

Lameness scoring: improving consistency, accuracy and managing expectations

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THE GLOBAL STANDARD
FOR LIVESTOCK DATA



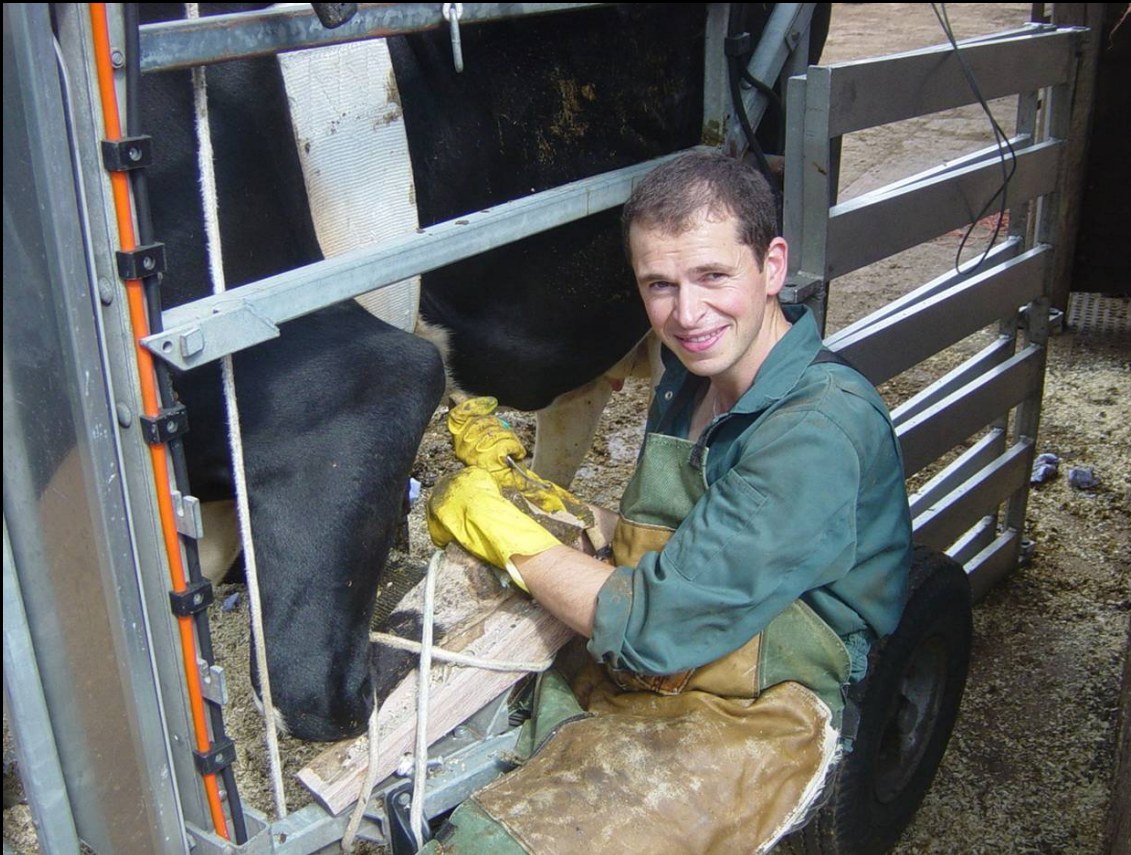
Topics

- Lameness scoring creates a valuable metric
- Standardisation can't be self-taught
- Most classic lesions are advanced, end-stage disease.
- Expectations need managing



Early detection, prompt effective treatment reduced prevalence of severe lameness

Bell et al 2009 (vet journal)



Bell and Main 2011 (Livestock)

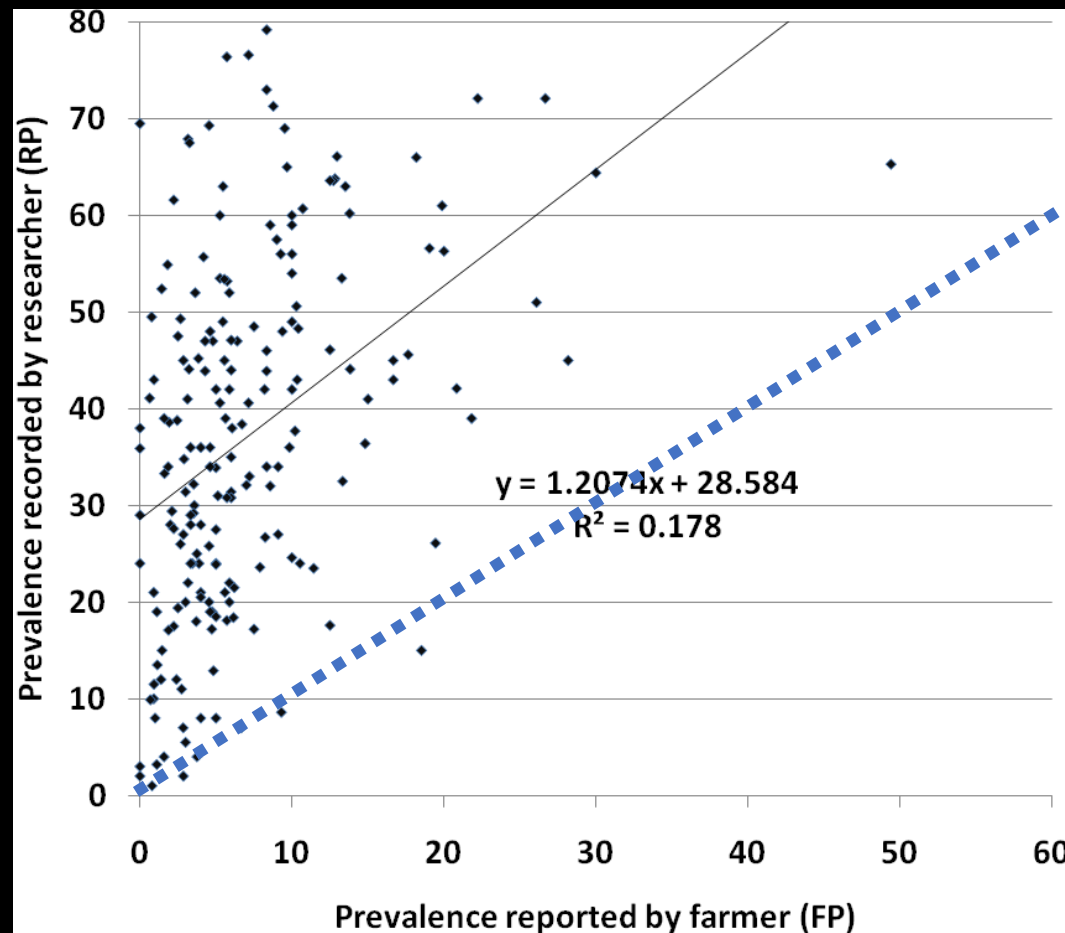
Groenevelt et al 2015 (Vet Journal)

No room for guesswork

- Benchmarks – prevalence/severity
- Trends (monthly)
- Screening (1-2 weeks)
- Treatment success (5wk)

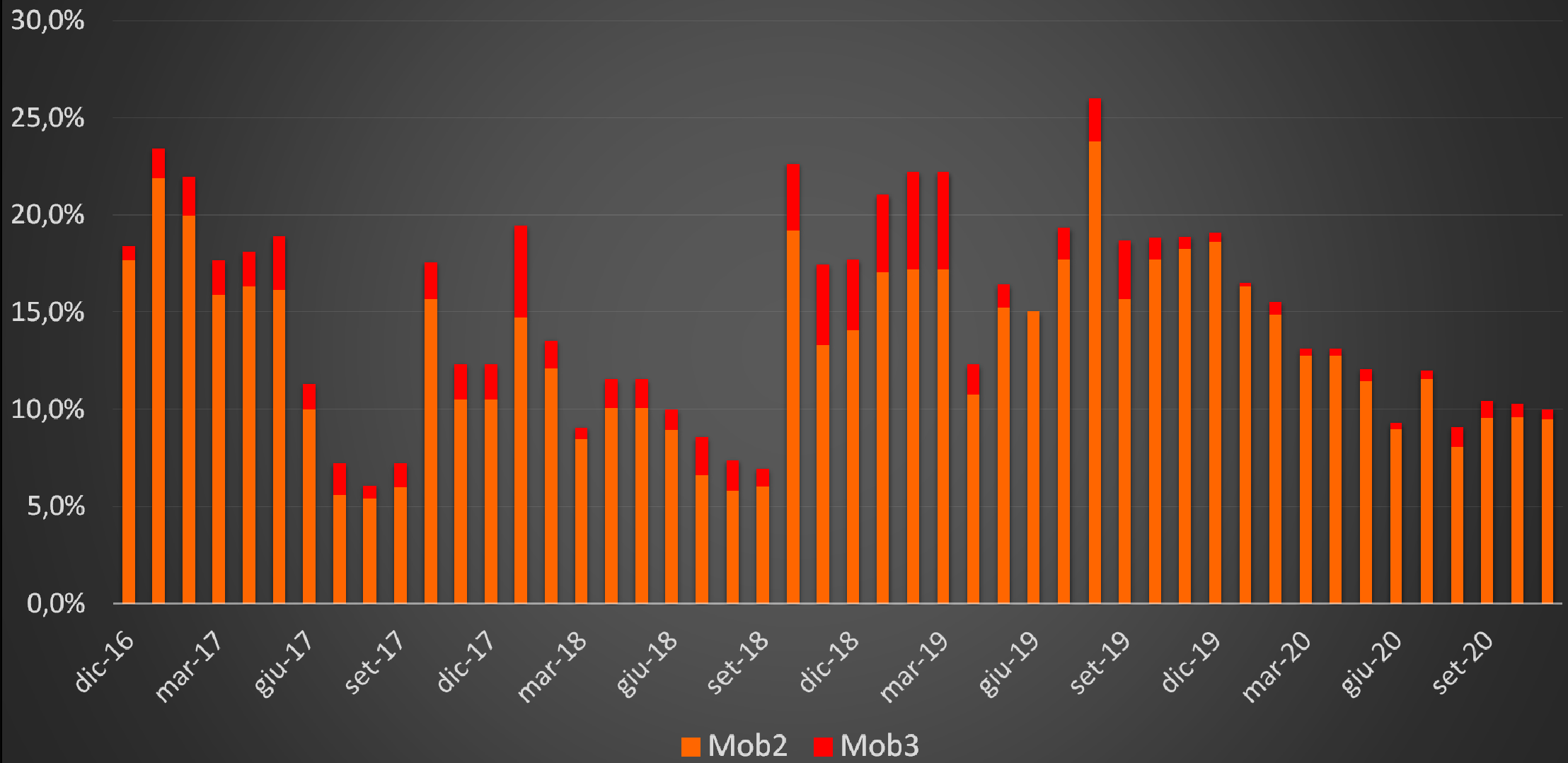


Discrepancy between perceived lameness levels (and has potential to upset)



Leach et al 2012

Lameness scores

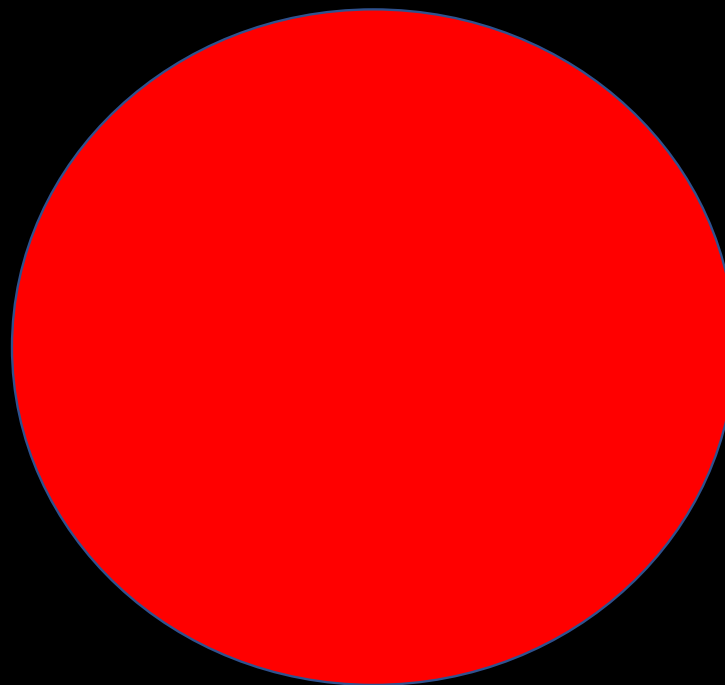
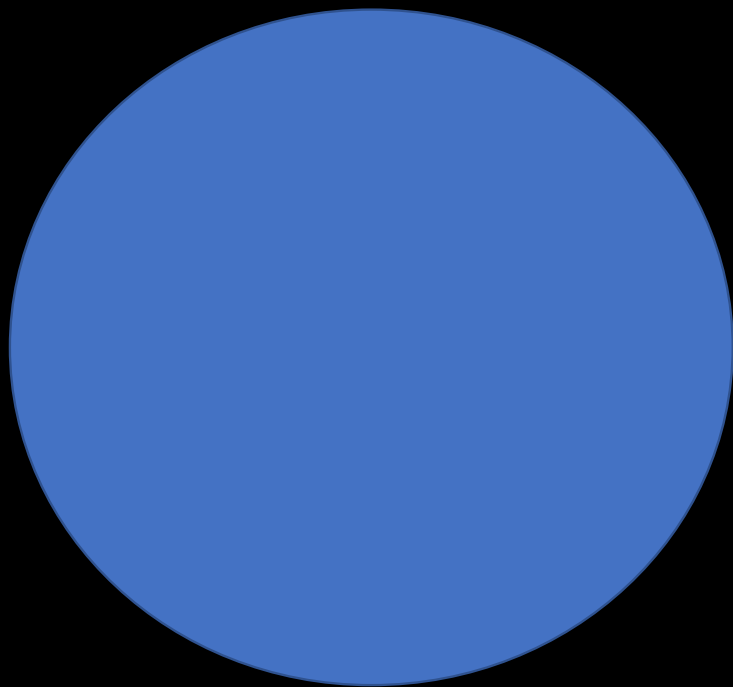


Polling question: Is she lame?



Thank you
Sara Pedersen

Standardisation essential



Some behaviours are more predictive

Table 3 Chi² analysis of the distribution of posture scores, within each behaviour category, associated with mild, moderate or severe foot lesions.

Posture	Lesion	Posture score					Chi ² value	P value
	Severity	1	2	3	4	5		
<i>Overall locomotion</i>	Mild	0	8	9	4	0	36.86	< 0.0001
	Moderate	0	17	34	24	6		
	Severe	0	10	30	48	25		
<i>Spine</i>	Mild	4	6	3	8	0	38.49	0.0001
	Moderate	2	16	25	32	6		
	Severe	3	13	23	56	18		
<i>Speed</i>	Mild	0	10	6	5	0	28.69	0.0044
	Moderate	4	22	24	29	2		
	Severe	7	14	37	40	15		
<i>Tracking</i>	Mild	0	2	10	9	0	44.54	< 0.0001
	Moderate	4	3	24	47	1		
	Severe	2	4	24	56	25		
<i>Head carriage</i>	Mild	0	7	9	4	0	45.07	< 0.0001
	Moderate	7	31	22	18	0		
	Severe	11	14	21	50	7		
<i>Abduction/adduction</i>	Mild	0	6	5	10	0	34.05	0.0007
	Moderate	0	16	31	28	4		
	Severe	4	9	37	42	16		

Clinical lameness behaviours



Thank you
Sara Pedersen

Clinical lameness behaviours



Thank you
Sara Pedersen

Clinical lameness behaviours



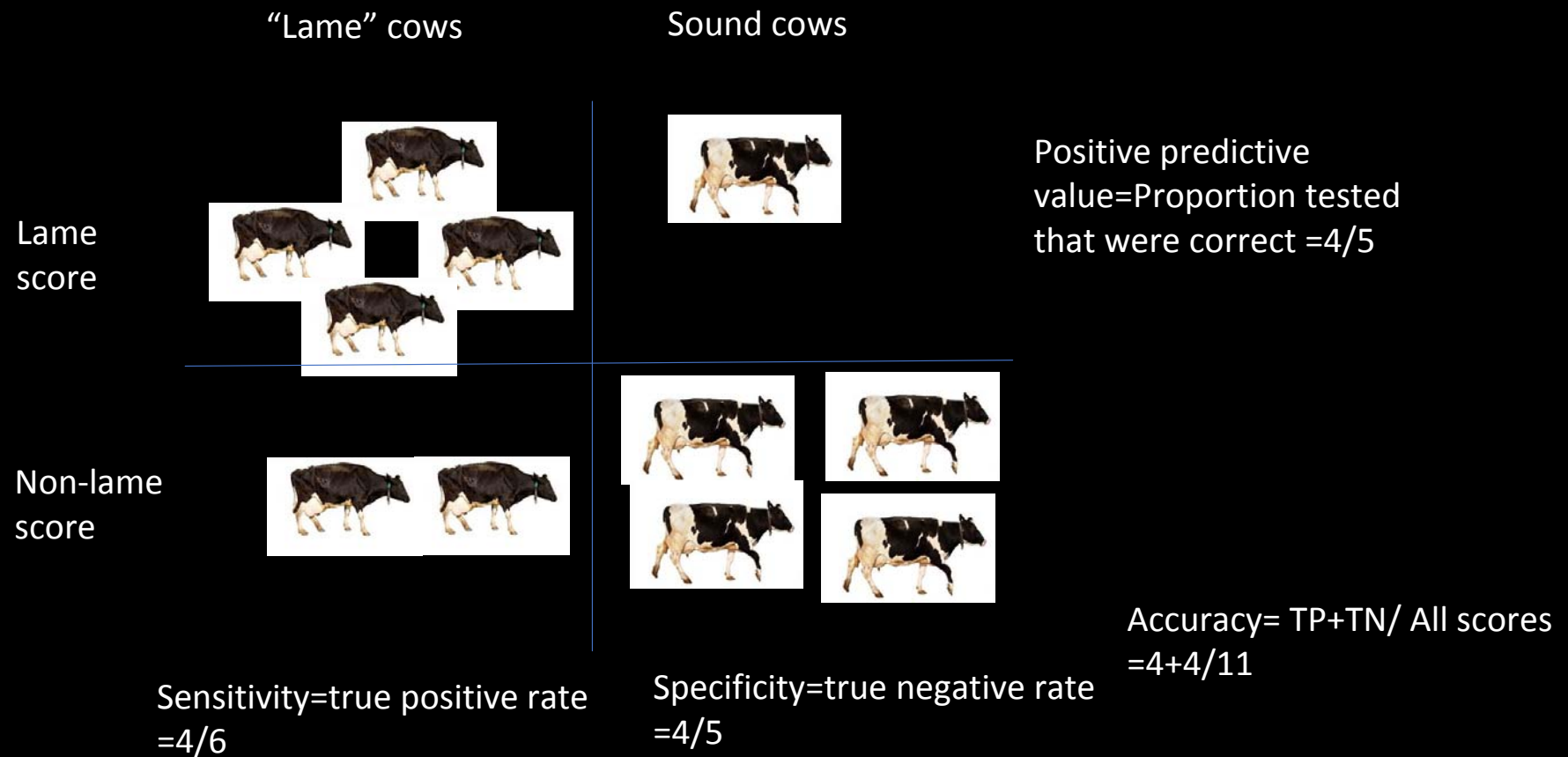
Standardisation requires

- Training
- Video footage for directed discussion of the behaviours
- Time on farm scoring to build up numbers (500cows) and confidence
- Lifting feet to confirm lesions
- Performance benchmarking
- Regular (at least annual) checks for observer drift

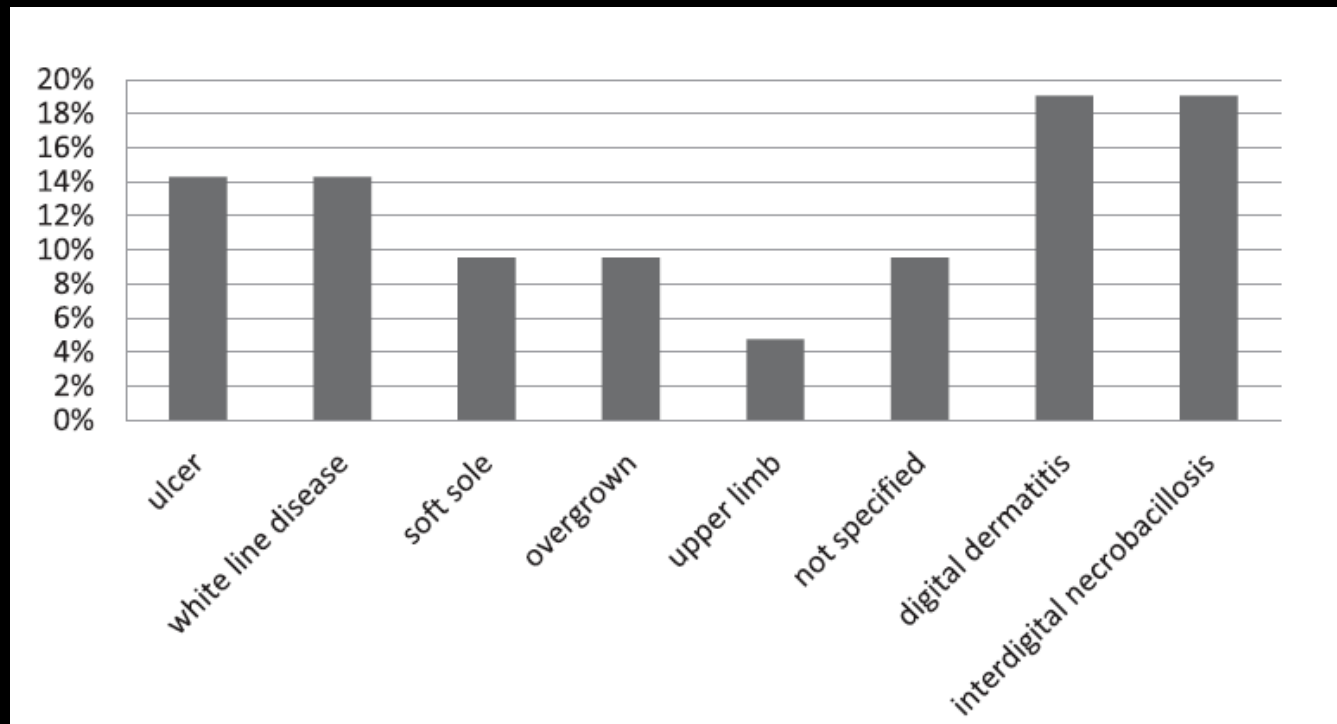


Observer	Experience	Score 0	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Lame	Agreement Lame/Not	Exact agreement
1	Active	23.4%	30.3%	38.3%	8.0%	46.3%	89.6%	81.3%
2	Clinical	19.4%	41.3%	31.3%	8.0%	39.3%	74.6%	55.1%
3	Active	12.4%	43.8%	37.3%	6.5%	43.8%	88.1%	75.7%
4	Senior researcher	6.0%	48.3%	39.8%	6.0%	45.8%	82.1%	65.9%
5	Historic, non-UK	15.9%	47.3%	34.3%	2.5%	36.8%	62.2%	46.3%
6	Historic	13.4%	28.4%	39.3%	18.9%	58.2%	79.6%	60.3%
7	Senior researcher	23.4%	21.9%	41.3%	13.4%	54.7%	88.1%	69.6%
8	Recent active	16.4%	33.8%	40.3%	9.5%	49.8%	87.1%	68.7%
9	Historic, non-UK	10.4%	39.3%	41.8%	8.5%	50.2%	74.6%	61.7%
10	Clinical	12.4%	38.8%	38.3%	10.4%	48.8%	86.1%	73.8%
Overall		15.3%	37.3%	38.2%	9.2%	47.4%	81.2%	65.8%
Minimum		6.0%	21.9%	31.3%	2.5%	36.8%	62.2%	46.3%
Maximum		23.4%	48.3%	41.8%	18.9%	58.2%	89.6%	81.3%

Measuring accuracy

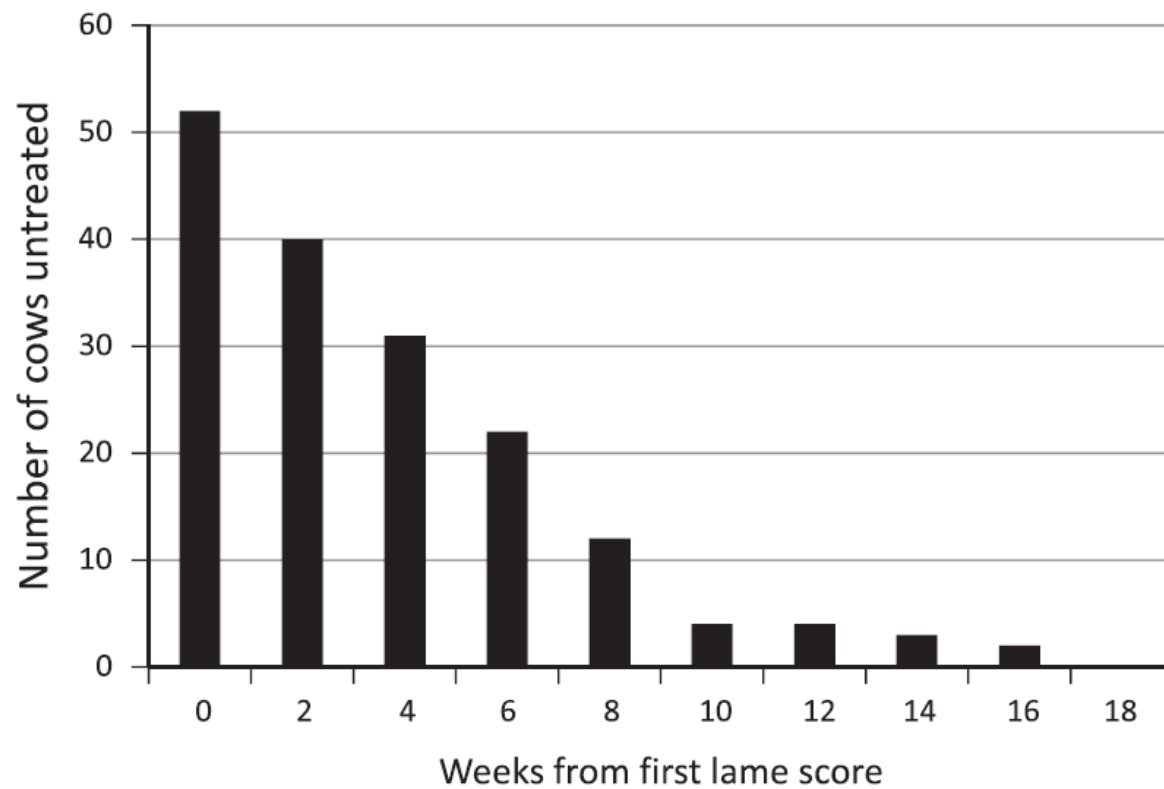


What farmers expect is actually end stage disease



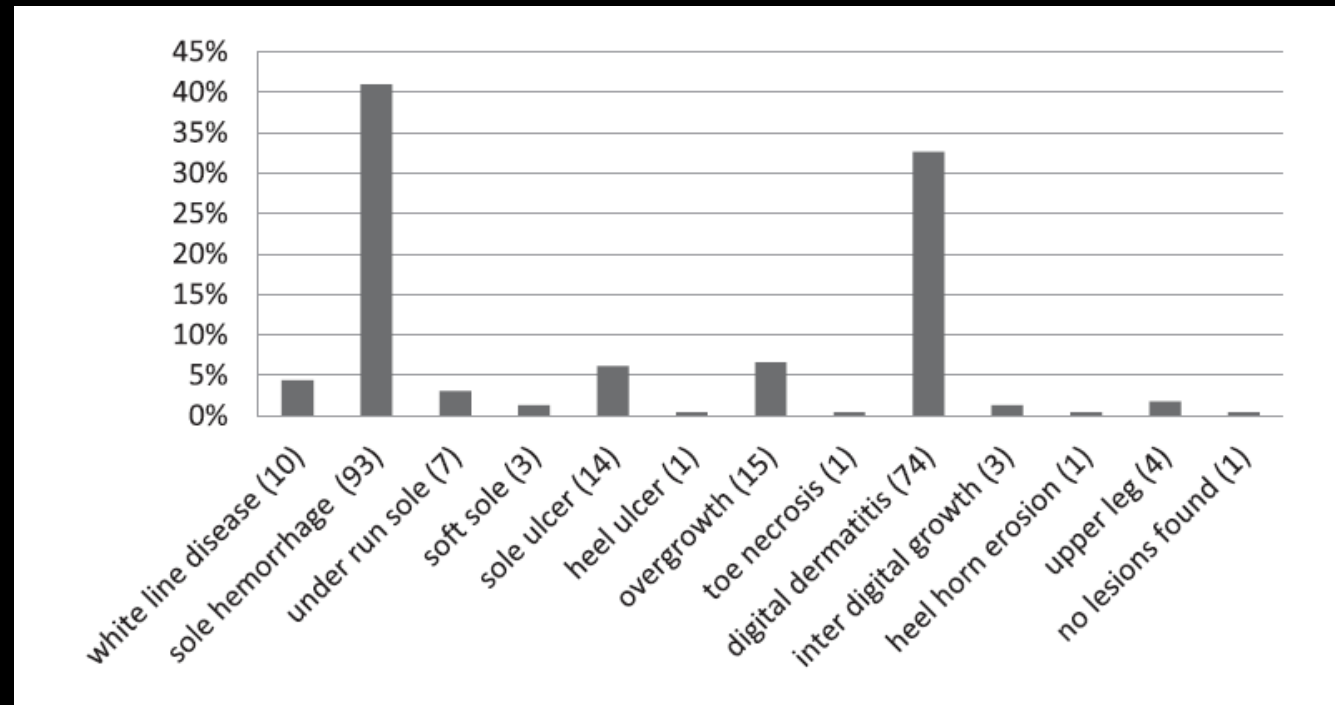
Groenevelt et al 2015 (Vet Journal)

Median 65 days from first observable change to treatment



Leach et al
2012
(Veterinary
Journal)

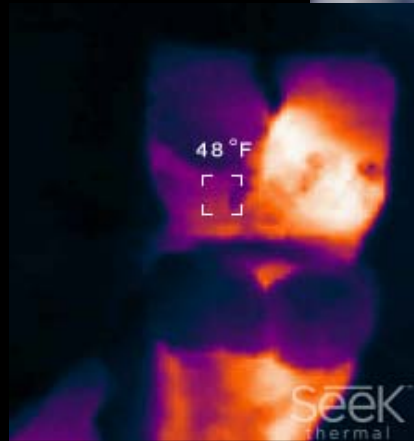
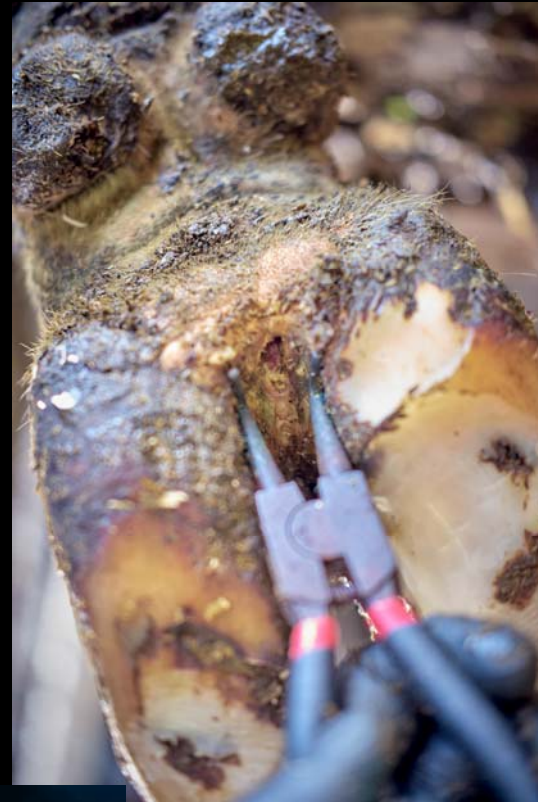
Sole haemorrhage (bruising) the most common claw lesion



Groenevelt et al 2015 (Vet Journal)

Accuracy requires

- Confidence in recognising lameness behaviours
- Ability (senses) to recognise early onset disease to confirm successful detection
 - 5 cardinal signs of inflammation
 - Signs of infection
 - Visible lesions



Summary

- Lameness scoring creates a valuable metric, invariably higher than expected
- Standardisation can't be self-taught thresholds, especially with multiple behaviour component scores
- Most classic lesions are advanced, end-stage disease. The early lesions causing lameness are easy to miss
- All these expectations need managing



Acknowledgements



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