

Prevalence and distribution of foot lesions in French dairy and beef young bulls housed in indoor feedlots

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**1- Context
and
objectives**

2- Materials
and methods

3- Results
and
discussion

LAMENESS



- 2nd to mastitis (impact on herd productivity).
- 90 % due to hoof lesions.

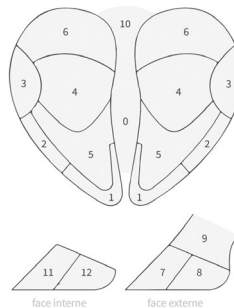
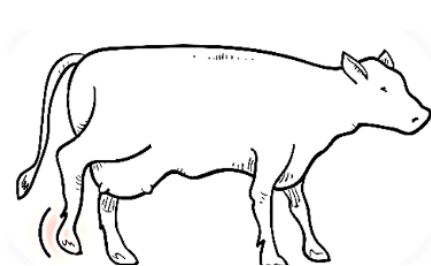


- ↗ **end of fattening**
- 2nd health issue after respiratory diseases.
- Lack of knowledge.
- Main cause: hoof lesions.

Digital dermatitis? Foot rot ? Other ?

➤ Estimate the prevalence of hoof lesions in young bulls at the end of the fattening period.

- Location and severity of lesions
- Prevalence at different levels: animal, foot, batch



*Batch (study): a group of at least 7 young bulls coming from the same fattening unit and slaughtered on the same day

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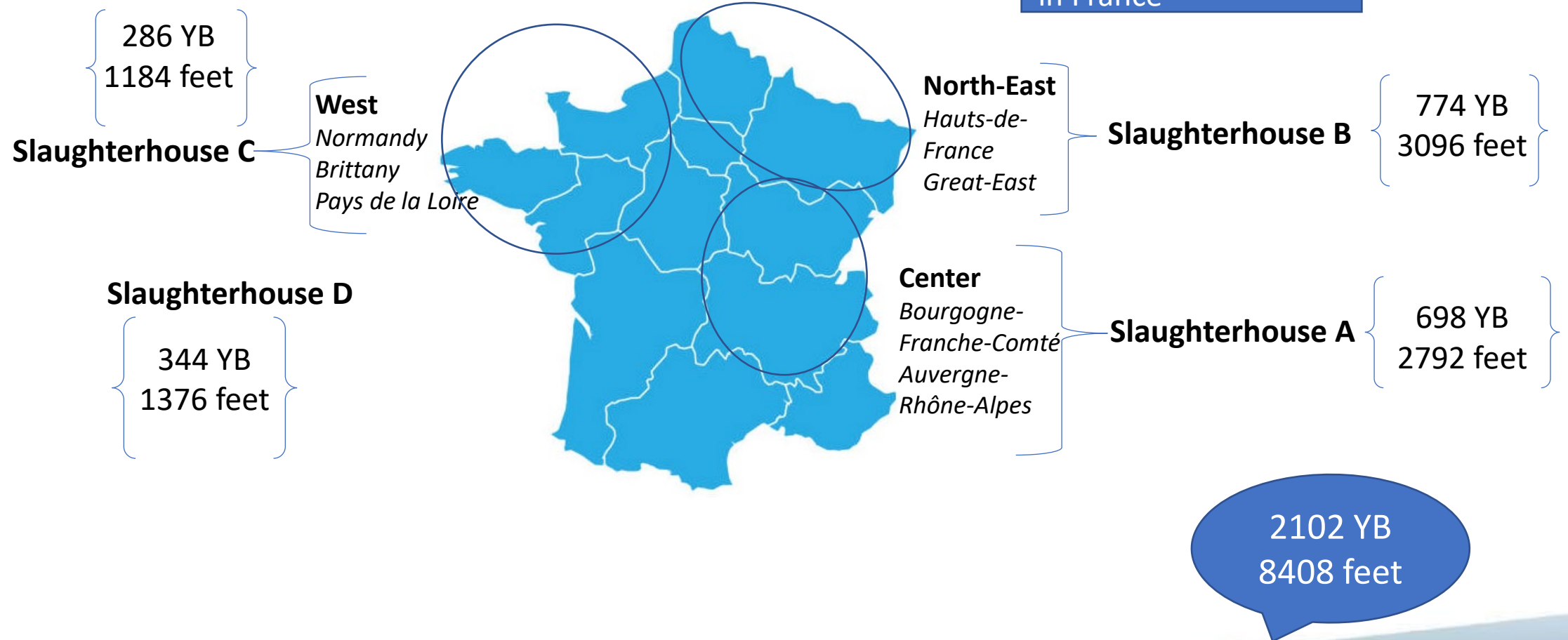
3- Results
and
discussion



STUDY AREAS



Around 700 000 young bulls (YB) are slaughtered each year in France



LESION CLASSIFICATION

French national
scoring methods
(ICAR+ severity scores
for some lesions)

- Noninfectious lesions

Sole Hemorrhage Diffused Form (SHD)

Sole Hemorrhage Circumscribed Form (SHC)

White Line Fissure (WLF)

White Line Hemorrhage (WLH)

Sole Ulcer (SU)

Bulb Ulcer (BU)

Toe Necrosis (TN)

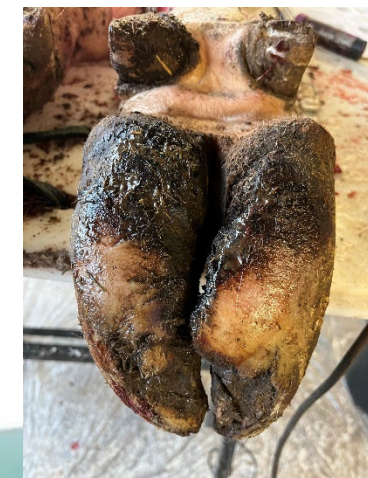
Corkscrew Claws (CC)

Scissor Claws (SC)

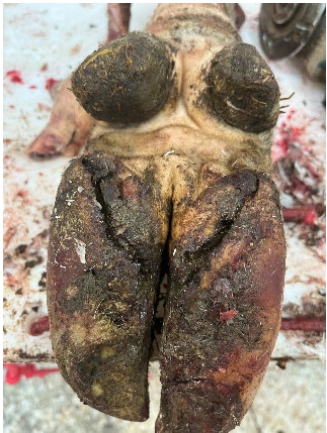
Vertical Horn Fissure (VHF)

Axial Horn Fissure (AHF)

Swelling Of Coronet And/Bulb (SW)



- Infectious lesions



Heel horn erosion (HHE)



Interdigital phlegmon (IP)



Interdigital dermatitis (ID)



Digital Dermatitis (DD)



Interdigital hyperplasia (IH)

- Lesions likely to cause lameness (kofler 2021)



Swelling of coronet
and/or bulb
(SW)



White line fissure
(WLF) 2- 3



Interdigital
phlegmon
(IP)



M2 DD



Ulcers
(U)

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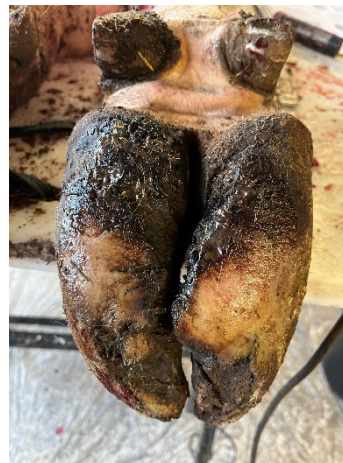
HOOF LESIONS



97.1% YB

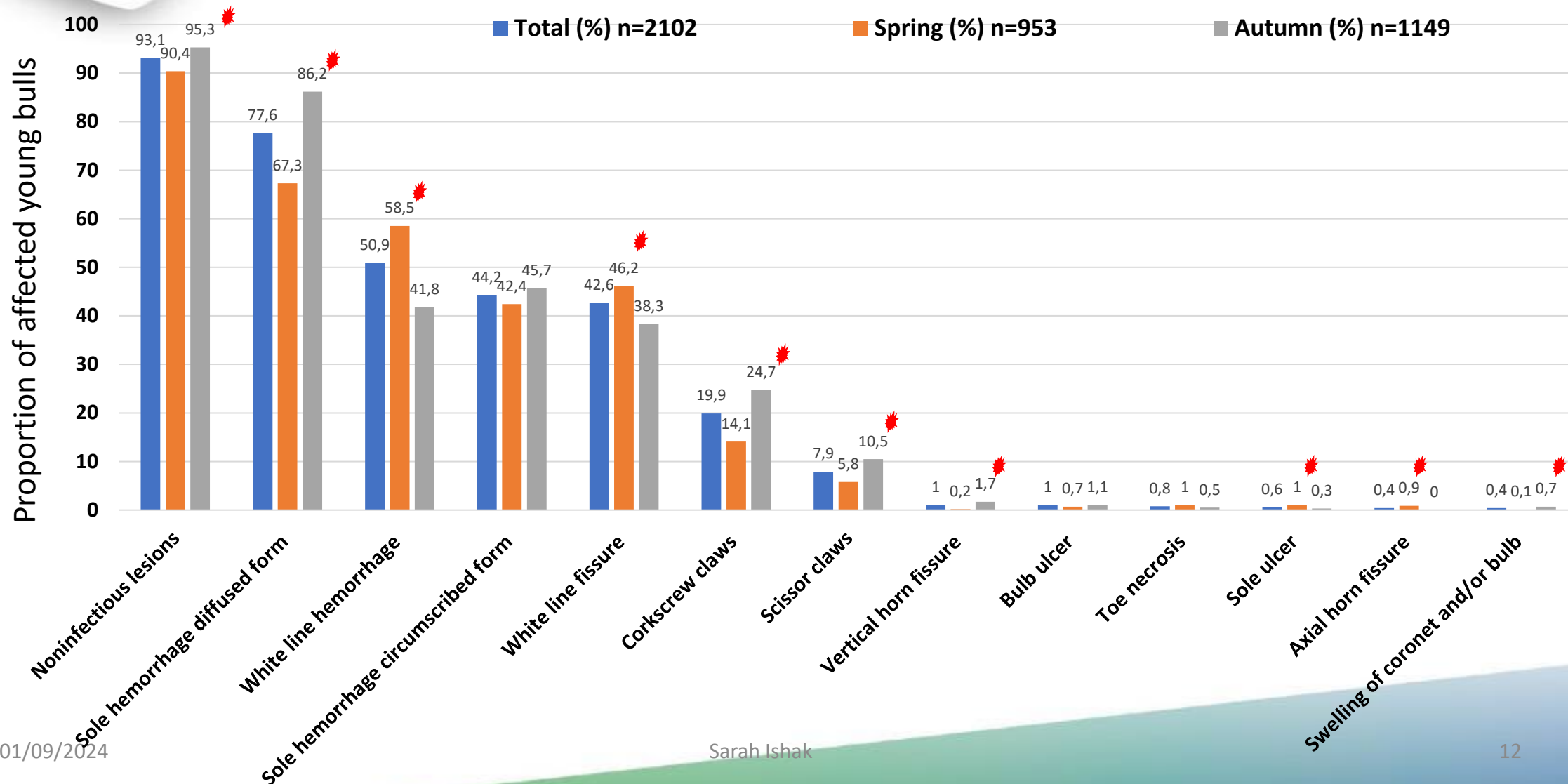
94.6%
Spring

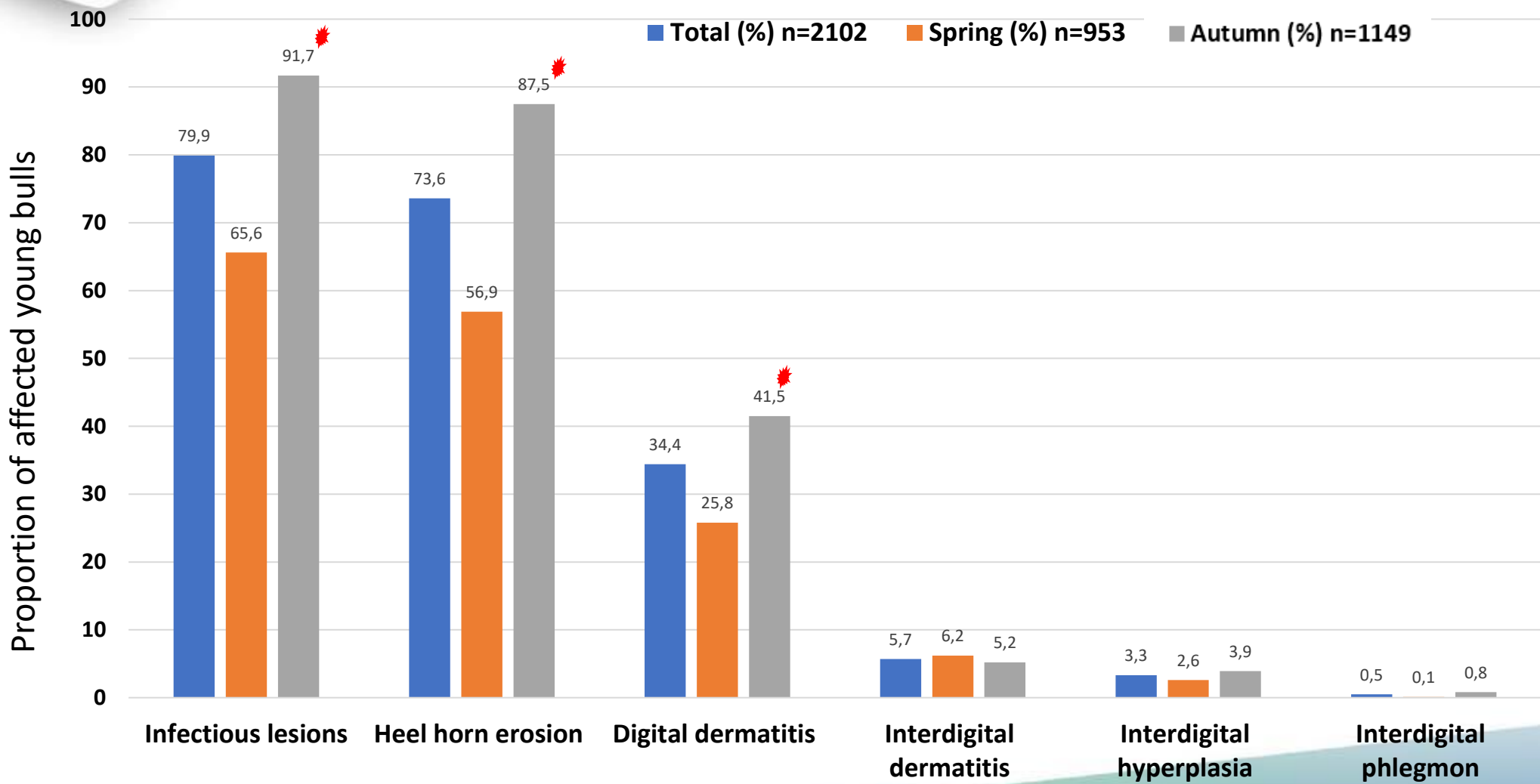
99.1%
Autumn



Sarah Ishak

NONINFECTIOUS LESIONS





LESIONS LIKELY TO CAUSE LAMENESS



DIGITAL DERMATITIS (DD)

Dorsal: 83.5%



Ventral: 49.1%



Other: 5.5%



51.5 % of the
batches were
affected by DD !!

- Almost all young bulls have hoof lesions.
- 1 out of 3 has a lesion likely to cause lameness (DD M2 18% ; WLF 2 14%)
- SHD is the most common lesion, SU one of the least common
- ½ batches affected by DD.
- Most DD lesions are located on the dorsal side.



! CONTINUE AWARENESS EFFORTS AMONG STAKEHOLDERS

WHAT'S NEXT ?



- Evaluate the impact on carcass performance
- Identify risk factors



Thank you for your attention



Questions ?