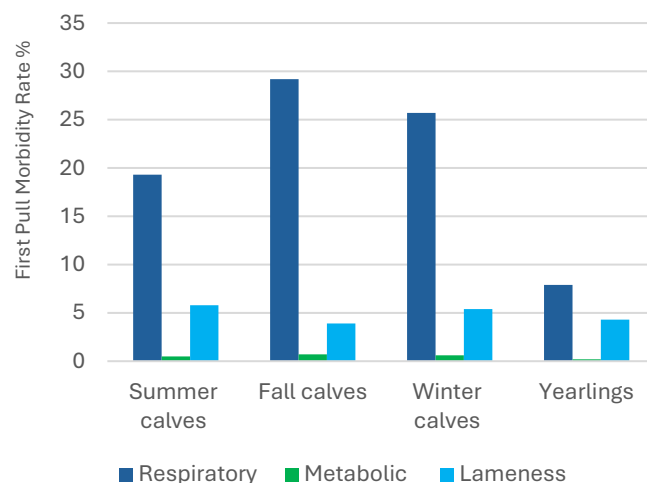


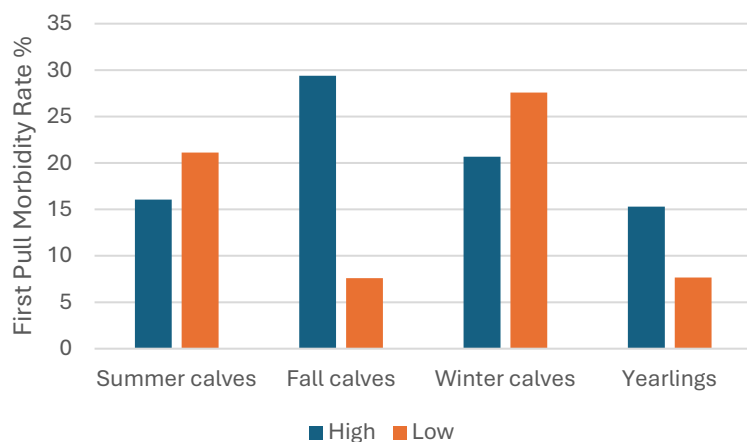
Alberta Feedlot Animal Health & Welfare Surveillance System – 2023 Morbidity Rates

- Feedlot morbidity data for the first clinical diagnosis of disease made by feedlot animal health crews were available from 134,330 cattle from 369 randomly selected closed production lots in 17 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 18.7%, metabolic were 0.4%, and lameness were 4.5%

First Pull Morbidity Rates by Syndromic Category

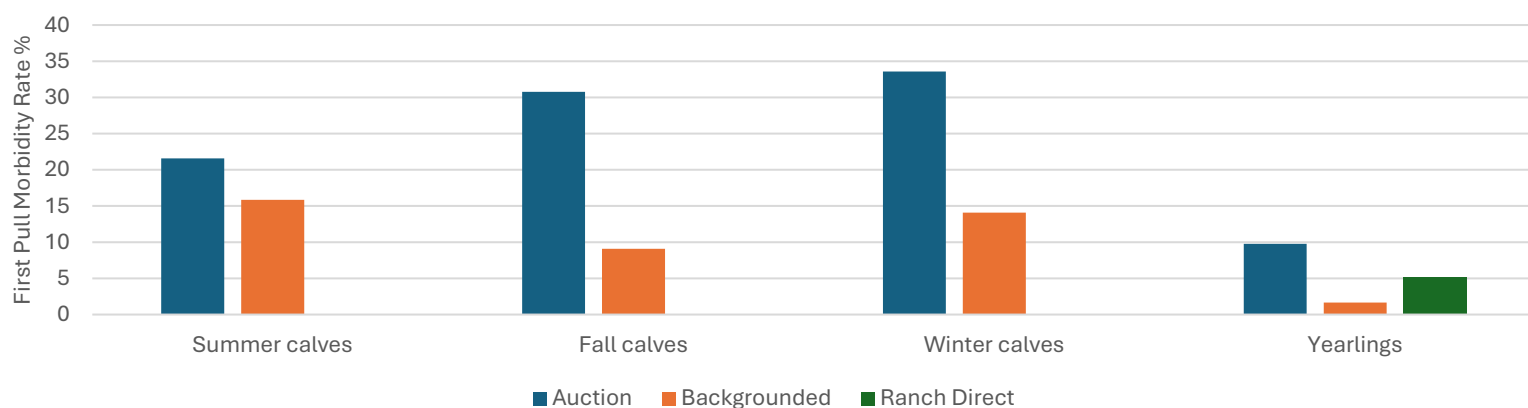


Respiratory First Pull Morbidity Rates by Incoming BRD Risk



- Cattle identified on arrival as high risk for BRD had a 26.5% respiratory first pull morbidity rate, whereas those identified on arrival as low risk for BRD had a 13.9% respiratory first pull morbidity rate
- Respiratory first pull morbidity rates varied by source: 22.2% in auction market cattle, 11.0% in backgrounded cattle, and 3.8% in ranch-direct cattle (Note: there were few ranch-direct cattle)
- As days on feed (DOF) decreased, respiratory first pull morbidity rates decreased from 23.0% in cattle $\geq$ 240 DOF, 18.4% in cattle 151-240 DOF, and 8.0% in cattle $\leq$ 150 DOF
- Steers had a 20.9% respiratory first pull morbidity rate and heifers a 15.8% rate

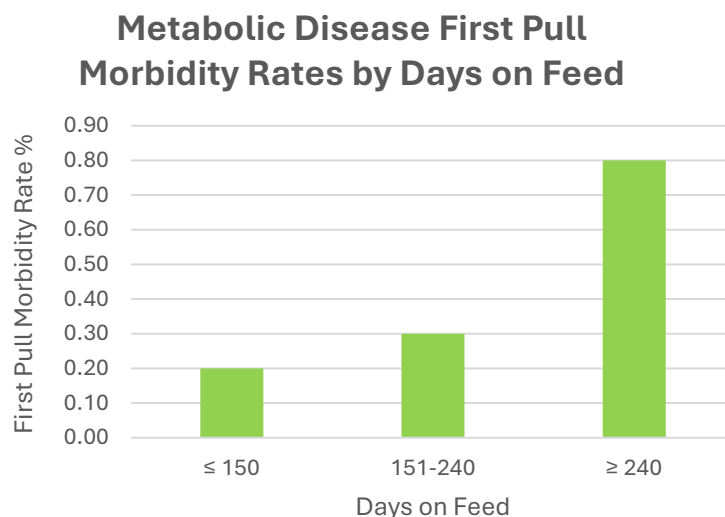
Respiratory First Pull Morbidity Rates by Source



Note: no ranch direct calves

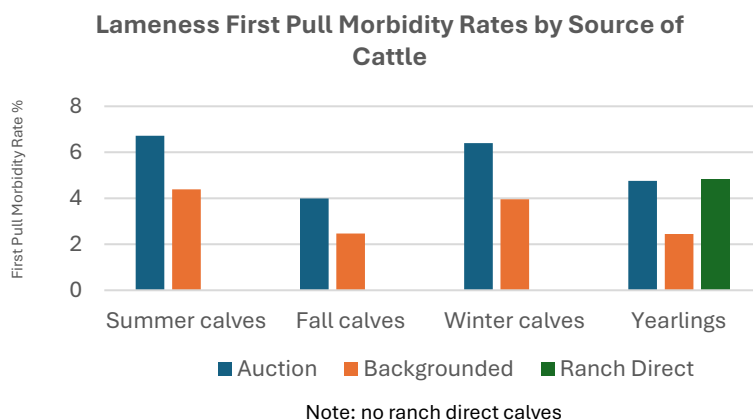
Alberta Feedlot Animal Health & Welfare Surveillance System – 2023 Morbidity Rates

- Metabolic first pull morbidity rates varied slightly by type of cattle: 0.5% in summer-placed calves, 0.7% in fall-placed calves, 0.6% in winter-placed calves, and 0.2% in yearlings
- Auction market cattle had a 0.4% metabolic first pull morbidity rate, backgrounded cattle a 0.6% rate, ranch-direct cattle a 0.1% rate, and mixed lots of cattle a 0.1% rate
- Metabolic first pull morbidity rates were 0.2% for cattle ≤ 150 DOF, 0.3% for 151-240 DOF, and 0.8% for ≥ 240 DOF
- Steers had a 0.6% metabolic first pull morbidity rate, heifers a 0.3% rate



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 5.8% for summer-placed calves, 3.9% for fall-placed calves, 5.4% for winter-placed calves, and 4.3% for yearlings
- Auction market cattle had an 4.9% lameness first pull morbidity rate, backgrounded cattle a 3.6% rate, and ranch-direct a 1.0% rate
- Steers had a 4.5% lameness first pull morbidity rate and heifers a 4.6% rate
- Lameness first pull morbidity rates were 2.0% in ≤ 150 DOF cattle, 5.2% in 151-240 DOF cattle, 3.7% in ≥ 240 DOF 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>

**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, and Western College of Veterinary Medicine