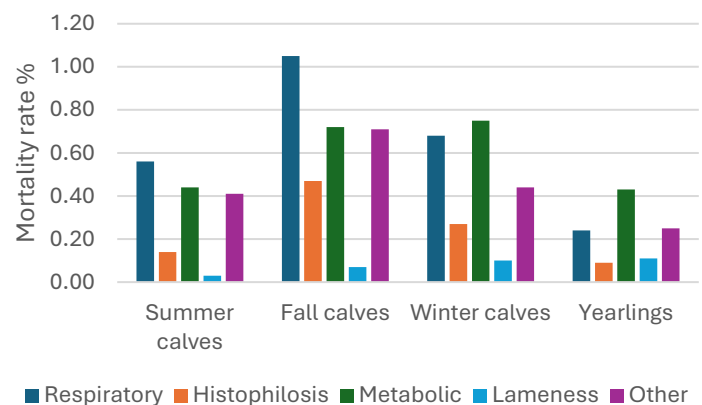


Alberta Feedlot Animal Health & Welfare Surveillance System – 2021 Mortality Rates

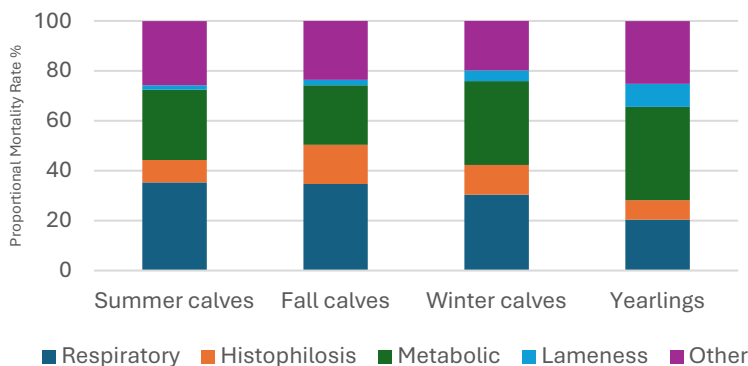
- Mortality data were collected from 94,565 head of cattle in 301 randomly selected closed lots in 11 feedlots
- Necropsies were conducted on cattle that died within these lots. Diagnoses were made by feedlot veterinarians
- Respiratory mortality included fibrinous pneumonia, fibrinous bronchopneumonia, bronchopneumonia, broncho-interstitial pneumonia, pneumonia and arthritis, and viral interstitial pneumonia
- Histophilosis mortality included myocarditis, pericarditis, pleuritis with normal lung collapsed under thick fibrin, endocarditis with other signs of histophilosis such as myocarditis, septicemia the first 30-90 days on feed where multiple joints were infected with increased synovial fluid and fibrin, laryngitis with other signs of histophilosis, such as bronchopneumonia or myocarditis
- Metabolic mortality included feedlot atypical interstitial pneumonia (AIP), gas bloat, frothy bloat, grain overloads, caudal vena cava thrombosis, ruptured liver abscesses causing peritonitis, and endotoxemia caused by clostridial infection
- Lameness mortality included arthritis, foot rot, digital dermatitis (hairy heel warts), P3 or toe tip necrosis, founder/laminitis

- The crude mortality rate in all cattle was 2.1%
- The crude mortality rate in summer-placed calves (May-Aug) was 1.6%, in fall-placed calves (Sept-Dec) 3.0%, in winter-placed calves (Jan-Apr) 2.2%, and in yearlings 1.2%
- Respiratory diseases accounted for 31.1% of total mortality, histophilosis for 12.8%, metabolic for 28.9%, lameness for 3.9%, and other causes for 23.2%
- In Canadian origin cattle, the crude mortality rate was 2.1% and in US origin cattle, 5.3% (note: small # US cattle)
- In Canadian cattle, respiratory diseases accounted for 31%, histophilosis 13%, metabolic 29%, lameness 4% and other 23% of deaths; whereas in US cattle, the rates were 38%, 14%, 28%, 3%, and 17% respectively

Mortality Rates by Disease Syndrome



Proportional Mortality Rates by Disease Syndrome



- The crude mortality rate in cattle with a high incoming BRD risk was 2.9%, with respiratory diseases accounting for 34.4% of total mortality, whereas in low BRD risk cattle, the crude mortality rate was 1.6%, with respiratory diseases accounting for 27.4% of total mortality
- Crude mortality rates by days on feed (DOF) were 1.2% if < 150 DOF, 1.8% if 151-240 DOF, and 3.0% if ≥ 240 DOF
- Crude mortality rates in beef cattle were 2.1% and in dairy cattle were 2.6% (Note: small number of dairy cattle)
- Crude mortality rates in auction market cattle were 2.2%, backgrounded cattle 1.3%, and ranch-direct 1.1%
- Crude mortality rates in steers were 2.3% and in heifers were 1.7%



Alberta Feedlot Animal Health & Welfare Surveillance System – 2021 Mortality Rates

Mortality Rates by Disease Syndrome and Days on Feed (DOF)

DOF	Respiratory	Histophilosis	Metabolic	Lameness	Other
≤ 150	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
151-240	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%
≥ 240	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.8%

Mortality Rates by Disease Syndrome and Breed

Breed	Respiratory	Histophilosis	Metabolic	Lameness	Other
Beef	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%
Dairy*	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0%	0.8%

*small number of dairy cattle

Mortality Rates by Disease Syndrome and BRD Risk

BRD RISK	Respiratory	Histophilosis	Metabolic	Lameness	Other
High	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%
Low	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%

Mortality Rates by Disease Syndrome and Sex

Sex	Respiratory	Histophilosis	Metabolic	Lameness	Other
Steers	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%
Heifers	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%

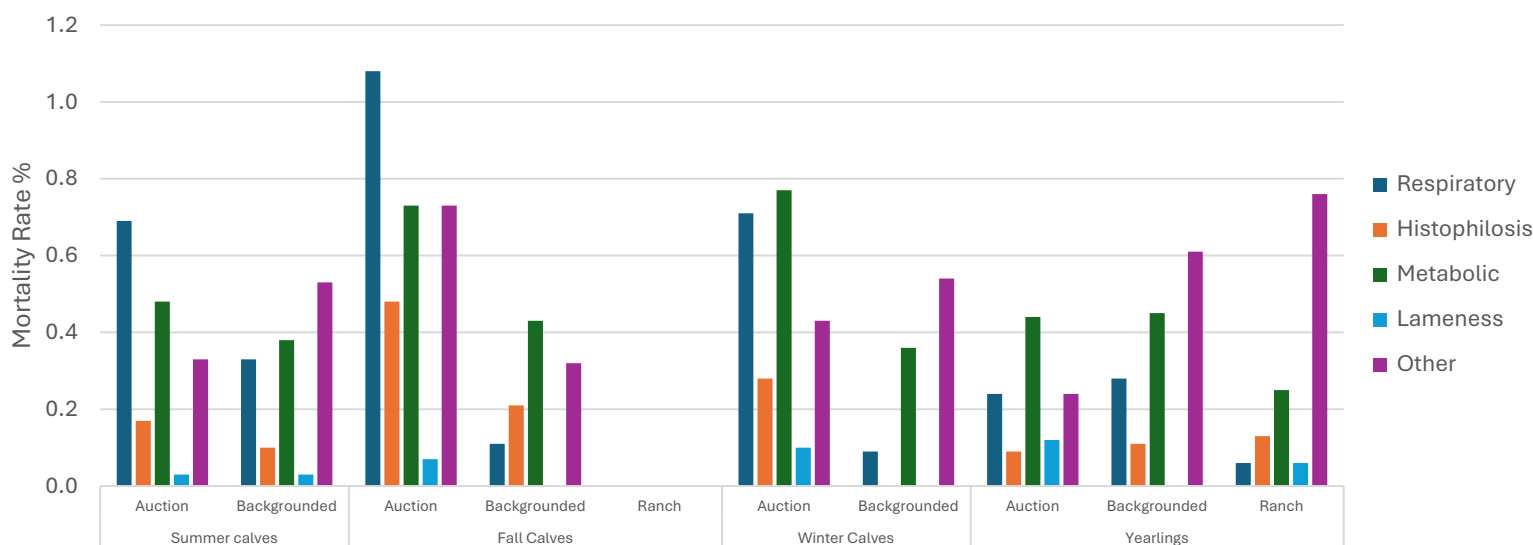


Mortality Rates by Disease Syndrome and Country of Origin

Disease	Canadian	USA
Respiratory	0.6%	2.0%
Histophilosis	0.3%	0.7%
Metabolic	0.6%	1.5%
Lameness	0.1%	0.2%
Other	0.5%	0.9%

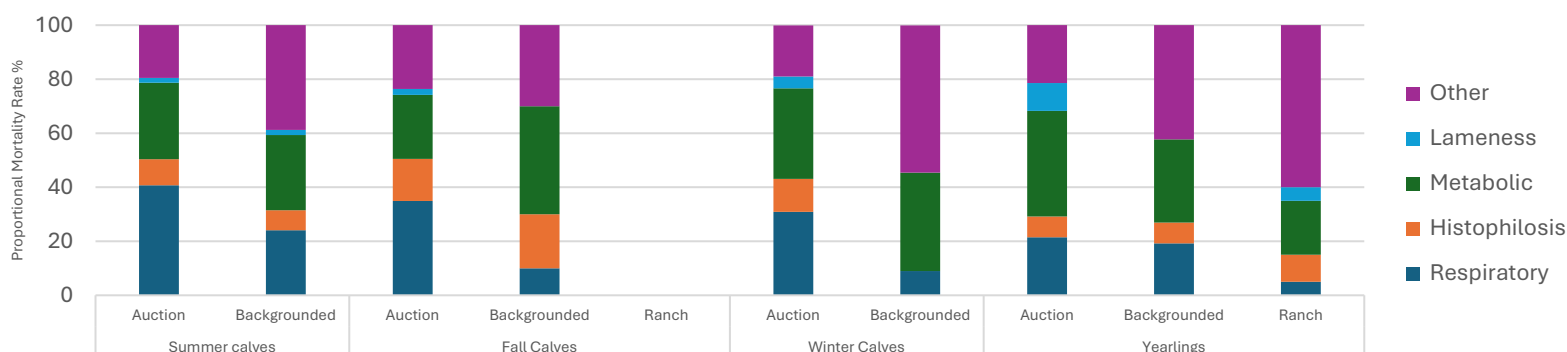
Note: small number of US cattle

Mortality Rates by Disease Syndrome and Source



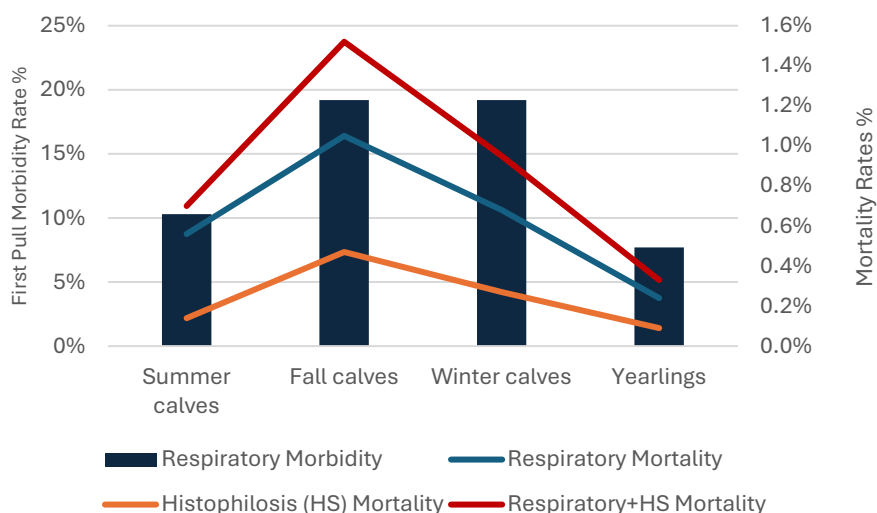
Note: very few backgrounded winter calves and ranch direct fall calves and none of these fall calves died

Proportional Mortality Rates by Disease Syndrome and Source

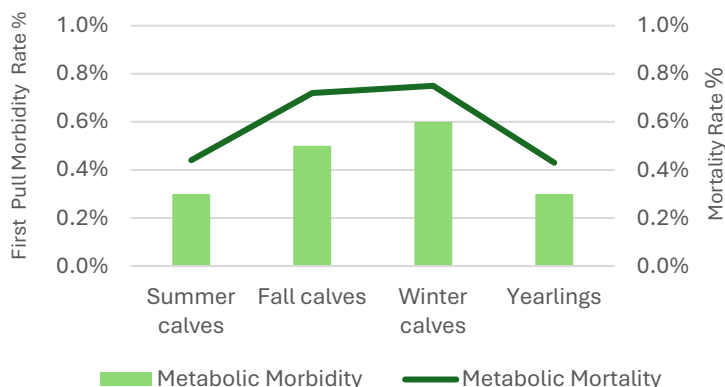


Alberta Feedlot Animal Health & Welfare Surveillance System – 2021 Mortality Rates

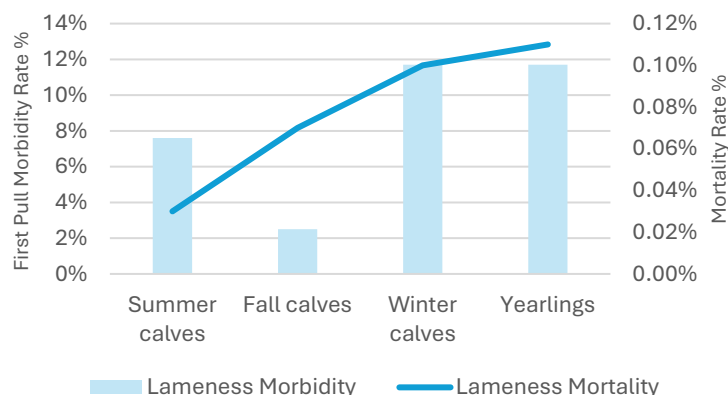
Respiratory First Pull Morbidity Rates and Respiratory and Histophilus Mortality Rates



Metabolic Disease First Pull Morbidity Rates and Metabolic Mortality Rates



Lameness Disease First Pull Morbidity Rates and Lameness Mortality Rates



We encourage feedlot producers to work closely with their feedlot herd health veterinarians, using objective feedlot data to make informed management decisions to improve animal health and welfare!

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ALBERTA FEEDLOT ANIMAL HEALTH & WELFARE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM ON OUR WEBSITE
<https://cfaasp.ca/alberta-feedlot-health-and-welfare-surveillance-system>

**SCAN CODE OR CLICK ON
LINK TO VISIT US:**

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



- Funded by the governments of Canada and Alberta under the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership, Alberta Cattle Feeder's Association, Boehringer Ingelheim, Elanco Animal Health, CEVA, Merck Animal Health, Vetoquinol, and Zoetis
- In-kind support provided by Alberta feedlot veterinary practices, Canadian Integrated Program for Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance (CIPARS), Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network (CAHSS), Canadian Cow-Calf Health & Productivity Network (C3H PEN), Saskatchewan Agriculture, University of Calgary Veterinary Medicine, Western College of Veterinary Medicine