



Health data recording in Finland

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History of health data recording in Finland

The need to have bulls tested for health traits was recognised in the 1970's

Health data recording started in 1982, after Norway, before Sweden and Denmark



- **Voluntary system**
 - ➔ 89 % of herds sent in data during 2011
 - ➔ Total treatments equal to 55 % of cow number
- **Farmer owned**
 - ➔ Faba, NAV & Viking Genetics authorised to use it for breeding purposes



Health data in the advisory database

- **Cow ID**
- **Treatment date**
- **Treatment code**
 - ➔ 195 different codes for diagnoses and/or treatments
- **Vet ID**

- **Preventive measures**
- **Hoof treatment**
- **Self-medication**



Health data in the Naseva database

Naseva is a voluntary food safety register operated by the Finnish Association for Animal Disease Prevention

Established 2006

Nationally agreed food safety conditions

- Cow ID
- Treatment date
- Diagnosis
- Medication
- Withdrawal period
- Vet ID



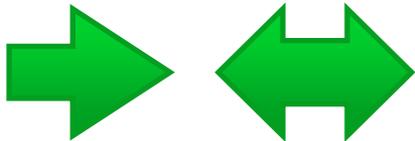
How is the data collected?

1.

The farmer summons the vet when he/she sees fit.

The farmer has the cow health cards ready for the vet.

The farmer may send the data to the advisory & Naseva databases.

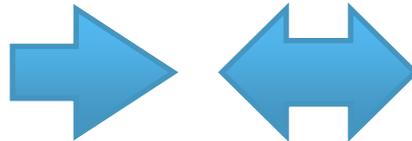


2.

The vet treats the animal.

The vet writes down treatment data on the cow health card.

The vet may send the data to the Naseva database.



3.

AI technicians collect data from cow health cards

AI technicians send the data to the advisory database after the day's work



Data flow between the databases

All treatment data from Naseva is also transferred and converted to the advisory database

- **Good points:**

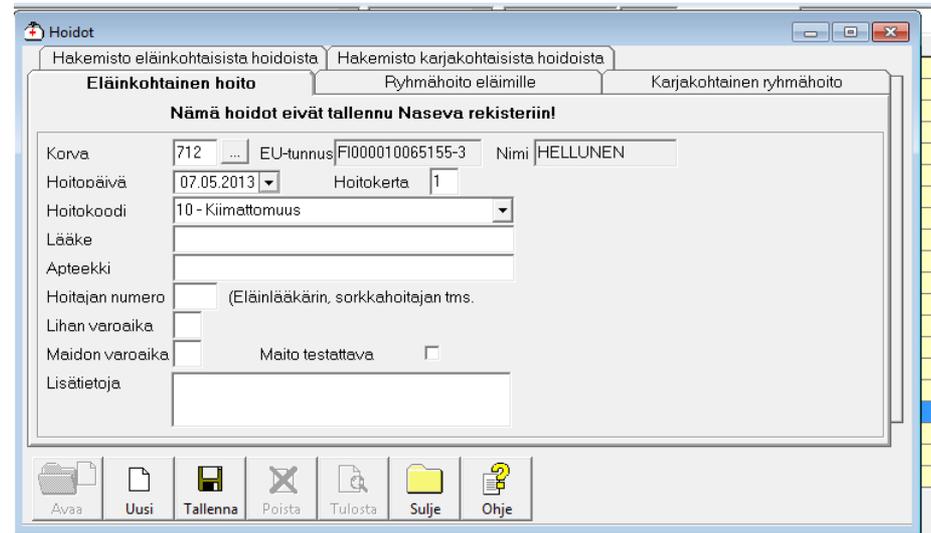
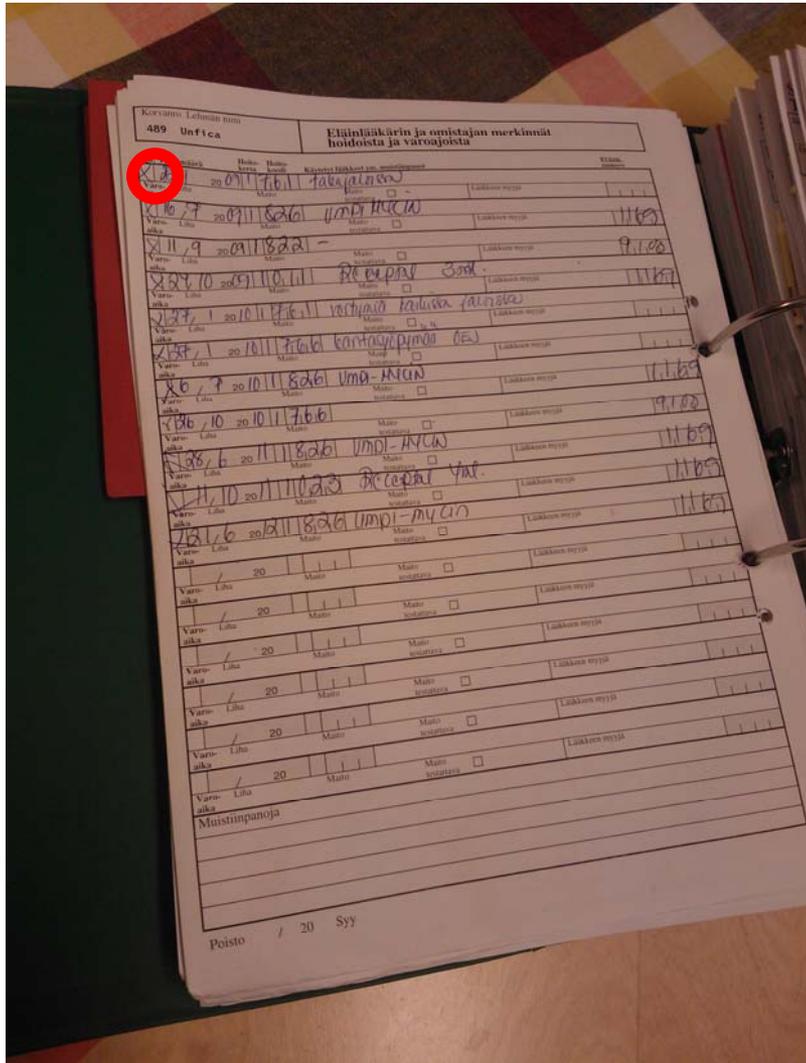
- ➔ Once entered the data can be used anywhere
- ➔ Medication bookkeeping and breeding & management purposes combined

- **Problems:**

- ➔ Vets reluctant to enter data to Naseva
- ➔ Farmers reluctant to enter data to Naseva
- ➔ Naseva is almost solely used for cows right before slaughter
- ➔ Some slaughtereries accept data on paper



Data recording options



The farmer can have treatments reported:

- By AI technician from the cow card
- By himself through Ammu programme

Efficiency of data capture

In a voluntary system, efficiency of data capture is never perfect

Still, 83 % of all treatments are captured (Virtala 2012)

- **Failure by veterinarian**

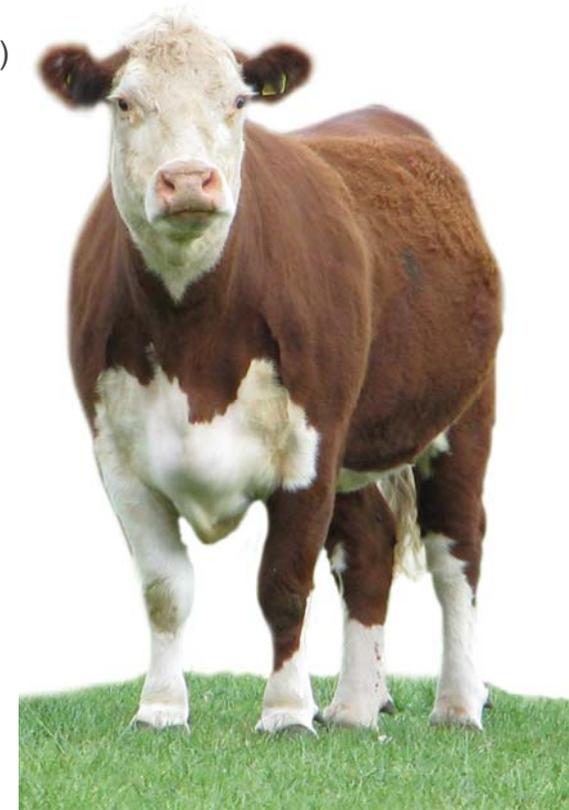
- ➔ Some farmers do not show cow cards to the vet
- ➔ Some veterinarians reluctant to mark the cow cards (more in the past)

- **Failure by AI technician**

- ➔ Culled cows
- ➔ Cows that are not being inseminated
- ➔ Some technicians reluctant to record data

- **Delay**

- ➔ Median 26 days, 95 % fractile 163 days (Virtala 2012)



Data collection methods vs. delay

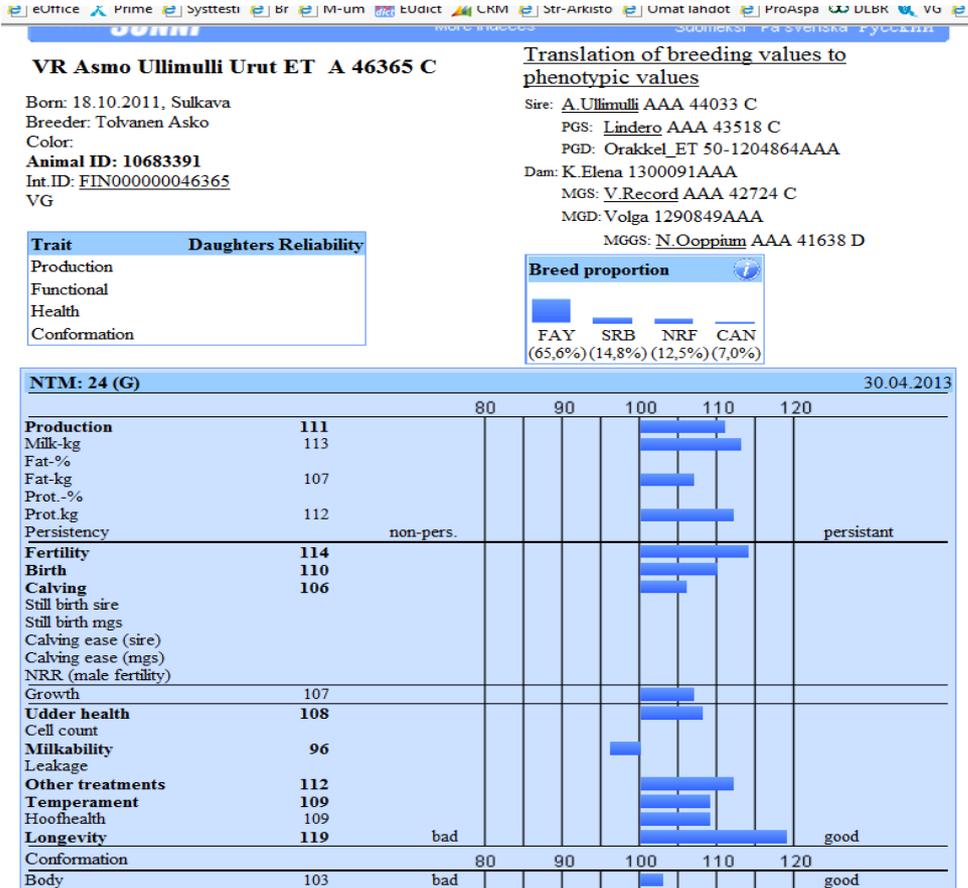
Method	Treatments	%	Avg delay days
Veterinarian	37,724	12.6	38
Farmer /Naseva	54,075	18.1	64
Farmer/ Ammu	16,682	5.6	55
Advisor/ Ammu	13,839	4.6	98
Hoof trimmer/ sheet	2,391	0.8	232
Hoof trimmer	50,023	16.7	2
AI technician	124,066	41.5	84

Recognised problems

- Complexity
- Many parties involved
- Leads to:
 - ➔ Data loss
 - ➔ Errors
 - ➔ Delays
- Development of veterinary software to comply with the registers



Data use for breeding purposes

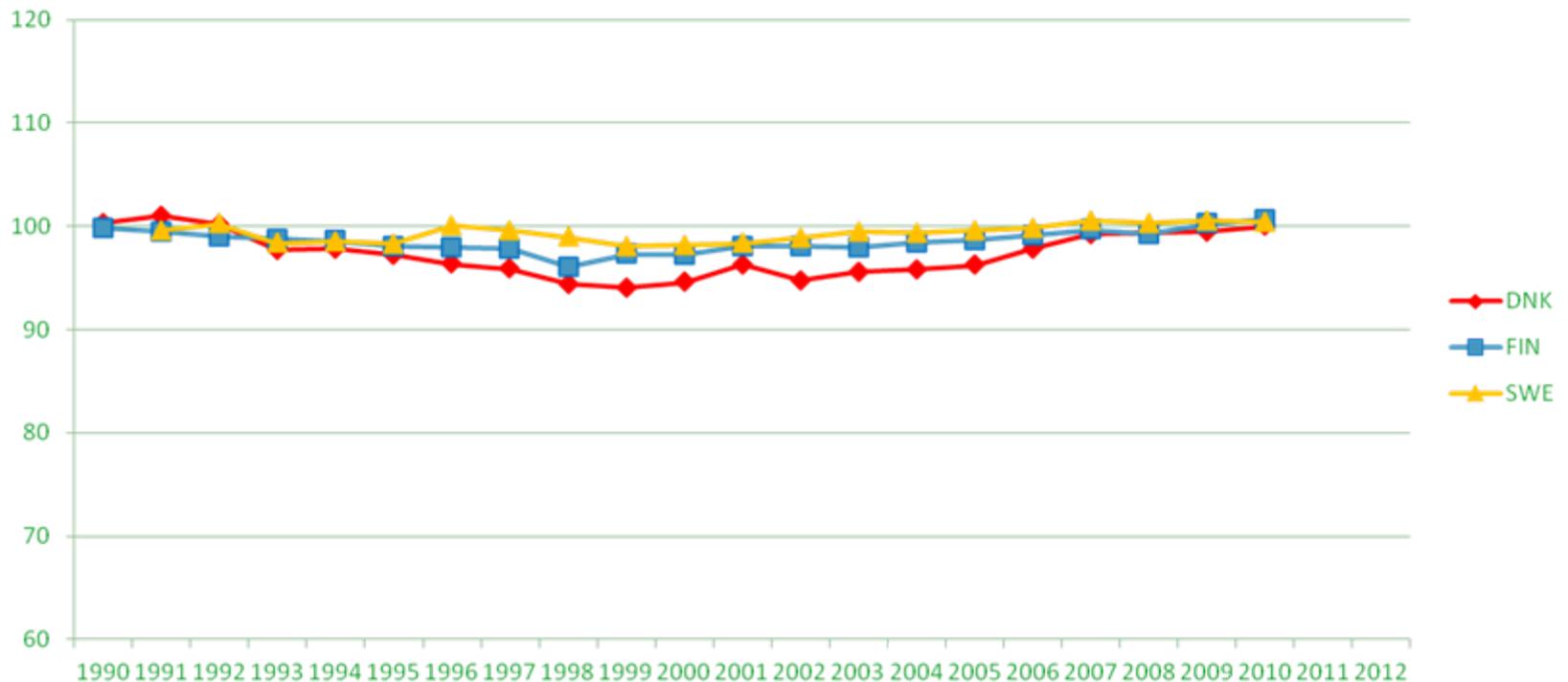


- Breeding indeces
 - ➔ udder health
 - ➔ hoof health
 - ➔ other treatments



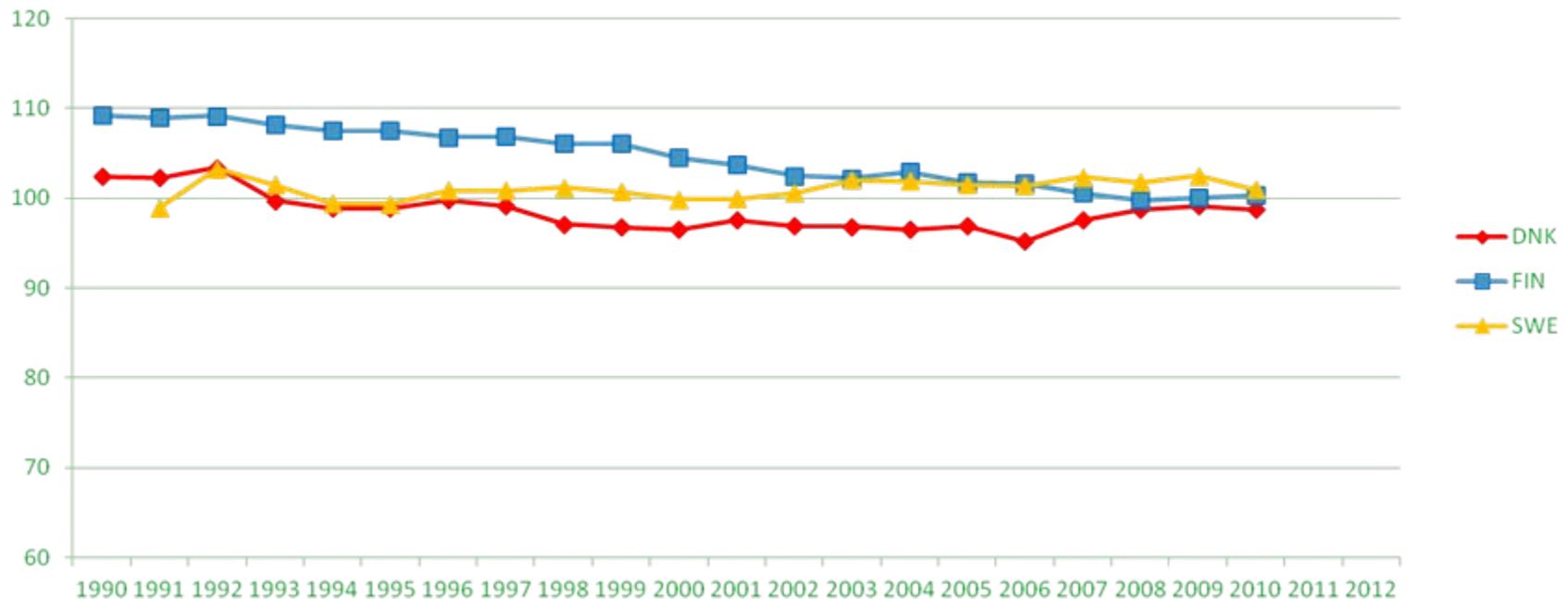
Data use for breeding purposes, II

Genetic trend in mastitis treatments, Red cows



Data use for breeding purposes, III

Genetic trend in treatment of other diseases, Red cows



Reporting back to farmers

Agria

MILKARVIS Pvm 07.05.2013

3758 5

0M-kg

HEDELMÄLLISYYS JA POIKIMISTIEDOT

	Tila	Alue	Tila	Alue
10675 Poikimaväli keskimäärin, pv	390	413	Poikimisia yhteensä	75
Lepokausi, pv	107	98	Vasikoita syntyi	82
10866 Siemennyskausi, pv	31	31	Lehmävasikota	45
7683 Vasikkakuolleisuus,%	4,9	8,2	Sonnisvasikota	36
10530 Epämuodostumia,%	0,1	Siemennyskausi/poikiminen	1,93	85
8863 Monisikiöitä,%	9,3	2,5	Siemennyskausi, pv	54

POISTON SYYT, kpl ja %

	Tila	Alue		Tila	Alue
0607 Tapaturma	3	4,3	0,9		
1872 Utaretlehdus	5	7,2	5,0		
Vedirivika	1	1,4	1,5		
0565 Hedelmällisyyshäiriö	1	4,3	6,0		
Poikimavaikeus	1	1,4	0,3		
Poikimahalaus	1	1,4	0,6		
0207 Ruoansulatuskanavan sairaus	1	1,4	0,6		
Jalkarakenne	4	5,7	1,3		
Jalkasairaus			2,0		
Muu sairaus					
Huono	1	1,4	1,7		
Vanha			0,4		
Utare rakenne	3	4,3	2,7		
Lypsettävyys			0,8		
Luonne			0,4		
Muu syy	3	4,3	4,3		
Kadonneet					
Poistoja yhteensä	25	35,9	30,9		
Poistettujen keski-ikä		4,8	5,0		

SAIRAUKSIEN HOIDOT

	kpl	Tila	Alue	Hoido-%
Hedelmällisyys hoito	24	34	27,2	
Poikimahalaus	4	6	4,8	
Asetonitauti			0,9	
Ruokinn. häiriöt	2	3	2,2	
Utare sairaudet	13	19	19,0	
Ei lääk. hoidot yht.	47	67	64,2	
Hoidot yhteensä	56	80	74,2	

MELJERIMAIIDON SOLUPITOISUUS

	Kausi	Solut	Kausi	Solut
	2012.01	162	2012.07	14
	2012.02	153	2012.08	15
	2012.03	152	2012.09	12
	2012.04	144	2012.10	11
	2012.05	146	2012.11	11
	2012.06	152	2012.12	

- Paper report once per year
- Treatments grouped into:
 - ➔ Fertility issues
 - ➔ Milk fever
 - ➔ Ketosis
 - ➔ Nutritional disorders
 - ➔ Udder diseases



Health data in advisory internet services



Dairy Benchmarks, health

Printing date 7.5.2013

Herd Id:

Data for year 2012

If there are less than 40 herds, the results are not shown. Figures marked with an asterisk (*) have had their calculation principles altered since 2008 and figures marked with two asterisks (**) since 2010. For a more detailed description please see Help -> Features.



Results

Breed	Fertility treatment	Milk Fever	Ketosis	Nutr. Disorder	Udder diseases	Hoof diseases	All treatments
Ayrshire	17.8	3.2	0.9	1.7	16.2	1.2	50.8
Holstein	20.4	4.6	1.7	2.3	20.9	1.7	63.0
Finncattle	13.7	4.1	2.3	1.7	16.3	1.1	47.8
Total	18.7	3.7	1.2	2.0	17.9	1.4	

- Results from 2011
- Percent of cows treated for each disease group



Conclusion

- Voluntary registration of treatments
- Since 1982
- Vet -> AI technician -> Database
- Breeding values
- Farm reports
- Management services
- Cooperation with the production chain information system
- Registration by hoof trimmers
- Future: registration by vets?

