

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY



VETERINARY MEDICINE EXTENSION

Outcomes Driven Health Management



Dairy Health Management Assessments for DHI-Plus® Health Event Users

A guide to understanding the diagnosis, treatment and recording of the major diseases of dairy cattle on the farm

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Hospital/Fresh Pen Observations

Evaluator: _____ Date: _____ Farm: _____

Pen: Hospital Fresh #Cows _____ #People _____

People Involved

#	NAME	JOB POSITION
1		
2		
3		
4		

Treatment Procedures Start Time _____ Finish Time _____

WHO	Recorded WHERE	Description of WHAT was done

How are treated cows visually identified (marked)? _____

Data Flow Diagram

Describe flow of activity from cow to computer. Use arrows between each step. Ex: Glove → Hospital Sheet

Hospital/Fresh Pen Observations

Purpose:

Gain an understanding of who is involved with the treatment of cattle as well as the recording of those treatments, what information is recorded and how data flows on the dairy.

Pen:

Use one collection form for the hospital pen and one for fresh pen, unless the pens are combined. If the hospital and fresh pen are combined then check both boxes. In the event that the hospital and fresh pens are evaluated and treated at the same time, stay at the pen where most treatments are administered and fill in as much information about the missed pen by talking to the individuals evaluating and treating in that pen, and looking at their records for that day.

People Involved:

Record the name of the people involved with the evaluation and treatment of cows in the fresh and hospital pens as well as their job position on the dairy (ie. owner, manger, herdsperson, worker). If the individual's position on the dairy is not obvious then ask.

Treatment Procedures:

Record the time that treatments/evaluation starts and ends for the hospital and fresh pens. This section is intended to capture information about what is done in those pens and most importantly what is recorded for those pens. First indicate who is doing the activity, you can use that persons # assigned in the prior section. If something is being recorded indicate where it is being recorded (ie. glove, scrap piece of paper, computer generated treatment sheet, green treatment notebook). In the description of what is done record what they are doing in the pen (ie. temp all fresh cows 2-10 DIM, walk in front of cows and see who has eaten, palpate cows with abnormal discharge) and record exactly what is written down (ie. cow ID, temp, drug treatment, quarter or limb affected).

How are treated cows visually identified?

Once a cow has been administered an antibiotic therapy is she marked in some way that she can be easily identified, and if so in what way? (ie. none, red leg bands, chalk mark on hip)

Data Flow Diagram:

Indicate the flow of data from the cow to the computer (or another final record).

Example for mastitis: cardboard → green notebook → new cows on office sheet → new cows entered in DC305

Observations of Diagnosis & Treatments

Purpose:

Observe diagnosis and treatment of animals in the fresh and hospital pens for later discussion. The purpose of this is to simply observe what is being done in the pens, note it and discuss your observations later; this time is not for training.

As cows are diagnosed and treated write down the disease or condition being treated, your observed method of diagnosis, any treatments given at the time and any comments that you have about the process.

Health Records Evaluation Form Summary Instructions: DHI-Plus® Health Event Users

Part A: Obtain Current Health Management Records on the Computer

- 1. Obtain a list of conditions being recorded**
 - a. Run 'EVENTS LIST' report
 - b. Export to Excel® in worksheet 'EVENTS LIST'

- 2. Obtain Sold/Died information**
 - a. Run 'Sold/Died' report
 - b. Export to Excel® in worksheet 'SOLD_DIED'

- 3. Create pivot tables for each disease and for Sold/Died entries**

- 4. Obtain milking cow numbers by running Report #392: 'Number of Milking Cows'**
 - a. Export 'Report' tab to Excel® in worksheet 'COW #'

- 5. Obtain fresh cow numbers using 'Cohort Group Analysis'**
 - a. Export to Excel in worksheet 'FRESH #'
 - b. Total fresh counts from the past 4 months

- 6. Optional: Run EA for disease of interest to get counts to calculate incidence**

Part B: Assess Current Health Management Records in the Computer

Completing the health data evaluation form

- **Are diseases recorded in the computer?**
 - View 'EVENTS TABLE' worksheet

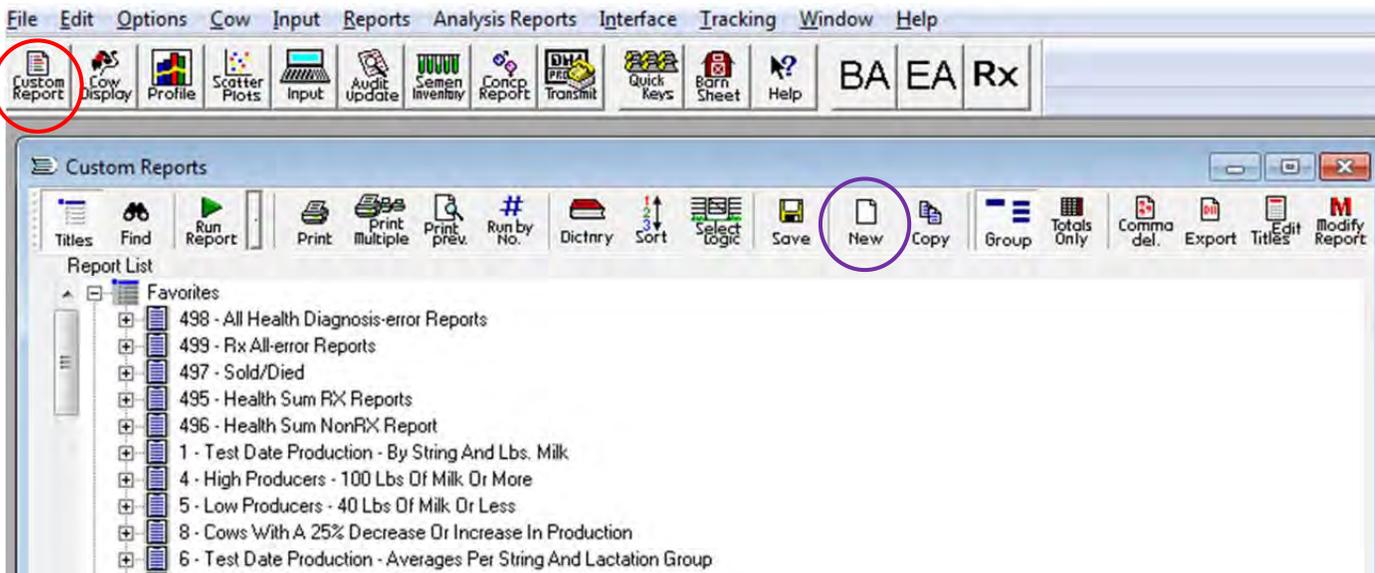
- **Using pivot tables created for each disease and/or EA reports and the pivot tables for Sold/Died, summarize events**
 - What events are used to record each disease?
 - What is the apparent incidence rate for each disease?
 - What information is recorded in event remarks?
 - Are daily treatments recorded?

Health Records Evaluation Form Detailed Instructions: DHI-Plus® Health Event Users

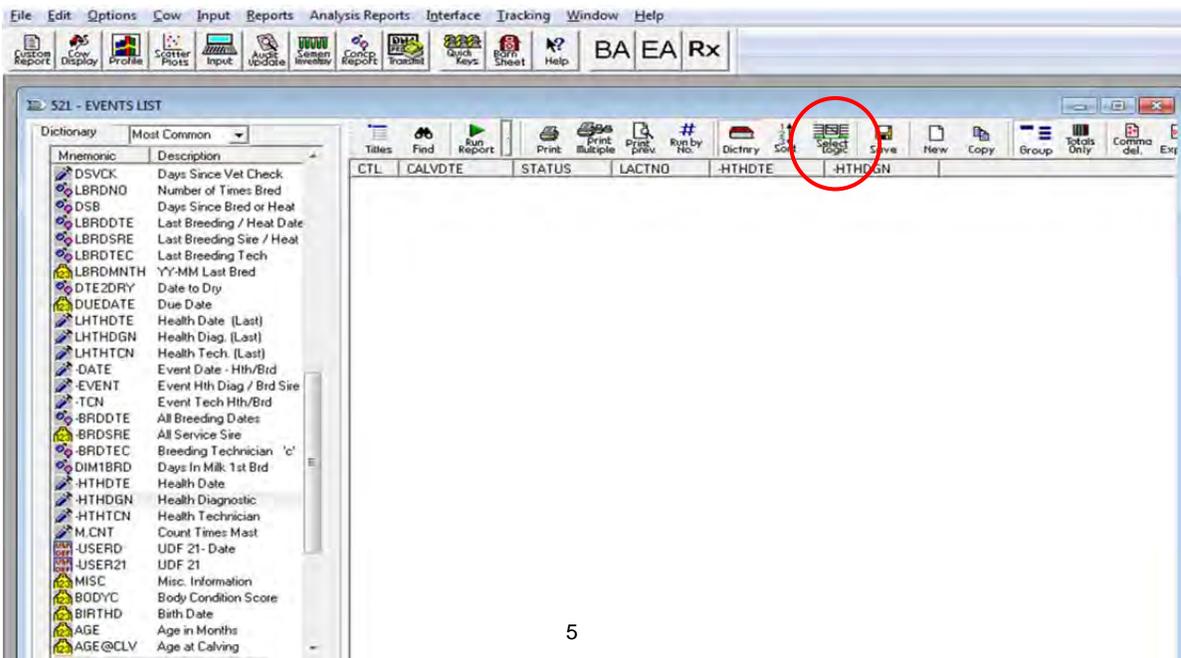
Part A: Collecting Necessary Data

1. Obtain a recent backup file by going to 'Interface' on the menu bar in the dairy's DHI-Plus®.
 - a. Select 'Export for Consultant'.
 - b. Choose where to save the file.
2. Open DHI-Plus® on your computer.
 - a. Go to 'Interface' on the menu bar and select 'Import for Consultant'.
 - b. In the window that pops up, locate the backup file and hit 'Open'.
 - c. In the next window, hit 'Okay' to use the default for where to save the file.
3. To learn which conditions are being recorded, create the following report by:
 - a. Going to 'Custom Report' by clicking the icon circled in red below.

If you are confident in how health entries are entered, then you can also use Event Analysis (EA) see Step 8.



- b. In the 'Custom Reports' window, select 'New', circled in purple above.
- c. In the 'New Report Setup' window, type 'EVENTS LIST' in the 'New Report Title' space and hit enter. Go with the default Report Number provided.
 - i. From the 'Dictionary' space to the left (Red arrow), click and drag the following fields into the report: CTL, CALVDTE, STATUS, LACTNO, -HTHDTE and -HTHDGN

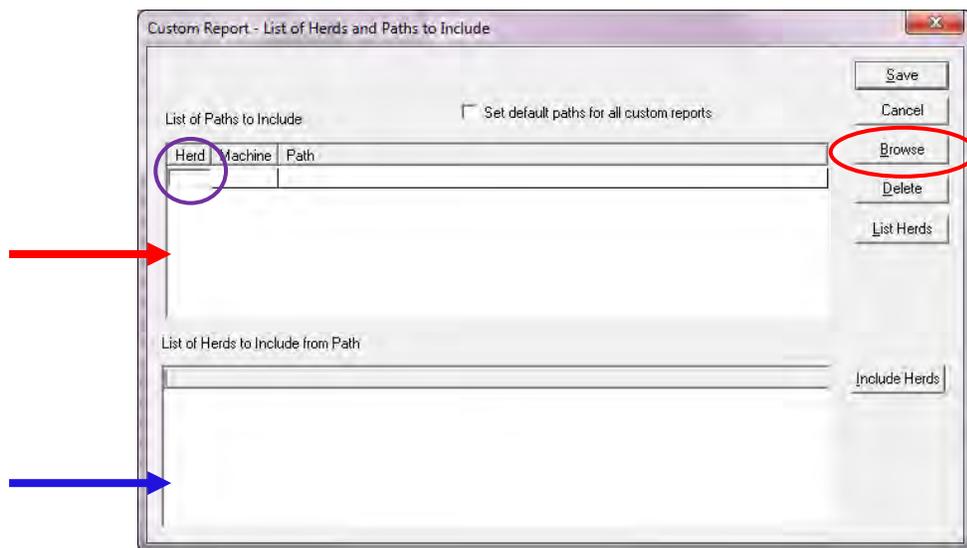


Be aware that the current date in DHI-Plus is today's date. If you didn't get the file on the same day you are running the report, adjust the amount of days subtracted.

- d. Go to 'Select Logic', circled in red above.
- e. In the 'Selection' window, remove the CTL H filter and the STATUS filter by right clicking on the line and selecting 'Delete Item'.
- f. Then right click and select 'Insert Item' three times.
- g. In those lines, type in the items to match the figure to the right. You can then close the 'Selection' window.
- h. To access events that occurred for cows archived, go to 'Multiple Paths'.
 - i. Click in the area under 'List of Paths to Include' (Red arrow below). This will bring up an empty line.

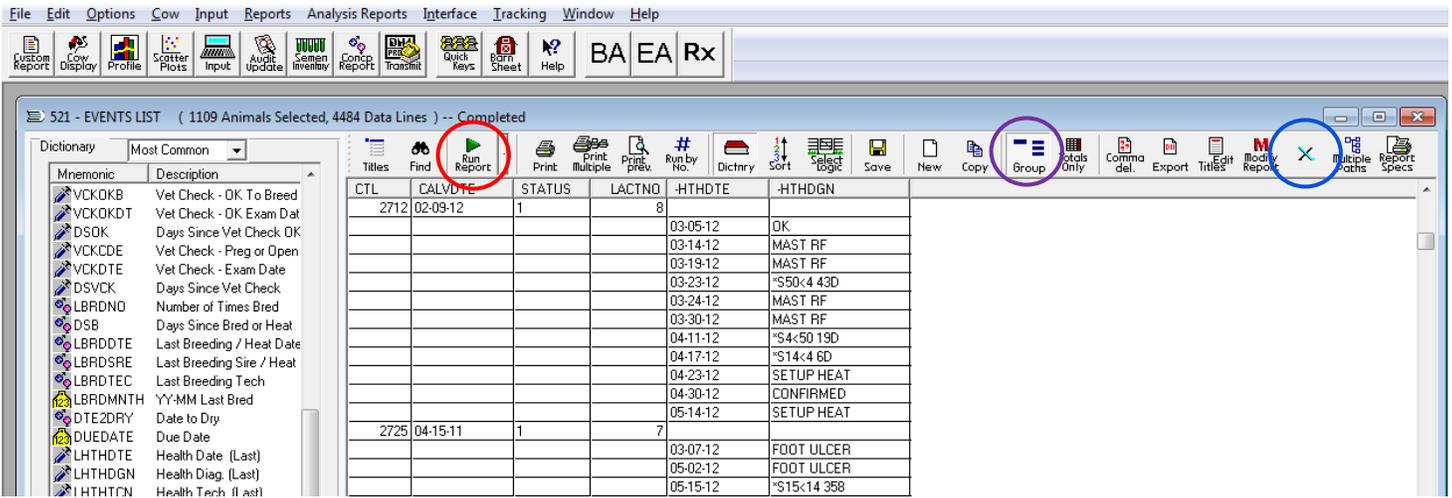
Selection

Help		
Mnemonic	Operator	Operand
-HTHDTE	GE	TODAY-120
PRINT		
-HTHDTE	GE	TODAY-120

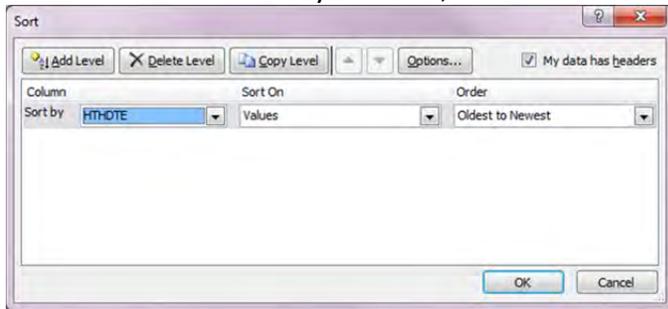


1. Go to 'Browse' and locate the dairy's current folder.
2. Click on the folder and then 'Ok'.
3. Repeat Steps i and 1.
4. Click on the current folder, but select the ARCH folder that appears. Then hit 'Ok'.
- ii. Click in the empty 'Herd' space (circled above in purple) within the first line, then go to the below space, 'List of Herds to Include from Path' (blue arrow above), and select the herd to use by clicking on it.
 1. Hit 'Include Herds'.
- iii. Repeat the above step for the second line in the 'List of Paths to Include.'
- iv. Click 'Save'.

i. Go to 'Run Report', circled in red below.



- j. Deselect the 'Group' option by clicking the icon circled in purple above.
- k. Export to Excel® by clicking the 'X' button at the top of the window, circled in blue above. Save as an Excel® document (be sure to change the name to an applicable one).
- l. Once in Excel®, there are a few steps to make the data easier to work with:
 - i. Delete the extra rows that are automatically generated in the report. Easiest way is to select columns A through F and then go to 'Sort & Filter' and select 'Custom Sort'.
 - 1. Sort by HTHDTE, as shown below.



- ii. All the ones without a date will be at the bottom allowing them to be deleted at once.
- iii. All health diagnosis entries, including reproduction, for these cows will be included in this list; sort by HTHDGN and browse through the entries deleting anything that does not appear to be related to health (See image to the right).
 - 1. Name this worksheet 'EVENTS LIST'.
- iv. Calculate the days in milk at the time of the health entry.
 - 1. Insert a new column by right clicking the 'E' column and choosing 'Insert'. Name the column 'DIM'.
 - 2. In cell E2 type '=F2-B2', hit enter. Double click on the small black square at the bottom left-hand corner of cell E2 to copy the formula down.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	CTL	CALVDTE	STATUS	LACTNO	HTHDTE	HTHDGN
2	2908	3/1/2012	1	5	3/1/2012	*S4<30 30D
3	3276	3/1/2012	1	3	3/1/2012	*S4<30 23D
4	3276	3/1/2012	1	3	3/1/2012	CE1
5	3836	3/1/2012	2	1	3/1/2012	*S5<99 101D
6	3843	3/1/2012	2	1	3/1/2012	*S5<99 118D
7	3843	3/1/2012	2	1	3/1/2012	CE1
8	9967	3/1/2012	1	2	3/1/2012	*S4<30 16D
9	4709	3/1/2012	0	0	3/1/2012	CE1
10	2610	2/21/2012	8	5	3/2/2012	MAST LR RF
11	2908	3/1/2012	1	5	3/2/2012	CE1
12	3809	3/2/2012	2	1	3/2/2012	*S5<99 119D
13	3809	3/2/2012	2	1	3/2/2012	CE1
14	3857	3/2/2012	2	1	3/2/2012	*S5<99 102D
15	2610	2/21/2012	8	5	3/3/2012	MAST
16	3834	3/3/2012	2	1	3/3/2012	*S5<99 120D
17	3834	3/3/2012	2	1	3/3/2012	CE1
18	2610	2/21/2012	8	5	3/4/2012	MAST LR RF
19	3790	3/4/2012	2	1	3/4/2012	*S5<99 121D
20	3790	3/4/2012	2	1	3/4/2012	CE1
21	3841	3/4/2012	2	1	3/4/2012	*S5<99 104D
22	3841	3/4/2012	2	1	3/4/2012	CE1
23	3842	3/4/2012	2	1	3/4/2012	*S5<30 38D

- v. Create a separate sheet for each disease and copy and paste the entries for each disease into the corresponding sheets (including the column headings).
 - 1. Name each worksheet accordingly.

4. To collect Sold/Died information, an additional report needs to be created and ran.
 - a. Using the process from Step 3, create the below report. Name the report 'Sold/Died.'

CTL	LACTNO	LFTHDT	STATUS	CALVDTE	DIM	LFTHSTS	LFTHRSN
20	7	08-03-12	8	07-08-12	45	8	7
61	4	08-01-12	8	07-24-12	29	8	5
64	2	08-08-12	8	03-17-11	524	8	5
78	5	08-16-12	8	07-01-12	52	8	5
86	2	08-01-12	8	04-16-12	128	8	7
139	3	08-03-12	9	04-12-12	132	9	5
141	3	07-18-12	8	04-01-12	143	8	5
145	3	06-29-12	8	11-04-11	292	8	4
150	7	08-09-12	8	04-11-12	133	8	7
188	3	06-25-12	9	03-26-12	149	9	5
259	2	06-29-12	8	04-15-11	495	8	4
322	3	08-01-12	8	02-21-12	183	8	7
347	2	06-25-12	9	10-19-11	308	9	5
369	3	07-18-12	8	05-18-12	96	8	5
380	3	08-17-12	9	01-04-12	231	9	5
422	3	08-19-12	9	07-07-12	46	9	5
654	2	06-29-12	8	04-29-12	115	8	5

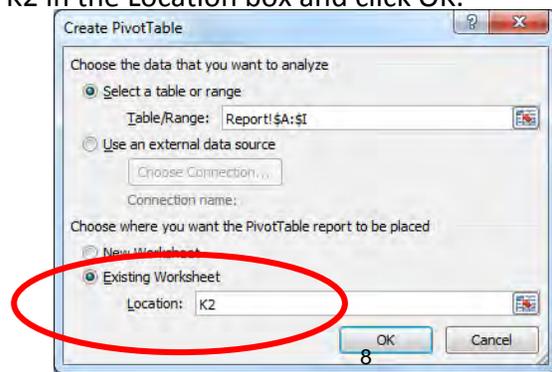
- b. Export to Excel®.
- c. Copy and paste the Sold/Died information into the dairy's workbook. Name that sheet 'SOLD_DIED'.
- d. In the first column to the right of the data, create a 'Month' and a 'Year' column
 - i. In 'Month' column, write the following formula: =MONTH(C2). Copy this formula down the column.
 - ii. In 'Year' column, write the following formula: = YEAR(C2). Copy this formula down the column.

5. Create a pivot table for each individual disease recorded.

- a. For generation of the first pivot table, select all columns within 'EVENTS LIST'.
- b. Go to the 'Insert' tab and click Pivot Table, circled in red below (depending on Excel® edition).

CTL	CALVDTE	STATUS	LACTNO	DIM	HTHDTE	HTHDGN
3500	2/21/2012	1	2	51	4/12/2012	FOOT ABCESS
3905	3/24/2012	2	1	0	3/24/2012	FOOT ROT
2324	6/8/2011	1	5	329	5/2/2012	FOOT ROT
3671	10/24/2011	2	1	171	4/12/2012	FOOT ROT
3949	7/1/2010	0	0	675	5/6/2012	FOOT ROT
9900	2/16/2012	1	4	76	5/2/2012	FOOT ROT
3329	3/5/2012	1	2	23	3/28/2012	FOOT TRIM
2310	1/12/2012	1	6	91	4/12/2012	FOOT TRIM
2615	2/21/2012	1	6	71	5/2/2012	FOOT TRIM
3030	1/3/2012	1	4	120	5/2/2012	FOOT TRIM

- c. A 'Create PivotTable' window will open. Near the bottom, choose 'Existing Worksheet'
 - i. Type K2 in the Location box and click OK.



- d. To set up the pivot table use the following:
 - i. Row Labels = HTHDGN
 - ii. Values = Count of CTL
 - e. Once the first pivot table is made, copy and paste it into the first disease worksheet that you made in Step 3k.
 - f. Change the Row label, by clicking on the drop-down to select all the entries related to that disease and removing the others.
 - g. Continue to copy and paste pivot tables until all events recorded have their own sheet with their individual pivot tables displaying the HTHDGN information.
6. Create a pivot table for the Sold/Died entries.
- a. Repeat steps 5a-c, using 'SOLD_DIED' worksheet.
 - b. To set up this pivot table use the following:
 - i. Row Labels = LFTHSTS
 - ii. Values: Year, Month

Note: LFTHSTS codes: 7= Sold for Dairy; 8= Sold for Beef, 9= Died

7. To gather demographic information to calculate apparent monthly incidence two reports must be run; open 'Custom Reports' as done in Step 3a.
 - a. Number Milking by Month
 - i. Go to 'Run by No.' option circled in red below.



- ii. Type in '392' which will get you the report 'Number of Milking Cows'*
- iii. Export the report to Excel® by clicking the 'X' button as done in Step 3k.
- iv. Copy this worksheet into the dairy's workbook and name the sheet 'COW #'.

*This only provides the current month's milking cow numbers. If the herd size has changed drastically in the past 4 months, 'Herd Profile' (circled in red below) may be run by test day to get an average.



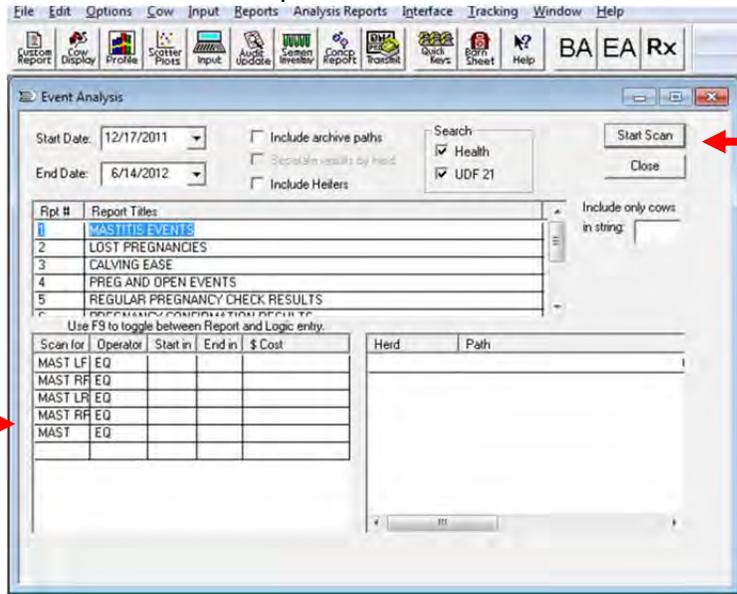
- b. Number Calved by Month
 - i. Select 'Analysis Reports' from the task bar and go to 'Cohort Group Analysis'.

DIM	Date	May 12	Apr 12	Mar 12	Feb 12	Jan 12	Dec 11	Nov 11	Oct 11	Sep 11	Aug 11
Lact All											
Transition	# Calved	8	103	114	82	112	119	112	97	84	99
Lact 1											
Transition	# Calved	4	32	41	27	42	42	43	34	28	25
Lact 2											
Transition	# Calved	2	32	35	29	29	31	33	25	25	30
Lact 3+											
Transition	# Calved	2	39	37	25	41	45	35	38	31	44

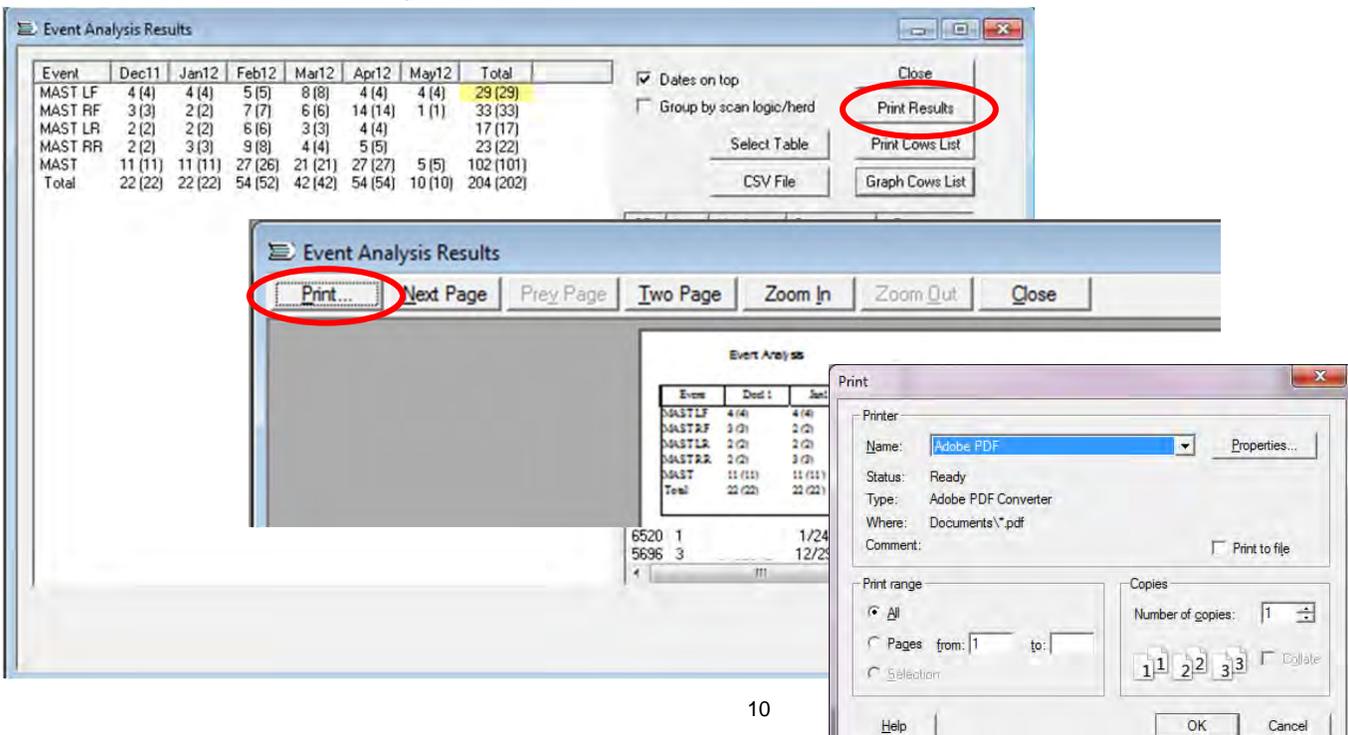
- ii. Export the report to Excel® by clicking the CSV button on the right, circled in red above.
 - iii. Copy this worksheet into the dairy's workbook and name the sheet 'FRESH #'.
 - iv. Total the fresh counts from the past 4 months.
8. To get the counts needed to calculate disease incidence, use the numbers generated in the pivot tables created for each disease OR run an EA (Event Analysis) report including the diseases of interest (set the date to cover the last 4 months).
- a. Click on EA to further evaluate the specific diseases being recorded.



- b. Create and run a report to scan for all diseases of interest.
 - i. Select 'Include archive paths' to include cows that have been removed.



- ii. To know what to enter and scan for, review the individual disease pivot tables created in Step 5.
- c. Click 'Print Results' button. Select Adobe PDF under the Printer Name on the window that pops up; print screen to save a copy of the numbers, or print the report and transfer the numbers by hand to the spreadsheet.



Part B: Interpreting Information and Filling out Health Records Evaluation Form

1. For each disease they record in the computer (information from Part A, Step 3), put an 'X' in the corresponding box under 'Recorded in Computer?'
 - a. If they are recording pneumonia and diarrhea for calves with the same health entry as cows, circle 'Y' next to the disease name. If they have separate cow and calf health entries, circle 'N'.
 - b. If they are recording removals (Sold/Died from Part A, Step 4), put an 'X' in the corresponding box under 'Recorded in Computer.'
2. Fill in 'Events Used to Record Disease' column with information from Part A, Steps 3 and 5 for each disease recorded.
 - a. If they use multiple health entries for the same disease, write the most common entry used in the white box and the alternate(s) in the grey. For example: If using METR and ILL to record metritis events, write METR in white square and ILL in grey square.
3. Using the pivot tables generated from Part A, Step 5, determine if the remarks contain treatment information.
 - a. If they do, write 'Y' in the 'Treatment Recorded' column for that event.
 - b. If they don't record treatment, write 'N' in the 'Treatment Recorded' column for that event.
4. To determine if they are recording multiple health entries per disease episode (daily treatments and retreatments), use the information generated in Part A, Steps 3 and 5.
 - a. This can be determined by comparing the dates of subsequent events to the original episode.
 - i. Sort the data from Part A, Step 3 by CLT and HTHDTE.
 - b. If they record daily treatments, list out the health entry(s) used in the corresponding box under 'Daily Treatments.' Otherwise leave the box blank.
 - c. Determine if they use specific retreatment health entries or if they use the same entry for retreatment. **Retreatment is defined as a second course of treatment because the cow failed to cure after the first course.**
 - i. If they use the same entry, write that in the 'Retreatments' space for that disease.
 1. If it is unclear, write the original entry name and ask for clarification when at the dairy.
 - ii. If they have a separate entry, enter the entry(s) used in the 'Retreatments' space for that disease.
5. To calculate the Apparent Incidence of diseases recorded for the last 4 months:
 - a. For mastitis, pneumonia, diarrhea, lame, injury, sold, and died conditions:
 - i. Get the health event counts from Part A, Step 5 or 8 for the past 4 months. Get the sold/died counts from Part A, Step 6.
 - ii. Get the number of milking cows from Part A, Step 7a.
 - iii. Calculate the following for each disease recorded: $((\text{Total \# of entries}/4^\dagger)/\text{Milking herd size}) * 100$
 - b. For metritis, displaced abomasums, ketosis, milk fever and dystocia conditions:
 - i. Get the health event counts from Part A, Step 5 or 8 for the past 4 months.
 - ii. Get the total number of cows that calved during the 4 months from Part A, Step 7b.
 - iii. Calculate the following for each disease recorded: $(\text{Total \# of entries}/\text{Total fresh}) * 100$
 - c. Enter the calculated incidences into the 'Apparent Monthly Incidence' for the corresponding disease.

[†]If looking at a longer timeframe, this number should reflect the number of months represented.

6. For 'Following Rules of Good Recording,' circle 'A' for ALL, 'S' for SOME, and 'N' for NONE of the remarks meeting that rule.
 - a. Number 1 cannot be filled in until you are on the dairy and can talk with the producers.

- b. For Number 2, look through mastitis and lameness entries from Part A, Step 5.
- i. Circle 'A' if ALL entries reflect single quarters or limbs, like the example below.

Row Labels	Count of CTL
HW/RR	6
HW/LR	5
HW/LF	1
Grand Total	12

- ii. Circle 'S' if SOME of the entries reflect single quarters or limbs.

Row Labels	Count of CTL
LR MAST	4
MAST RR	3
LRMAST	2
LFMAST(1)	2
MAST LR	2
RFMAST(2)	1
MASTLF/RF/R	1
MAST.	1
LR/LFT +	1

- iii. Circle 'N' if NONE of the entries contain quarter or limbs.

Row Labels	Count of CTL
FOOT ABSCES	16
FOOT ROT	3
Grand Total	19

- c. For Number 3, use the information from Part A, Steps 5 and 6 (Pivot Tables). Decide if they all provide the same information in the same order, and use the same abbreviations for the same item, within the same disease.

- i. If ALL entries meet this rule, circle 'A'.

Row Labels	Count of CTL
METRITIS U2	5
METRITIS U3	15
Grand Total	20

All Metritis episodes have Severity.

- ii. If SOME entries meet this, circle 'S'.

Row Labels	Count of CTL
LAME	2
LAME HW/RL	2
LAME A/RF	2
LAME HW/RR	2
LAMEHW/LR	1
LAME A/RR	1
ULCER/	1
LAME HW/LF	1
LAME U/LR	1
LAME A/LF	1
U/RL	1

Most have LAME, followed by a disease /limb, but not all.

- iii. Circle 'N' if NONE of the entries contain the same information, in the same order, using the same abbreviations within that entry.

Row Labels	Count of CTL
4QMAST	1
ALLQTR++	1
CLIN ALL	2
CLIN LR	1
CLIN RF	1
LF/RF+	2
LFMAST(1)	2
LFMAST(10)	2
LR MAST	4
LR/LFT +	1

Row Labels	Count of CTL
HW/LF	1
LAME HW/1	2
LAME HW/LF	1
LAME LR	1
LAMEA/4	1
LAMEHW/LR	1
LEG IJU	1
LEG/INJ	1
ULCER/	1

Some are missing quarter/limb affected, some missing disease, some are in the wrong order. None have met this rule.

Health Records Evaluation Form
 DHI-Plus® Users--Health Event Only

Dairy:

Evaluator:

Date:

Disease	Recorded in Computer?	Event(s) Used to Record Disease		Treatment Recorded?	Multiple Events Recorded per Disease Episode?		Apparent Monthly Incidence	Follow Rules of Good Recording?		
					Daily Treatments (List Event Used)	Retreatments (List Event Used)		1. All cases recorded in the computer	2. Each quarter or limb is recorded as a separate event	3. All remarks have same info in same order using same abbreviations
Mastitis								A S N	A S N	A S N
Metritis (uterine infection)								A S N	A S N	A S N
Retained Placenta								A S N	A S N	A S N
Ketosis								A S N	A S N	A S N
Milk Fever								A S N	A S N	A S N
Displaced abomasum								A S N	A S N	A S N
Dystocia								A S N	A S N	A S N
Pneumonia (Calves too? Y/N)								A S N	A S N	A S N
Diarrhea (Calves too? Y/N)								A S N	A S N	A S N
Diseases causing Lameness	Cause not recorded							A S N	A S N	A S N
	Footrot							A S N	A S N	A S N
	Heelwart							A S N	A S N	A S N
	Sole abscess							A S N	A S N	A S N
	Sole ulcer							A S N	A S N	A S N
	Upper limb (hip, stifle)							A S N	A S N	A S N
Injury								A S N	A S N	A S N
Sold								A S N	A S N	A S N
Died								A S N	A S N	A S N

Crossed boxes indicate the column is not applicable for that disease

For more information contact WSU's Veterinary Medicine Extension (509)335-0773 or ghr@vetmed.wsu.edu

Herd Demographics and Withdrawal Times Determination

Evaluator: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Position: _____

Dairy: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Veterinarian: _____

Dairy Mgmt Software: _____

Breed(s): _____

Milking cows: _____

Milk/cow/day _____ lbs (DHI /Meters)

Bulk Tank SCC 12 mon Hi _____ Lo _____

Times a day milked 2x 3x (circle one)

Parlor type/Size: _____

Housing type (% Cows housed by type)

Housing	Milking	Dry	Bedding Type	Ventilation Type
Free Stall	%	%		
Open Lot	%	%		
Other	%	%		
Total	100%	100%		

1. Are treated cows that have a milk withdrawal time housed separate from the milking herd (in a treatment or hospital pen) Y N Don't Know (circle one)
2. How are meat and milk withdrawal **dates** for treated cows determined? Who does it how? (Ex. DC305 calculated, Paul calculates off calendar) _____

3. Who determines when treated cows go back in the tank? Name: _____ Position: _____
 a. Decision is based on: Calculated dates Delvo Snap Other _____ (circle all that apply)

4. Who determines when treated cows can be sold? Name: _____ Position: _____
 a. Decision is based on: Calculated dates Meatsafe Other _____ (circle all that apply)

Clinical Mastitis Management Assessment

Evaluator: _____ Date: _____ Farm: _____

1. How are cases of clinical mastitis identified? (Who, what, when/how often) _____

2. Milk culture of clinical mastitis: ALL SOME NONE (If NONE skip to #3)

a. Cultures are done: On Farm University Vet Clinic Private milk lab Other

Other: _____

b. If SOME, selection criteria? _____

c. Are culture results used to determine treatments? Y N Don't Know (circle one)

Explain: _____

3. Who decides Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____

4. Who gives Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____

5. If 3 and 4 are different how is Tx communicated? _____

6. Are cows that are treated for Mastitis marked? If so, how? _____

a. Are cows that are treated with Dry cow therapy marked? If so, how? _____

7. Can you tell me what treatments are given to cows with clinical mastitis?

(Complete table on next page, THEN ask question # 8 & 9)

8. Is there a written protocol for clinical mastitis treatment? Y N Don't Know (circle one)

If Y-yes continue below

a. Who determined the treatment protocol? Vet Owner Manager Worker (circle all that apply)

b. Are the written protocols what is actually being done today? Y N Don't Know

c. May I get a copy of the written protocol? Y N Don't Know

9. Where is the following information recorded for mastitis? (Circle all that apply)

a. Treatment: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

b. Dose: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

c. Route: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

d. Frequency: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

e. Duration: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

**Clinical MASTITIS Management Assessment
Treatment Protocols**

TX #	Protocol Criteria (Severity, Cultures, Retreatment)	Intramammary Antibiotic					Injectable Antibiotic or Other (Flunixin, Dexamethosone, etc)					
		Drug	# Tubes	Times/d	# Days	Meat/Milk	Drug	Dose	Route	Times/d	# Days	Meat/Milk
M1				1X 2X						1X 2X		
										1X 2X		
M2				1X 2X						1X 2X		
										1X 2X		
M3				1X 2X						1X 2X		
										1X 2X		
M4				1X 2X						1X 2X		
										1X 2X		
M5				1X 2X						1X 2X		
										1X 2X		
M6				1X 2X						1X 2X		
										1X 2X		
M7				1X 2X						1X 2X		
										1X 2X		
M8	DRY COWS			1X 2X						1X 2X		
										1X 2X		

Don't Forget Questions 8 & 9

Guide to using the Clinical Mastitis Management Assessment

1. How are cases of clinical mastitis identified?
 - a. Who identifies cows (milkers, owner, herds person)?
 - b. What criteria are used (abnormal milk and or udder, milk deviation report etc)?
 - c. When are cows identified (during each milking shift, single shift a day, single shift a week)?
2. Milk culture of clinical mastitis: Are ALL, SOME or NONE of cases cultured? This only refers to cows with clinical mastitis, not cows at freshening or those with a high SCC.
 - a. Where are cultures done?
 - b. If only SOME are cultured what criteria are used to determine those that get cultured (Repeat case, didn't respond to first treatment, severity, etc)?
 - c. Are culture results used to determine treatments? For example, Yes, all gram positive cows get treated...
3. Who decides Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____
Who is deciding if a cow should be treated or how they should be treated?
4. Who gives Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____
5. If 3 and 4 are different how is Tx communicated? (Ex. Verbally, written on Treatment sheet...)
6. How are treated cows identified/marked: Legband, Chalk etc. **If they are not specifically identified as treated in some way record NONE.**
7. Can you tell me what treatments are given to cows with clinical mastitis? Using the attached table determine: **Primary focus is on Antibiotics and Anti-inflammatories. However, electing not to treat (Ex. E. coli culture positive) should be recorded as No Treat.**
 - a. **Protocol** criteria – briefly describe how treatment is determined. For example if based on severity: mild, moderate, severe treatments would be described in Rows M1, M2, M3, respectively. Treatments may be based on culture result: E. coli, Strep, Gram positive, No growth etc).
 - i. Write 'Retreatment' to describe what happens if first course of treatment doesn't lead to a cure.
This is most meaningful in herds that treat for a set number of days, but applies to those that switch treatments for the same clinical episode.
 - b. **Drug.** The drug given for this protocol, this could include No Treatment.
 - c. **# tubes.** One is standard (label), however, some have been known to give two tubes in one quarter at a time (ELDU).
 - d. **Times/d** and **# of days** drug is given.
 - e. **Meat/Milk.** What withhold times are currently observed for this treatment.
 - f. Repeat for any antibiotic or other drugs given that have a milk and/or meat withdrawal time.
Specifically ask if cows are given Flunixin (Banamine, Flunixin)

DON'T FORGET TO GO BACK TO THE FIRST PAGE AND ASK Question 8 and 9!!
8. Is there a written protocol for clinical mastitis treatment?
 - a. Circle all those involved in determining the treatment protocol.
 - b. Are the written treatment protocols what is actually being done today?
 - c. **May I get a copy of the written protocol?** This will allow you to compare what is on the protocol to what is described on the Treatment protocols and recording table.
9. **"Recorded where?"** This row is to determine where the information about treatments is kept. You will use this to determine if their treatment records meet FDA requirements. **Comp** = Computer, **Paper** = on paper treatment record, **SOP** = in a written protocol and **TEMP** = temporary place that is not able to be kept for 2 years.

Retained Placenta and Metritis Management Assessment

Evaluator: _____ Date: _____ Farm: _____

1. How are cases of Retained Placenta identified?

2. How are cases of Metritis identified (Temp, Discharge, Cow appearance)?

3. Who decides Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____

4. Who gives Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____

5. If 3 and 4 are different how is Tx communicated? _____

6. Are cows that are treated marked? If so, how? _____

7. Can you tell me what treatments are given to cows with retained placenta and metritis?

(Complete table on next page, THEN ask question # 8-10)

8. Is there a written protocol for metritis treatment? Y N Don't Know (circle one)

If Y-yes continue below

a. Who determined the treatment protocol? Vet Owner Manager Worker (circle all that apply)

b. Are the written protocols what is actually being done today? Y N Don't Know

c. May I get a copy of the written protocol? Y N Don't Know

9. Where is the following information recorded for Retained Placenta? (Circle all that apply)

a. Treatment: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

b. Dose: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

c. Route: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

d. Frequency: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

e. Duration: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

10. Where is the following information recorded for Metritis? (Circle all that apply)

a. Treatment: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

b. Dose: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

c. Route: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

d. Frequency: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

e. Duration: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

**RETAINED PLACENTA and METRITIS Management Assessment
Treatment Protocols**

TX #	Protocol Criteria (Severity, Fever, Discharge, Retreatment)	Injectable Antibiotic or Other (Flunixin, PGF, ECP, etc)						Intrauterine Treatment					
		Drug	Dose	Route	Times/d	# Days	Meat/Milk	Treatment	Dose/Vol.	Route	Times/d	# Days	Meat/Milk
U1					1X 2X						1X 2X		
					1X 2X								
U2					1X 2X						1X 2X		
					1X 2X								
U3					1X 2X						1X 2X		
					1X 2X								
U4					1X 2X						1X 2X		
					1X 2X								
U5					1X 2X						1X 2X		
					1X 2X								
U6					1X 2X						1X 2X		
					1X 2X								
U7					1X 2X						1X 2X		
					1X 2X								
U8					1X 2X						1X 2X		
					1X 2X								

Don't Forget Questions 8-10

Guide to using the Retained Placenta and Metritis Management Assessment

1. How are cases of Retained Placenta identified? It is best to start by clearly defining a retained placenta on that farm and defining what metritis is and when a retained placenta is also considered metritis (uterine infection).
2. How are cases of Metritis identified? The case definition of metritis (at least what gets recorded) is highly variable on farms. How cows are identified with metritis has an impact on the apparent incidence of the disease on a farm. It is common practice to only identify cows as having metritis if they are going to be treated with antibiotics. Consequently, metritis is often underreported on many dairies. On the other hand, if metritis is diagnosed based on elevated rectal temperature alone the apparent incidence may be higher than the true incidence. On the individual dairy this may not be of much consequence, however, it makes it nearly impossible to compare the incidence of uterine infections across dairies. **The goal of this question is to understand how each dairy makes a metritis diagnosis.**
3. Who decides Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____
Who is deciding if a cow should be treated or how they should be treated?
4. Who gives Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____
5. If 3 and 4 are different how is Tx communicated? (Ex. Verbally, written on Treatment sheet...)
6. How are treated cows identified/marked: Legband, Chalk etc. **If they are not specifically identified as treated in some way record NONE.**
7. Can you tell me what treatments are given to cows with metritis? **Primary focus is on Antibiotics and Anti-inflammatories. However, electing not to treat (Ex. Mild cases) should be recorded as No Treat.** Using the attached table determine:
 - a. **Protocol** criteria – briefly describe how treatment is determined. For example if based on severity: mild, moderate, severe treatments would be described in Rows U1, U2, U3, respectively.
 - i. Write ‘Retreatment’ to describe what happens if first course of treatment doesn’t lead to a cure. This is most meaningful in herds that treat for a set number of days, but applies to those that switch treatments for the same clinical episode.
 - b. **Drug.** The drug given for this protocol, this could include No Treatment.
 - c. **Dose.** Number of ml or cc given.
 - d. **Route.** IM, SQ, IV BOE (back of ear) etc.
 - e. **Times/d and # of days** drug is given.
 - f. **Meat/Milk.** What withhold times are currently observed for this treatment.
Specifically ask if cows are given Flunixin (Banamine, Flunixin)
 - g. Same for any intrauterine treatments given.**DON’T FORGET TO GO BACK TO THE FIRST PAGE AND ASK Question 8-10!!**
8. Is there a written protocol for metritis treatment?
 - a. Circle all those involved in determining the treatment protocol.
 - b. Are the written treatment protocols what is actually being done today?
 - c. **May I get a copy of the written protocol?** This will allow you to compare what is on the protocol to what is described on the Treatment protocols and recording table.
9. **“Recorded where?”** This row is to determine where the information about treatments is kept. You will use this to determine if their treatment records meet FDA requirements. **Comp** = Computer, **Paper** = on paper treatment record, **SOP** = in a written protocol and **TEMP= temporary place that is not able to be kept for 2 years.**
 - a. If cows with retained placenta are not given any treatment (drugs) but are recorded then the treatment would be No Treatment and you should circle all locations that that is recorded.

Adult Cow Pneumonia Management Assessment

Evaluator: _____ Date: _____ Farm: _____

1. How are cases of Pneumonia in **ADULT cows** identified (Temp, Breathing hard, Cow appearance, milk production)?

2. Who decides Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____

3. Who gives Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____

4. If 2 and 3 are different how is Tx communicated? _____

5. Are cows that are treated for Pneumonia marked? If so, how? _____

6. Can you tell me what treatments are given to cows with pneumonia?

(Complete table on next page, THEN ask question # 7 & 8)

7. Is there a written protocol for pneumonia treatment? Y N Don't Know (circle one)

If Y=yes continue below

a. Who determined the treatment protocol? Vet Owner Manager Worker (circle all that apply)

b. Are the written protocols what is actually being done today? Y N Don't Know

c. May I get a copy of the written protocol? Y N Don't Know

8. Where is the following information recorded for Pneumonia? (Circle all that apply)

a. Treatment: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

b. Dose: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

c. Route: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

d. Frequency: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

e. Duration: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

**Adult Cow PNEUMONIA Management Assessment
Treatment Protocols**

TX #	Protocol Criteria (Severity, Fever, Retreatment)	Injectable Antibiotic						Other treatments (Flunixin, Dexamethosone, Re-Covr, etc)					
		Drug	Dose	Route	Times/d	# Days	Meat/Milk	Drug	Dose	Route	Times/d	# Days	Meat/Milk
P1					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
P2					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
P3					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
P4					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
P5					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
P6					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
P7					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
P8					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		

Don't Forget Questions 7 & 8

Guide to using the Adult Cow Pneumonia Management Assessment

1. How are cases of Pneumonia identified? The goal of this question is to determine how adult cows with pneumonia are identified and diagnosed. Examples:
 - a. Cows down in milk on the deviation report are examined, those with ‘fever’, off-feed and increased breaths/min are diagnosed with pneumonia.
 - b. Fresh cows with fever, no other problems identified that are ‘breathing hard’.
 - c. Cows off-feed breathing hard.
2. Who decides Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____
Who is deciding if a cow should be treated or how they should be treated?
3. Who gives Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____
4. If 2 and 3 are different how is Tx communicated? (Ex. Verbally, written on Treatment sheet...)
5. How are treated cows identified: Legband, Chalk etc. **If they are not specifically identified as treated in some way record NONE.**
6. Can you tell me what treatments are given to cows with Pneumonia?
Primary focus is on Antibiotics and Anti-inflammatories.
However, electing not to treat (Ex. Mild cases) should be recorded as No Treat.
Using the attached table determine:
 - a. **Protocol** criteria – briefly describe how treatment is determined. For example if based on severity: mild, moderate, severe treatments would be described in Rows P1, P2, P3, respectively.
 - i. Write ‘Retreatment’ to describe what happens if first course of treatment doesn’t lead to a cure. This is most meaningful in herds that treat for a set number of days, but applies to those that switch treatments for the same clinical episode.
 - b. **Drug.** The drug given for this protocol, this could include No Treatment.
 - c. **Dose.** Number of ml or cc given.
 - d. **Times/d and # of days** drug is given.
 - e. **Meat/Milk.** What withhold times are currently observed for this treatment.
 - f. Same for any other treatments given.
Specifically ask if cows are given Flunixin (Banamine, Flunixin)
DON’T FORGET TO GO BACK TO THE FIRST PAGE AND ASK Question 7 & 8!!
7. Is there a written protocol for pneumonia treatment?
 - a. Circle all those involved in determining the treatment protocol.
 - b. Are the written treatment protocols what is actually being done today?
 - c. **May I get a copy of the written protocol?** This will allow you to compare what is on the protocol to what is described on the Treatment protocols and recording table.
8. **“Recorded where?”** This row is to determine where the information about treatments is kept. You will use this to determine if their treatment records meet FDA requirements. **Comp** = Computer, **Paper** = on paper treatment record, **SOP** = in a written protocol and **TEMP= temporary place that is not able to be kept for 2 years.**

Lameness Management Assessment

Evaluator: _____ Date: _____ Farm: _____

1. How often are cow's hooves trimmed? _____

2. Who does routine hoof trimming? Farm personnel / Professional Trimmer

3. Who does lame cow hoof trimming? Farm personnel / Professional Trimmer

4. How are cases of Lameness identified? (Who, what when/how often) _____

5. Who diagnoses **diseases** causing lameness? _____

6. Who decides Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____

7. Who gives Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____

8. If 6 and 7 are different how is Tx communicated? _____

9. Are cows that are treated for Lameness marked? If so, how? _____

10. Can you tell me what treatments are given to cows with lameness?

(Complete table on next page, THEN ask question # 11 & 12)

11. Is there a written protocol for Lameness treatment? Y N Don't Know (circle one)

If Y-yes continue below

a. Who determined the treatment protocol? Vet Owner Manager Worker (circle all that apply)

b. Are the written protocols what is actually being done today? Y N Don't Know

c. May I get a copy of the written protocol? Y N Don't Know

12. Where is the following information recorded for Lameness? (Circle all that apply)

a. Treatment: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

b. Dose: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

c. Route: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

d. Frequency: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

e. Duration: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

**LAMENESS Management Assessment
Treatment Protocols**

TX #	Protocol Criteria (Disease, Severity)	Injectable Antibiotic						Other (Flunixin, Dexamethasone, etc) or Topical Treatment (Oxytet, Wrap Block)					
		Drug	Dose	Route	Times/d	# Days	Meat/Milk	Drug/Treatment	Dose	Route	Times/d	# Days	Meat/Milk
L1					1X						2X		
L2					1X						2X		
L3					1X						2X		
L4					1X						2X		
L5					1X						2X		
L6					1X						2X		
L7					1X						2X		
L8					1X						2X		

Don't Forget Questions 11 & 12

Guide to using the Lameness Management Assessment

1. How often are cow's hooves trimmed? As needed, at fresh, at dry off, at x DIM?
2. Who does routine hoof trimming? Farm personnel / Professional Trimmer
3. Who does lame cow hoof trimming? Farm personnel / Professional Trimmer
4. How are cases of Lameness identified?
 - a. Who identifies cows (Pushers, Herdsman, Owner)?
 - b. What criteria (Observed lame, routine locomotion score)?
 - c. When are cows identified (All the time when someone sees a lame cow, when pushed up to milk, certain time each week walking the pen)?
5. Who diagnoses **diseases** causing lameness? Once a cow is identified as lame, who evaluates the cow and makes a disease diagnosis (Ex. Footrot, heel warts, sole abscess). Hoof trimmer, herdsman etc.
6. Who decides Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____
Who is deciding if a cow should be treated or how they should be treated?
7. Who gives Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____
8. If 6 and 7 are different how is Tx communicated? (Ex. Verbally, written on Treatment sheet...)
9. How are treated cows identified: Legband, Chalk etc. **If they are not specifically identified as treated in some way record NONE.**
10. Can you tell me what treatments are given to cows that are lame? Using the attached table determine:
Primary focus is on Antibiotics and Anti-inflammatories.
However, electing not to treat (Ex. chronic cases) should be recorded as No Treat.
 - a. **Protocol** criteria – briefly describe how treatment is determined. For example if based on disease: footrot, heel warts and sole abscess would be described in Rows L1, L2, L3, respectively.
 - i. Write 'Retreatment' to describe what happens if first course of treatment doesn't lead to a cure.
This is most meaningful in herds that treat for a set number of days, but applies to those that switch treatments for the same clinical episode.
 - b. **Drug.** The drug given for this protocol, this could include No Treatment.
 - c. **Dose.** Number of ml or cc given.
 - d. **Route.** IM, SQ, IV BOE (back of ear) etc.
 - e. **Times/d and # of days** drug is given.
 - f. Repeat for any antibiotic or other drugs given that have a milk and/or meat withdrawal time.
Specifically ask if cows are given Flunixin (Banamine, Flunixin)**DON'T FORGET TO GO BACK TO THE FIRST PAGE AND ASK Question 11 & 12!!**
11. Is there a written protocol for lame disease treatments?
 - a. Circle all those involved in determining the treatment protocol.
 - b. Are the written treatment protocols what is actually being done today?
 - c. **May I get a copy of the written protocol?** This will allow you to compare what is on the protocol to what is described on the Treatment protocols and recording table.
12. **"Recorded where?"** This row is to determine where the information about treatments is kept. You will use this to determine if their treatment records meet FDA requirements. **Comp** = Computer, **Paper** = on paper treatment record, **SOP** = in a written protocol and **TEMP** = temporary place that is not able to be kept for 2 years.

Evaluator: _____ Date: _____ Farm: _____

1. How are cases of this disease/condition identified?

2. Who decides Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____

3. Who gives Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____

4. If 2 and 3 are different how is Tx communicated? _____

5. Are cows that are treated for this disease/condition marked? If so, how? _____

6. Can you tell me what treatments are given to cows with this disease?

(Complete table on next page, THEN ask question # 7 & 8)

7. Is there a written protocol for the treatment of this disease/condition? Y N Don't Know (circle one)

If Y-yes continue below

a. Who determined the treatment protocol? Vet Owner Manager Worker (circle all that apply)

b. Are the written protocols what is actually being done today? Y N Don't Know

c. May I get a copy of the written protocol? Y N Don't Know

8. Where is the following information recorded? (Circle all that apply)

a. Treatment: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

b. Dose: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

c. Route: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

d. Frequency: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

e. Duration: COMP PAPER SOP TEMP

Management Assessment
Treatment Protocols

TX #	Protocol Criteria (Severity, Fever, Retreatment)	Injectable Antibiotic						Other treatments (Flunixin, Dexamethosone, Re-Covr, etc)					
		Drug	Dose	Route	Times/d	# Days	Meat/Milk	Drug	Dose	Route	Times/d	# Days	Meat/Milk
1					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
2					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
3					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
4					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
5					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
6					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
7					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		
8					1X 2X						1X 2X		
											1X 2X		

Don't Forget Questions 7 & 8

Guide to using the Management Assessment

1. How are cases of this disease/condition identified? The goal of this question is to clearly determine how these animals are identified and diagnosed.
2. Who decides Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____
Who is deciding if a cow should be treated or how they should be treated?
3. Who gives Tx: Name: _____ Position: _____
4. If 2 and 3 are different how is Tx communicated? (Ex. Verbally, written on Treatment sheet...)
5. How are treated cows identified: Legband, Chalk etc. **If they are not specifically identified as treated in some way record NONE.**
6. Can you tell me what treatments are given to cows with this disease/condition?
Primary focus is on Antibiotics and Anti-inflammatories.
However, electing not to treat (Ex. Mild cases) should be recorded as No Treat.

Using the attached table determine:

- a. **Protocol** criteria – briefly describe how treatment is determined. For example if based on severity: mild, moderate, severe treatments would be described in Rows 1, 2, 3, respectively.
 - i. Write 'Retreatment' to describe what happens if first course of treatment doesn't lead to a cure.
This is most meaningful in herds that treat for a set number of days, but applies to those that switch treatments for the same clinical episode.
 - b. **Drug.** The drug given for this protocol, this could include No Treatment.
 - c. **Dose.** Number of ml or cc given.
 - d. **Times/d and # of days** drug is given.
 - e. **Meat/Milk.** What withhold times are currently observed for this treatment.
 - f. Same for any other treatments given.
Specifically ask if cows are given Flunixin (Banamine, Flunixin)
DON'T FORGET TO GO BACK TO THE FIRST PAGE AND ASK Question 7 & 8!!
7. Is there a written protocol for the treatment of this disease/condition?
 - a. Circle all those involved in determining the treatment protocol.
 - b. Are the written treatment protocols what is actually being done today?
 - c. **May I get a copy of the written protocol?** This will allow you to compare what is on the protocol to what is described on the Treatment protocols and recording table.
 8. **"Recorded where?"** This row is to determine where the information about treatments is kept. You will use this to determine if their treatment records meet FDA requirements. **Comp** = Computer, **Paper** = on paper treatment record, **SOP** = in a written protocol and **TEMP**= temporary place that is not able to be kept for 2 years.

DRUG LIST

Evaluator: _____ Date: _____ Farm: _____

DRUG	VET LABEL		VET LABEL INDICATIONS	VET LABEL DRUG WITHHOLDS		IDENTIFIED USE	LABEL USE	JUSTIFICATION
	Y	N		MILK	MEAT			
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	

DRUG LIST

Evaluator: _____ Date: _____ Farm: _____

DRUG	VET LABEL		VET LABEL INDICATIONS	VET LABEL DRUG WITHHOLDS		IDENTIFIED USE	LABEL USE	JUSTIFICATION
	Y	N		MILK	MEAT			
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	

DRUG LIST

Evaluator: _____ Date: _____ Farm: _____

DRUG	VET LABEL		VET LABEL INDICATIONS	VET LABEL DRUG WITHHOLDS		IDENTIFIED USE	LABEL USE	JUSTIFICATION
	Y	N		MILK	MEAT			
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	
			Disease Dose Route Duration & Freq Age restrictions			MAST METR LAME PNEU Other_____	OK ELDU ILLEGAL	

Guide to the DRUG LIST

Purpose:

Obtain a complete list of all the drugs on the dairy, record if the drug has a vet label on it and what that vet label indicates. For the drugs discussed in the interview with the producer, record the identified use and determine if the current use of that drug is OK, ELDU or Illegal based on the label indications. This list will be presented to the veterinarian.

Fill in the white section of the form while on the dairy; grey section can be filled in later.

WHITE SECTION

Drug:

List all drugs found on the dairy, even if the drug was not discussed in the interview.

Vet Label:

Look on the drug bottle or box of intramammary tubes and indicate if there is a vet label.

Vet Label Indications:

If there is a vet label then record what the vet label indicates for that drug, be sure to include diseases or conditions to be treated, dose, duration, route of administration and any age restrictions.

Vet Label Drug Withholds:

If there is a vet label then record the listed milk and meat withholds.

GREY SECTION

Identified Use:

Based on the interview, circle all diseases that this drug is used to treat. If the drug was not discussed in the interview then leave blank.

Label Use:

Using the Compendium of Veterinary Products look up the labeled use for each drug and circle if the current use for the drug is OK, ELDU or Illegal (Be sure to pay close attention to indication of use, dosage, duration and frequency of therapy, and route of administration).

Justification:

If you circle ELDU or Illegal, record your justification for circling that. (Ex. Penicillin is given at 3 times the dose that is on the bottle label, no vet label on bottle)

Any drugs that require justification should be discussed with the veterinarian.

Drug Residue Avoidance Assessment

Answering NO to any of the below questions indicates the need for further evaluation.

#	Question	YES	NO	Comment
1	Are treatment records kept?			
	Paper Treatment Records			
	Computer Treatment Records			
2	Does the dairy have written treatment protocols?			
	Mastitis			
	Metritis			
	Lameness			
	Pneumonia			
3	If present, are the written treatment protocols and the treatment protocols discussed in the interview the same?			
4	Only drugs approved for lactating cattle are used in protocols for lactating cows?			
5	All drugs are used for the label indications or vet label indications?			
6	Dosages are administered according to label directions?			
7	Approved routes of administration are used?			
8	Are drugs that need to be re-constituted done so properly?			
9	Approved treatment intervals and duration are used?			
10	Appropriate amount of drugs given per injection site?			
11	Treated cows are marked appropriately?			
12	Records are maintained in sufficient fashion to track the milk and meat withdrawal?			
13	Appropriate meat and milk withhold times followed on farm?			
14	Is dry cow therapy recorded?			
15	Prescription products are labeled appropriately?			
16	Do the treatment/medical records include the following information? ^{1,2}			
	Animal ID			
	Treatment date			
	Drug(s)/medicated feed used			
	Dosage(s) given			
	Route of administration			
	Withdrawal time for meat and milk (even if it is 0)			
	Individual who administered drug			
Date animal can be slaughtered and/or milk can be used				
Reason for treatment (If due to illness, was the ailment being treated specified?)				
17	Do treatment records have the potential to be maintained for a minimum of 2 years? ^{1,3}			
18	Drugs used in an extra label fashion are labeled accordingly by the prescribing vet?			
19	If a veterinarian's label is present on the drug, does it specify the following: ^{2,3}			
	Indication for use			
	Dosage			
	Duration of therapy			
	Expiration date			
	Name and address of practitioner			
	Contraindications			
	Route of administration			
Withdrawal period				
	Active ingredients			

1: Drug Residue Avoidance Control Measures, pg 156 of 2009 PMO Appendix C: Dairy Farm Construction Standards and Milk Production

2: Attachment C 7371.006 of *Illegal Residues in Meat, Poultry, Seafood, and Other Animal Derived Foods*

3. Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act (AMDUCA) Extralabel Drug Usage Requirements