Built To Last

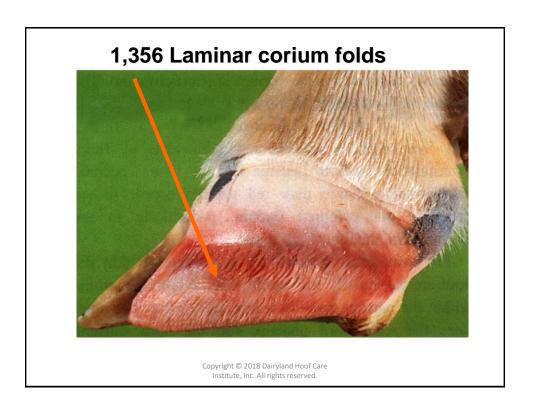
Effects of Varying Heifer Rearing
Systems on Hoof Health

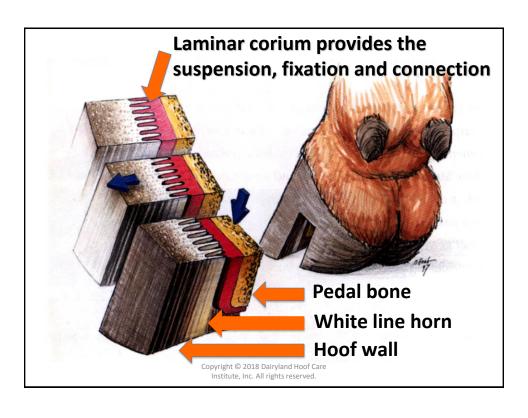
Travis Busman

Wall Horn is the Strongest, Most Dense Horn



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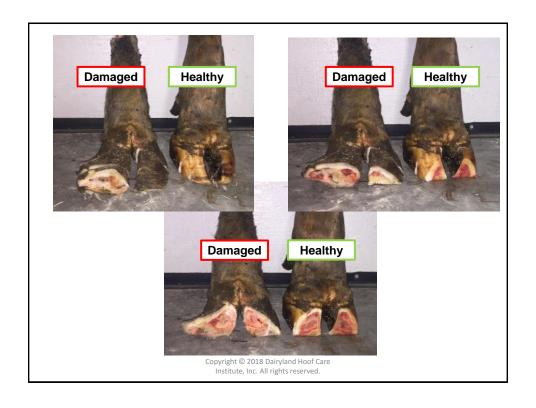


Wall Horn = Weight Bearing



Tight Fixation

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Yielding Surface Vs. Non-Yielding Surface with Sand Bedding

Yielding Surface



Non-Yielding Surface, Sand



Raising Heifers on Sand

- ◆Can we raise heifers in sand bedded freestalls from 5 months of age and maintain a high level of hoof health?
- ◆If so, when are they prepared for that environment?

Raising Heifers on Sand

- ◆ Can we raise heifers on sand bedded freestalls and maintain a high level of hoof health?
- ◆If so, when are they prepared for that environment?
 - **◆**GREAT QUESTIONS!!!!!

Measuring Toe Triangles



Comparison of Toe Triangle Widths

Yielding

- Lateral Claw
 - 42.8mm
- Medial Claw
 - 41.2mm

Non-Yielding - Sand

- Lateral Claw
 - 51.0mm
- Medial Claw
 - 56.2mm

Dramatic increase in claw width at the toe triangle while the bone narrows weakening the suspensory mechanism!

Bone Spurs

- Wider claws have narrowed coffin bones
- Compromised suspensory mechanism
- Bone spurs around the coffin joint limit mobility and causes pain



Coffin Joint Bone Spurs

- Inflammation surrounding the coffin joint observed
- ◆ Easily palpated

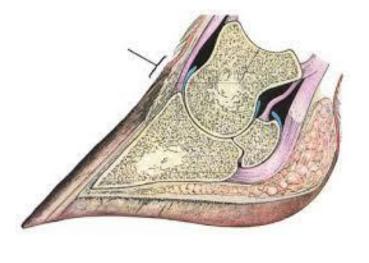


Resulting Horn Growth

- Convex plantar surface heel to toe as a result of limited mobility in the coffin joint
- Concave dorsal wall due to lack of mobility in the coffin joint



The *Inside* Story



Newborn Anatomy

- No fusion present at birth
- ♦ Less dense



13 Month Old Anatomy

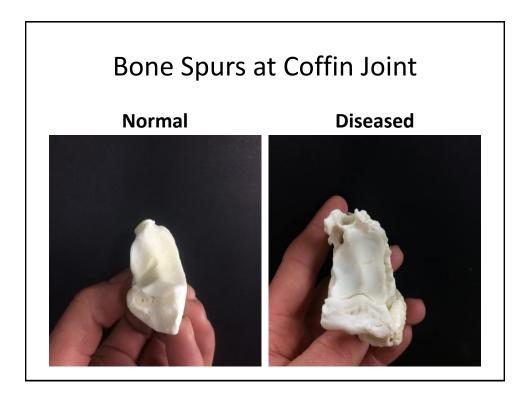
- ◆Fusion present in P1 and P2 at 13 months
- ◆No fusion present in metatarsus
- Increased bone density

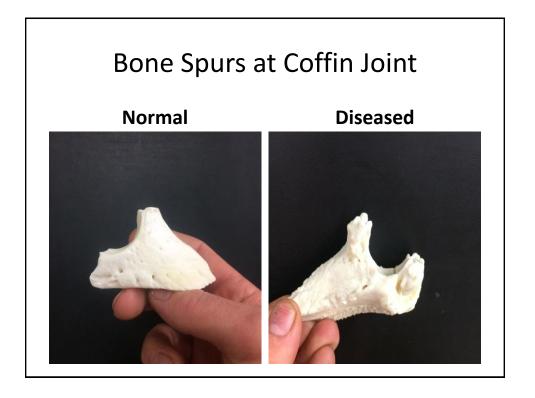


Mature Anatomy

- Fusion present P1,P2, and metatarsus
- Even more increase in bone density







Bone Spurs at Coffin Joint

Normal

Diseased



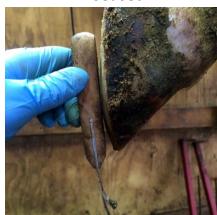
Bone Spurs at Coffin Joint





Convex Plantar Surface

Diseased



Healthy



Inflammation Causes

- ◆ Overcrowding
- **♦** Limit Feeding
- ◆ Headlocks/Excessive Pushing
- Sand Bedding Resulting in Thin Soles in Younger Heifers
- ◆ Digital Dermatitis
- ◆ Health Event Pneumonia, Scours

Yielding Vs. Non-Yielding, Sand Bedded

- Smooth, healthy coffin bones
- ◆ Symmetrical navicular bones
- ◆ Symmetrical P2's
- Sound suspensory apparatus
- Narrow, Healthy horn capsules
- ◆ Very low incidence of corkscrew claws

- Rough, Diseased coffin bones
- Asymmetrical navicular bones
- Asymmetrical P2's
- Compromised suspensory apparatus
- Widened, Diseased horn capsules
- High incidence of corkscrew claws

Raising Heifers on Sand

- ◆ Can we raise heifers on sand bedded freestalls and maintain a high level of hoof health?
- ◆ If so, when are they prepared for that environment?
- Thin soles/Toe ulcers observed in 6 month old heifers
- ➤ Not prior to 13 months of age
- Limit pen size/create dead-end alleys
- Minimize other risk factors

Conclusion

- Damage to the coffin bone is irreversible!
- ◆ Damage to the coffin bone is caused by inflammation
- ◆ Diseased coffin bones will result in a higher incidence of lameness
- Corkscrew claws always have diseased coffin bones
- We cannot maximize the potential longevity of our cows with compromised coffin bones

Conclusion

Hoof Health **MUST** begin at
Day 1

Thank you!!!