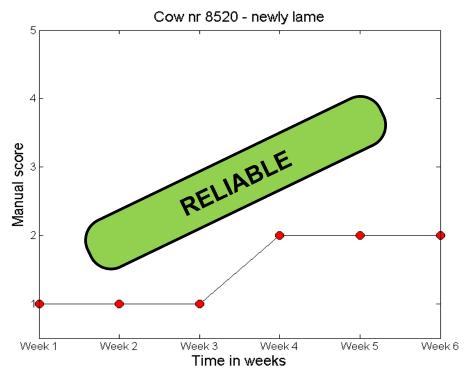
Gold standard

Manual scores collected weekly September 18th 2016 – October 23rd 2016



Selection of a reliable dataset

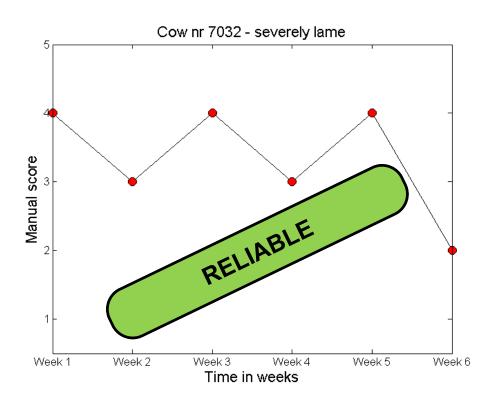


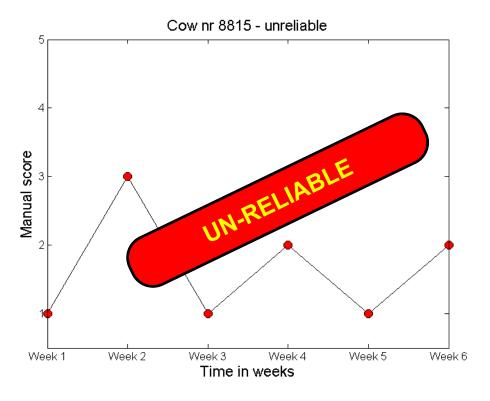


Newly lame: a cow becomes lame



Selection of a reliable dataset







Selection of a reliable dataset

From 1908 cows, with at least 4 manual scorings over a period of 6 weeks,

209 cows were withheld for further analysis



Define a group level baseline

The healthy baseline on group level is calculated



Define a group level threshold

An alarm is generated when a back posture value exceeds the group level baseline Performance evaluation:

	Alarm generated by the algorithm (lame)	No alarm generated by the algorithm (not lame)
Manual score of 1 or 2 (not lame)	FP	TN
Manual score of 3 or higher (lame)	TP	FN



- Introduction
- Objective
- Materials and Methods
- Results and discussion
- Conclusion



Alarm generation performance

Group level baseline

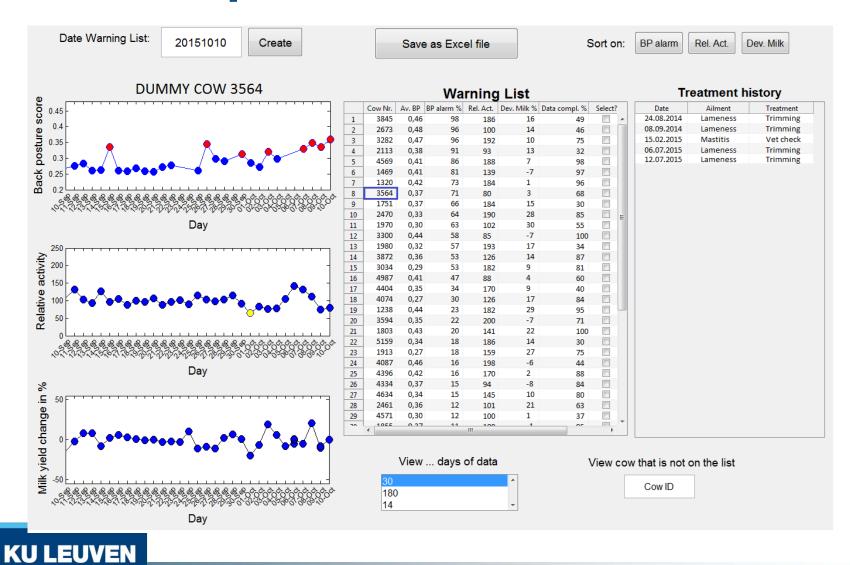
Sensitivity 76.1% Specificity 83.9%

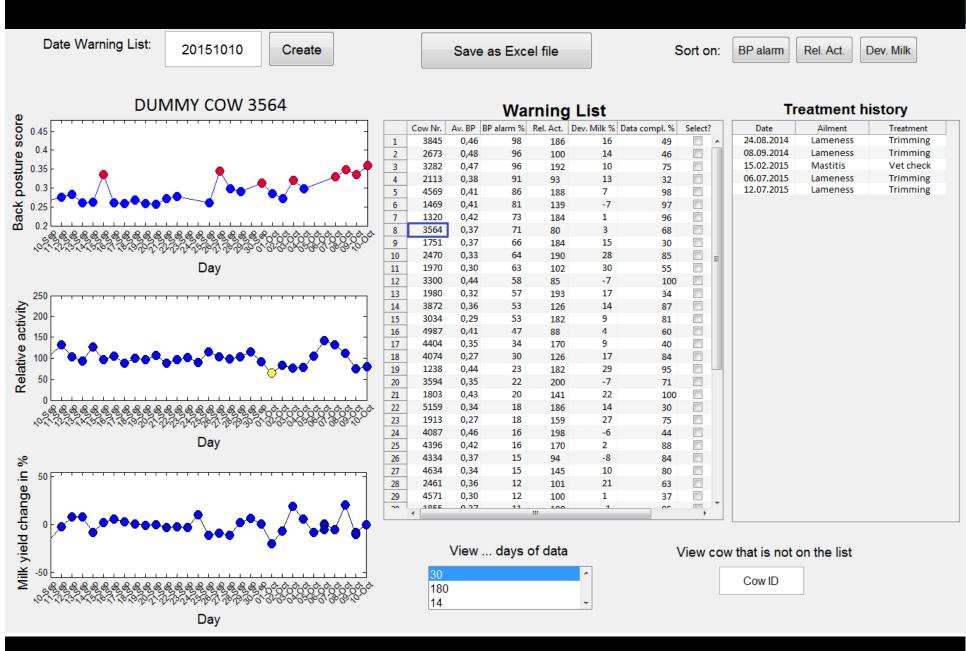


Developing a prototype that can be used on a commercial farm and that brings value to the farmer



Graphical User Interface





- Introduction
- Objective
- Materials and Methods
- Results and discussion
- Conclusion



- Using historical back posture animal data, a healthy baseline can be defined.
- Deviations from this baseline based on a threshold result in alarms that can be raised with 76,1% sensitivity and 83.9% specificity.
- Alarms can be translated into useful information that can be implemented on a commercial farm through a GUI.



Contact

- Deborah Piette
 <u>deborah.piette@kuleuven.be</u>
- Daniel Berckmans
 <u>daniel.berckmans@kuleuven.be</u>
- Website <u>www.m3-biores.com</u>

