

MAKING SENSE OF MEDICINES

LIVESTOCK

Use antibiotics prudently and at the right time

Tackling high somatic cell count cows before they become chronically infected and questioning when and why cows are treated has helped a Somerset producer improve the way he uses antibiotics, as **Aly Balsom** reports

Nothing focuses the mind more on antibiotics use than knowing that if you don't get it right the first time, you could have to wait four times as long before you can sell milk from that cow.

For producer Nigel Vicary, moving from conventional to organic production has initiated a complete change in mindset about how he uses antibiotics and helped cut new mastitis infection rates significantly.

However, Mr Vicary explains that improvements to medicine use haven't just been due to milk contract choice. A complete system overhaul, which has included a reduction in cow numbers, increased acreage and a focus on cow environment, has reduced stress and driven down infection pressures. He also praises the daily attention to detail of his staff.

But he admits the big changes happened when the herd of 250 cows went organic in 2008.

"It was then we had to record everything and question whether it was worth treating cows with antibiotics," says Mr Vicary, who supplies milk to Coombe Farms.

However, regardless of system, the emphasis on mastitis control and responsible medicine use should be no different, says vet Alastair Hayton of Synergy Farm Health.

"There may be a bigger stick to make you think about medicine use with organic, but the costs of mastitis are high, regardless of whether you are conventional or organic."

THREE-STRIKES RULE

All organic producers have to justify every antibiotic treatment and

adhere to a longer milk withdrawal period – two to three times that of a conventional production system. Depending on their certifier, some farmers are also restricted as to which classes of antibiotic they can use.

There is also a three-strikes-and-you're-out rule, which means when an animal is treated with antibiotics more than three times in a year she is no longer classified as organic and her milk cannot be sold.

Mr Vicary says this particular rule has meant any antibiotic treatment must be carefully considered. "The three-strikes rule made us really focus on where we use antibiotics."

REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CHRONIC HIGH CELL COUNT COWS

Now, the main aim is to target new infection rates by identifying a cow before she becomes chronically infected, through analysis of milk recording data.

A cow is classified as chronically infected when she has two or more consecutive milk readings of more than 200,000 cells/ml.

The aim is to pick cows up early and be proactive in preventing them from becoming chronically infected.

"The best chance to cure is at the start of infection," explains Mr Hayton. "When a cow has one reading of 200,000 cells/ml or above, this means she could spread infection and be at increased risk of developing clinical mastitis. She could self-cure or she could get worse," he says.

At Marks Bam Farm, every cow with a somatic cell count (SCC) of more than 200,000 cells/ml gets looked at so a positive decision can be made on that individual.

"When a cow goes over 200,000



When it comes to mastitis, part of reducing overall antibiotic use is prudent use at the right time. By doing so, infection pressure will be reduced and so will antibiotics use in the long term.

KEY HICCUPS SURROUNDING ANTIBIOTICS USE

- * Incorrect dosage – dairy cows are bigger than they used to be, don't just guess dosing.
- * Not finishing a course of antibiotics – don't cut treatments short, doing so will result in reduced treatment success and increased chance of resistance.
- * Using when they aren't justified – antibiotics aren't the answer to all health problems. Speak to your vet.
- * Not asking why infections are occurring – always ask why you are getting a problem and address the root cause of the issue.

cells/ml for the first time, we'll go back to her two weeks later and test using the California milk test (CMT). If the test is positive, we will confirm with bacteriology to further understand the causal pathogen," says Mr Hayton. The CMT is a cow-side milk test that uses a reagent to establish SCC levels.

A treatment decision will then be made based on these results and the stage of lactation, udder condition and whether she's in-calf.

"With the loss of milk – especially from a longer milk withdrawal in organic – along with associated costs, a treatment will cost more than £100, so we want to make sure it is justified," explains Mr Hayton.

"However, responsible antibiotics use isn't necessarily about not using them. We don't want not to treat, as this will result in more chronic cows and increased infection pressure. Part of reducing overall antibiotic use is prudent use at the right time. By doing so, infection pressure will reduce and so will antibiotics use in the long term."

By using a targeted approach to treatment in combination with improved management, clinical mastitis rates have been driven

down to less than 15 cases for every 100 cows.

In May 2012, five percent of the herd was chronically infected and 10% had cell counts of more than 200,000 cells/ml. This compares to 20-25% of the herd chronically infected in 2008 and one-third of the herd with SCC of more than 200,000 cells/ml.

"We're also more disciplined about culling chronically high cell count cows. I now know she's a reservoir for infection, so I don't bother breeding from her," says Mr Vicary.



Alastair Hayton says the best chance to cure mastitis is at the start of infection.

JUSTIFYING USING ANTIBIOTICS AT DRYING OFF

Antibiotics use at drying off is also prohibited in organic systems. Consequently, any use at this time must be fully justified through records or bacteriology – something Mr Hayton believes is relevant to all systems.

"I think the organic approach to antibiotics use at drying off will be coming to the national herd," he says.

There is also evidence using antibiotics when a quarter is not infected can predispose a cow to coliform mastitis. Equally, there is a one percent increase in the likelihood of a new infection being picked up in the dry period for every one litre more than 10 litres

at drying off.

Mr Vicary says not being able to use antibiotics at drying off has meant he is more proactive at reducing yields before this time.

USING RECORDS

Using herd management software to make the most of milk recording data, as well as undertaking a DairyCo Mastitis Control Plan, has been fundamental to identifying when infections are occurring.

Contagious pathogens were first identified as the root cause of mastitis. Consequently parlour checks were undertaken, milking times extended and a cluster flush system installed.

Because the farm is certified by the Soil Association, they are not

TAKE-HOME MESSAGES – ANTIBIOTICS USE IN MASTITIS

- * Don't just leap in – think carefully about when and how you use antibiotics.
- * Use the right antibiotics at the right time – by doing so you can reduce the number of chronic mastitis infections and reduce antibiotics use in the long-term.
- * Use records effectively – this will help identify high cell count cows before they become chronically infected and identify when problems are occurring.
- * Address cow environment and management to reduce infection pressure.

COOMBE FARMS – RECORDING AND BENCHMARKING TO DRIVE DOWN CELL COUNTS

- * The Coombe Farm group is made up of 24 herds supplying milk to Waitrose and Yeo Valley.
- * All herds have to milk record and use Interherd+ as a means of tracking performance.
- * Each farm is benchmarked against others in the group. This has helped producers make targeted changes, which have been one way they have been able to reduce SCC.
- * 56% of farmers achieved SCC that would put them in the top quartile of NMR milk-recorded herds (162,000 cell/ml or better). This compares to one in four of 500 NMR-recorded herds.
- * The group doesn't have a single farmer in the bottom 25% for SCC.



Making sense of medicines

The Farmers Weekly prescription for a healthy livestock sector

Campaign aims

- 1 To raise awareness of best practice use of medicines
- 2 To safeguard the continued effective use of medicines to maintain long-term livestock health and productivity
- 3 To encourage wider adoption of RUMA guidelines

Get involved

Online For more information on the campaign, visit www.fwi.co.uk/medicinescampaign
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