OCT 2015

KetoMonitor
Measure Ketosis Prevalence in Your Herd

Herd Code 35999007
Test Date 10/26/2015
Name SAMPLE HERD

What could you do with an extra $289/cow? Research shows that for every case of sub-clinical ketosis you are losing $289/cow in lost production and added health costs. Use this report to determine if you are having continued problems or possibly just seasonal ketosis due to feed changes. Also look for some added new features to this report in the coming months!

A Ketosis Prevalences Using 1 Test Day

Overall (for cows 5 to 20 DIM)

Group	Cows Tested	Predicted Ketosis	Ketosis Prevalence	Target
1st Lact	42	1	2%	<5%
2nd+ Lact	27	8	30%	<15%
All Lactations	69	9	13%	<10%

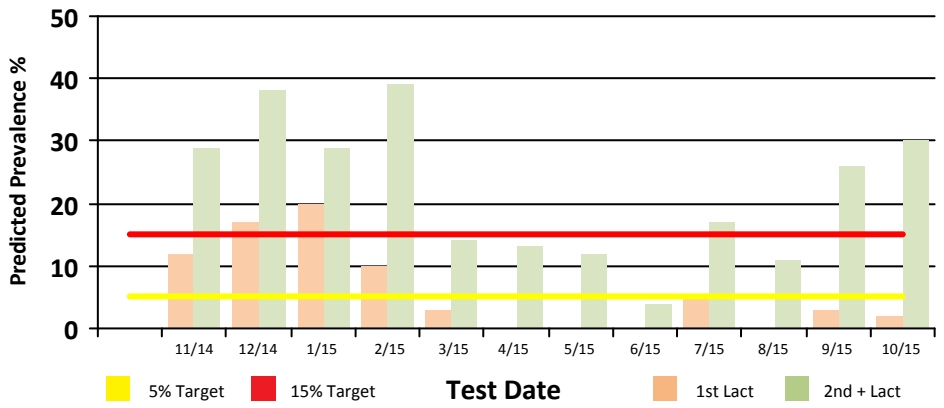
Cows fresh >= 5 days since last test: 117
59% of fresh cows were tested 5 - 20 DIM
Annual average herd prevalence: 15%

Early Fresh (for cows 5 to 11 DIM)

Group	Cows Tested	Predicted Ketosis	Ketosis Prevalence	Target
1st Lact	11	0	0%	<5%
2nd+ Lact	14	1	7%	<15%
All Lactations	25	1	4%	<10%

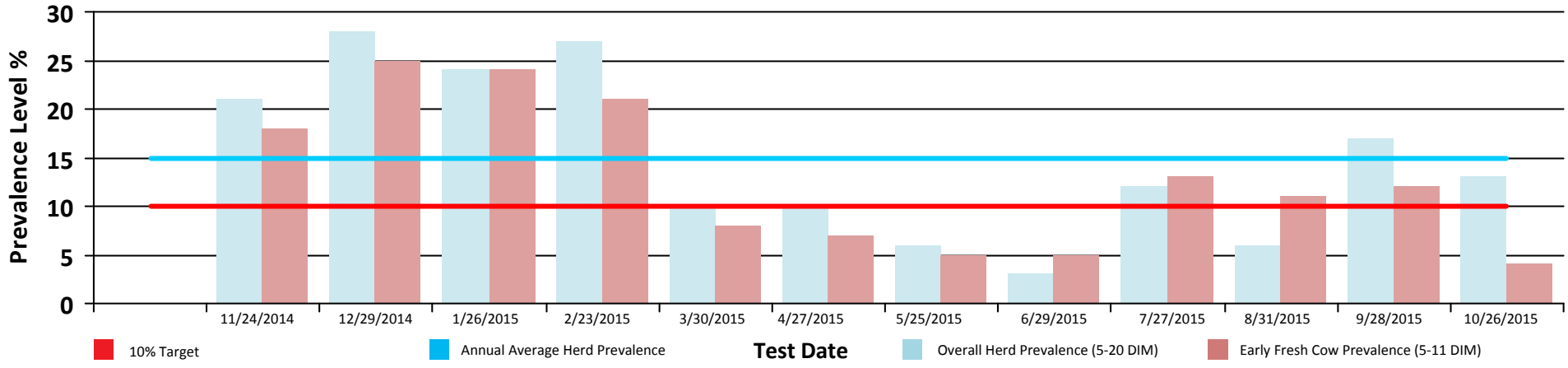
21% of fresh cows were tested 5 - 11 DIM

B Overall Ketosis Prevalences (5 to 20 DIM) by Lactation



C Overall Ketosis Prevalence (5 to 20 DIM) and Early Fresh Ketosis Prevalence (5 to 11 DIM)

Overall Cows	75	109	86	97	93	92	93	113	95	85	88	69
Early Fresh Cows	38	48	51	39	37	45	39	41	46	37	33	25



Developed by T.L. Chandler, G.R. Oetzel and H.M. White, Dept. of Dairy Science and School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin - Madison.

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59% of fresh cows were tested 5 - 20 DIM

D Fresh Cows Predicted to Have Ketosis (5 - 20 DIM)

Barn Name	Vis ID	Breed	Pen	Lact Num	DIM	Days Dry	Age at 1st Calving
9457		HO	11	3	6	106	
11078		HO	11	2	12	58	
10657		HO	11	2	15	97	
8448		HO	11	4	15	48	
11012		HO	11	2	16	47	
11917		HO	11	1	16		23
10954		HO	11	2	20	50	
6864		HO	11	6	20	92	
8731		HO	11	4	20	50	

E Cows With Past Ketosis Due to Calve in Next 90 Days

Barn Name	Vis ID	Breed	Pen	Lact Num	DIM	Due Date
9753		HO	7	2		10/27/2015
11094		HO	7	1		11/3/2015
11164		HO	7	1		11/3/2015
10262		HO	9	2		11/24/2015
7382		HO	9	5		11/24/2015
9143		HO	9	3		11/24/2015
10117		HO	9	2		11/30/2015
10180		HO	9	2		12/1/2015
11306		HO	9	1		12/8/2015

This management information prepared by:

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Please direct questions to 800-236-4995 or email custserv@agsource.com

How to Use This Report

Block A: This report represents 2 tools. The overall herd (5 to 20 DIM) predicted ketosis prevalence (top of panel) should be used to monitor monthly prevalence to aid in guiding management and nutritional decisions. The number of fresh cows tested and the number of cows that freshened since the last DHI test is provided. Because milk testing is only once per month, not every fresh cow is tested for ketosis. Given the etiology of ketosis, this model is especially strong in the early fresh period (5 to 11 DIM); therefore, separate data are provided for this DIM range to aid in management.

Block B: Ketosis is expected to be more prevalent in cows in their 2nd or greater lactation. The overall prevalence of ketosis by lactation group (1st Lact and 2nd+ Lact) are provided for the current and 12 previous months.

Block C: Monthly prevalence is provided for the current and 12 previous months for overall herd ketosis (5 to 20 DIM) and early fresh cow ketosis (5 to 11 DIM range). The total number of cows tested for each prevalence is noted in the table above the graph.

Block D: The ketosis prediction model is able to identify cows that are likely to have ketosis on the day of milk test. These cows may benefit from treatment for ketosis. Remember that this is not an exhaustive list of ketotic cows and some ketotic cows may not be flagged on this list due to the single time point testing. This list can help identify patterns in early ketosis onset; however this list does not indicate the day of ketosis onset. Remember that because this is a single time point prevalence test, cows in the 12 to 20 DIM list may have actually become ketotic prior.

Block E: A listing of cows that are due to calve within 90 days from test day that were flagged as positive for Ketosis in one or more lactation prior. These cows are considered at higher risk for ketosis at calving and should be more closely watched.

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