



The Use of Health Data

- Perspective of a Ministry

Aarhus, May 30, 2013

Maximilian Putz



Characteristics of Agriculture in Bavaria

12.7 m	Population, 70,000 km², Ø 180 P./km²
93,700	Farms with Ø 32 ha, 78 % of them keep farm animals
56,000 of which 40,000	Cattle farmers with 3.3 m head of cattle Dairy farmers with 1.2 m dairy cows
7,100	Pig farmers with 3.5 m pigs
26,000	Poultry farmers with 3.9 m laying hens
1,100	Poultry farmers with 5.2 m broilers

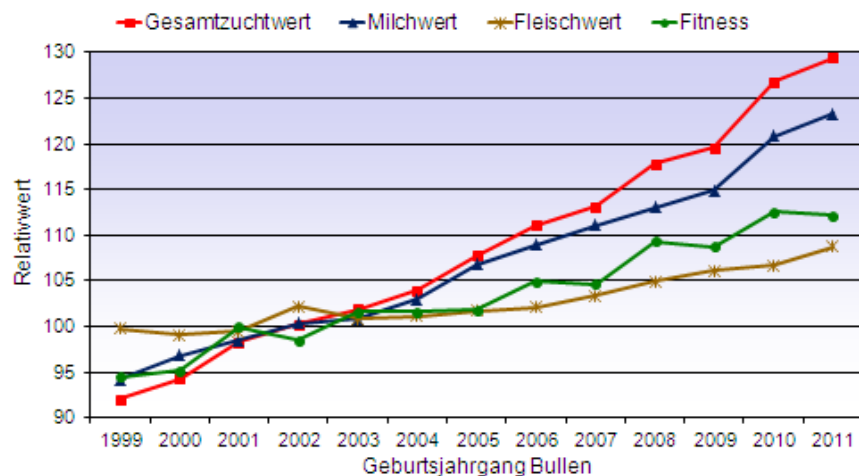


Milk yield and disease indicators (LKV Bayern)

	1982	1992	2002	2012
Herd size (dairy cows)	20.6	24.0	29.7	39.8
Milk yield, kg	4,906	5,437	6,424	7,349
Somatic cell count, n/ml	204,000	197,000	197,000	191,000
Culling age, years	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5
Culling percentage, %	29.9	26.6	28.1	25.2
of which:				
- udder disease, %	6.7	11.1	13.0	16.3
- claw disease, %	5.8	10.2	9.5	9.7
- metabolic disease, %	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.5



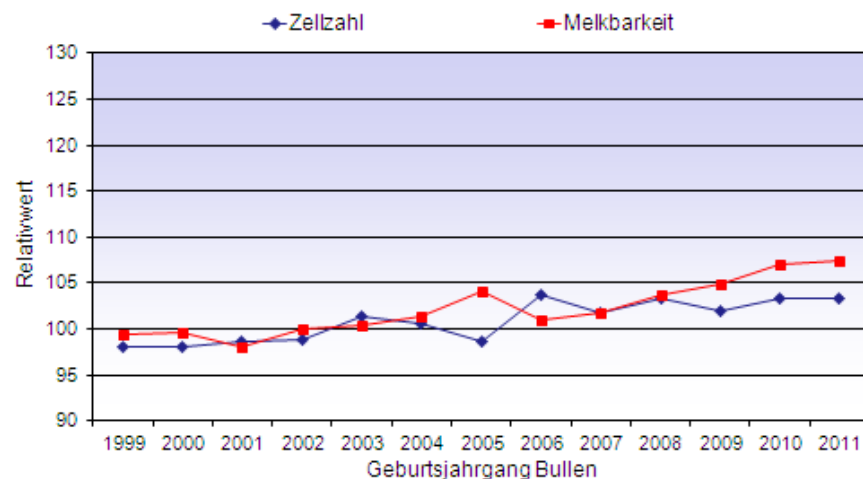
Genetische Trends für Fleckvieh in Bayern



Reiner Emmerling, Zuchtwertschätzung, ITZ-3a

1

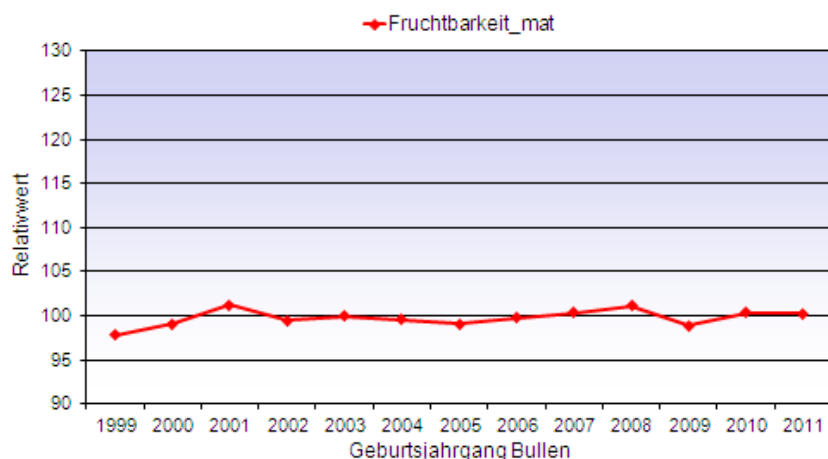
Genetische Trends für Fleckvieh in Bayern



Reiner Emmerling, Zuchtwertschätzung, ITZ-3a

2

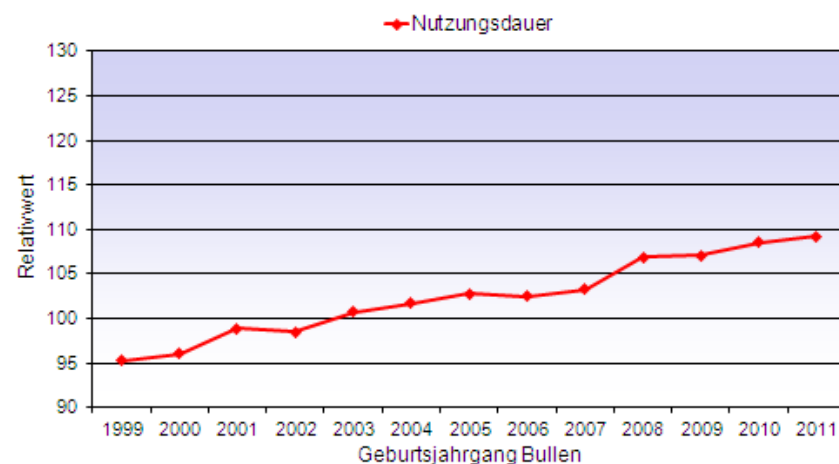
Genetische Trends für Fleckvieh in Bayern



Reiner Emmerling, Zuchtwertschätzung, ITZ-3a

3

Genetische Trends für Fleckvieh in Bayern



Reiner Emmerling, Zuchtwertschätzung, ITZ-3a

4



Costs for veterinarians and medication (Milchreport Bayern)

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011
Number of farms	185	499	515	290	279
Herd size	50	54	58	65	68
Milk yield (kg ECM/cow)	7,560	7,413	7,529	7,723	7,974
Somatic cell count (x 1,000)	176	175	178	180	178
Losses of calves (%)	11.8	11.7	10.5	10.4	11.5
Losses of cows (%)	2.2	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.0
Costs for veterinarians and medication (€/cow/year)	97	99	101	107	111



New Challenges

Consumers reject „intensive animal husbandry“

- number of animals per farm
- livestock density
- use of medication, esp. antibiotics

Consumers and NGOs demand improvement of animal health due to ethical responsibility (avoidance of animals' suffering and pain)

Farmers ask for healthier animals

Preference in personal breeding objective:

1. fertility
2. udder health
3. productive life span



PROGESUND

Start of project 2010

Financed with state subsidies: 764,000 euros

Acquisition of disease diagnoses since Nov 2012

Objectives:

Improving animal health in Bavarian cattle population

Establishing better herd management tools

Supporting veterinarian services

Breeding values for health traits



Rindermonitoring in Bayern.
Effizient vorsorgen. Gut betreuen.



Qualifood

Information platform, initiated 2008, developed by Fleischprüfing Bayern, 246,000 euros state subsidies

Farmers, suppliers, slaughterhouses and other stakeholders can view and retrieve their data regarding slaughters and veterinary findings.

Module „slaughter data“: weight, classification

Data upload immediately after slaughter and provided for evaluations

Download for acquisition in inventory control or other IT-systems

Module „veterinary data“: diagnostic data, veterinary findings

Data upload immediately after slaughter and provided for evaluations, e.g. conspicuous lung examination findings → climate of the stable

Quite actively used in the pork sector



Collecting and utilising health data contributes to:

Identification of health problems / benchmarking

Preventive measures = less medication

Healthier animals = healthier foodstuffs

It is worthwhile to utilise all data sources

- milk recording data
- claw trimming data
- veterinary diagnostic data
- slaughterhouse data
- livestock farming data due to increasing automation

