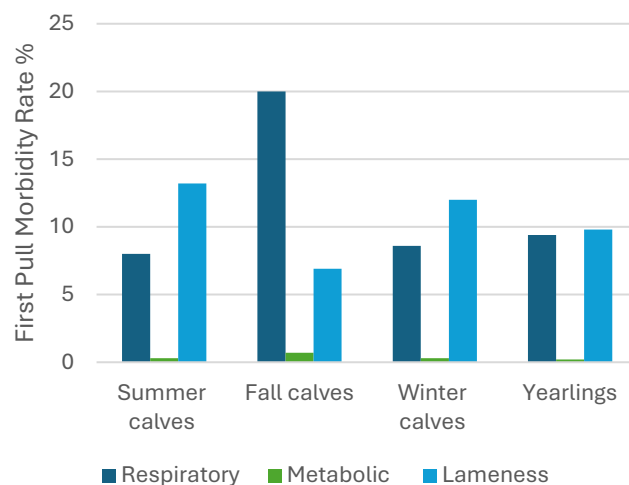


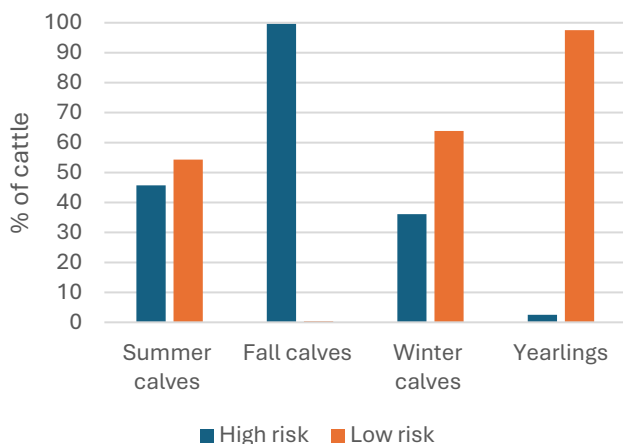
Alberta Feedlot Animal Health & Welfare Surveillance System – 2020 Morbidity Rates

- Feedlot morbidity data for the first clinical diagnosis of disease made by feedlot animal health crews were available from 123,197 cattle from 377 closed production lots in 13 feedlots
- Summer calves arrived May-Aug, fall calves Sept-Dec, winter calves Jan-Apr
- Respiratory morbidity included first pulls for bovine respiratory disease (BRD) and atypical interstitial pneumonia (AIP)
- Metabolic morbidity included first pulls for gas bloat, frothy bloat, grain overload, and caudal vena cava thrombosis
- Lameness morbidity included first pulls for foot rot, toe abscesses (P3 necrosis), arthritis, digital dermatitis (hairy heel warts), and laminitis (founder)
- Respiratory first pull morbidity rates were 12.5%, metabolic were 0.4%, and lameness were 9.6%
- 12.0% of Canadian origin cattle were treated for respiratory disease versus 17.3% in US origin cattle

First Pull Morbidity Rates by Syndromic Category

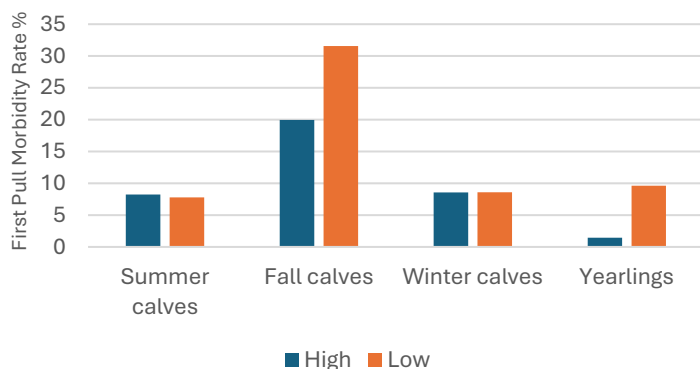


Incoming BRD Risk by Type of Cattle



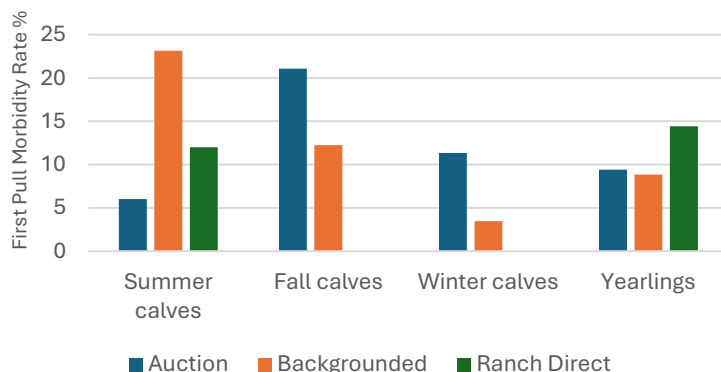
- Cattle identified on arrival as high risk for BRD had a 16.8% respiratory first pull morbidity rate, whereas those identified on arrival as low risk for BRD had a 9.3% respiratory first pull morbidity rate
- Respiratory first pull morbidity rates varied by source: 13.1% in auction market cattle, 6.2% in backgrounded cattle, 12.0% in ranch-direct cattle, and 7.4% in mixed lots of cattle from multiple sources
- As days on feed (DOF) decreased, respiratory first pull morbidity rates decreased from 17.9% in cattle ≥ 240 DOF, 9.3% in cattle 151-240 DOF, and 7.9% in cattle ≤ 150 DOF
- Beef cattle had a 12.5% respiratory first pull morbidity rate and dairy cattle a 4.9% rate (note: few dairy cattle)
- Steers had a 13.8% respiratory first pull morbidity rate and heifers a 10.8% rate

Respiratory First Pull Morbidity Rates by Incoming BRD Risk



Note: very few fall calves were low risk for BRD on arrival

Respiratory First Pull Morbidity Rates by Source

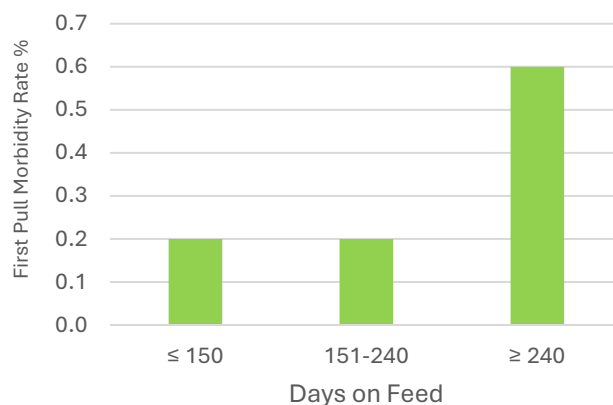


Note: there were no ranch direct fall calves

Alberta Feedlot Animal Health & Welfare Surveillance System – 2020 Morbidity Rates

- Metabolic first pull morbidity rates varied slightly by type of cattle: 0.3% in summer-placed calves, 0.7% in fall-placed calves, 0.3% in winter-placed calves, and 0.2% in yearlings
- Beef cattle had a 0.4% metabolic first pull morbidity rate and dairy a 0% rate, but there were few dairy cattle
- Auction market cattle had a 0.4% metabolic first pull morbidity rate, backgrounded cattle a 0.1% rate, and ranch-direct cattle a 0.5% rate
- Metabolic first pull morbidity rates were 0.2% for cattle ≤ 150 DOF, 0.2% for 151-240 DOF, and 0.6% for ≥ 240 DOF
- Steers had a 0.5% metabolic first pull morbidity rate, heifers a 0.2% rate
- Canadian origin cattle had a 0.4% metabolic first pull morbidity rate and US origin cattle a 0.1% rate

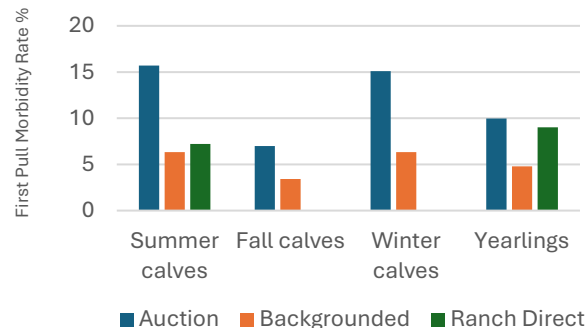
Metabolic Disease First Pull Morbidity Rates by Days on Feed



Metabolic morbidity included 1st pulls for gas bloat, frothy bloat, grain overload, and caudal vena cava thrombosis, a sequela of grain overload

- Lameness first pull morbidity rates were 13.2% for summer-placed calves, 6.9% for fall-placed calves, 12.0% for winter-placed calves, and 9.8% for yearlings
- Beef cattle had a 9.5% lameness first pull morbidity rate and dairy cattle an 18.4% rate (note: few dairy cattle)
- Auction market cattle had a 10.0% lameness first pull morbidity rate, backgrounded cattle a 5.7% rate, and ranch-direct a 7.2% rate
- Steers had a 9.3% lameness first pull morbidity rate and heifers a 9.8% rate
- Canadian origin cattle had a 9.8% lameness first pull morbidity rate and US origin cattle had a 7.6% rate
- Lameness pull rates were 8.2% in ≤ 150 DOF cattle, 10.9% in 151-240 DOF cattle, and 7.8% in ≥ 240 DOF cattle

Lameness First Pull Morbidity Rates by Source of Cattle



Lameness morbidity included first pulls for foot rot, digital dermatitis (hairy heel warts), toe abscesses, arthritis, and laminitis (founder)

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ALBERTA FEEDLOT ANIMAL HEALTH & WELFARE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM ON OUR WEBSITE

<https://cfaasp.ca/alberta-feedlot-health-and-welfare-surveillance-system>

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CANADIAN FEEDLOT ANTIMICROBIAL USE AND ANTIMICROBIAL
RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM (CFAASP)



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