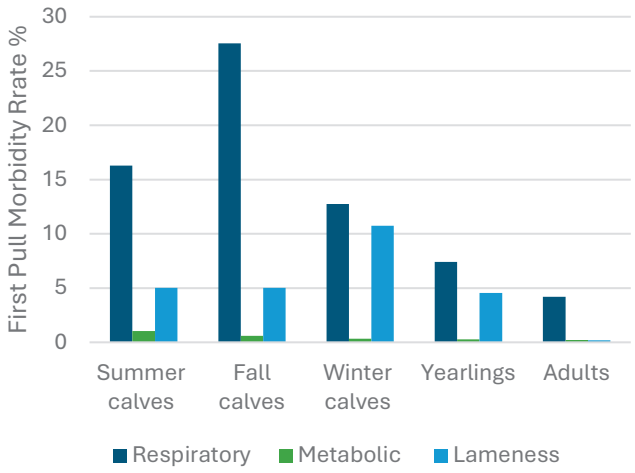
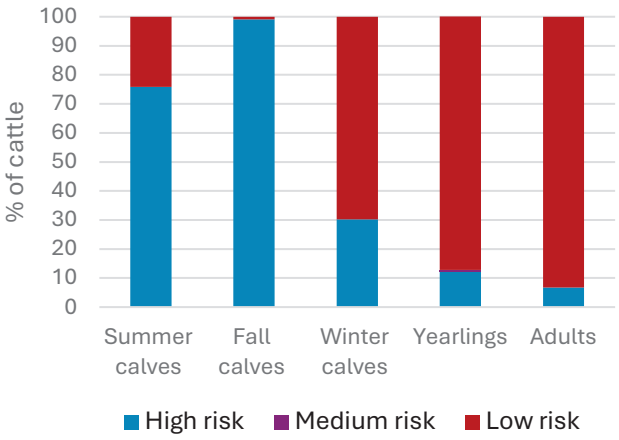
Alberta Feedlot Animal Health & Welfare Surveillance System – 2024 Morbidity Rates

- Feedlot morbidity data for the first clinical diagnosis of disease made by feedlot animal health crews were available from 162,910 cattle from 531 closed production lots in 21 feedlots
- 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 were15.1%, metabolic were 0.5%, and lameness were 5.9%
- On arrival, 47.5% of the cattle were high risk for BRD, 0.26% were medium risk, and 52.2% were low risk
- Summer calves arrived May-Aug, fall calves Sept-Dec, winter calves Jan-Apr

First Pull Morbidity Rates by Disease Syndrome

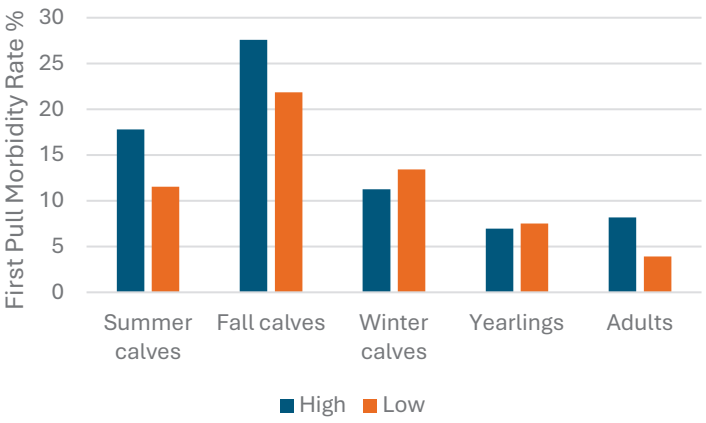


Incoming BRD Risk by Type of Cattle

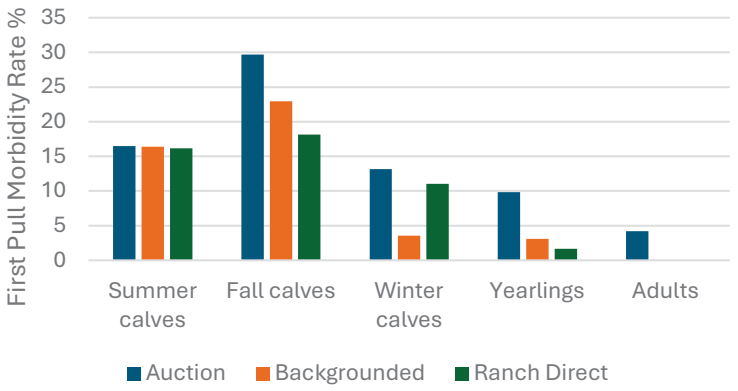


- Incoming cattle with a high BRD risk had a 21.6% respiratory first pull morbidity rate, whereas those with a low BRD risk had a 9.3% respiratory first pull morbidity rate
- Respiratory first pull morbidity rates varied by source: 17.1% in auction market cattle, 11.4% in backgrounded cattle, 9.1% in ranch-direct cattle, and 3.7% in mixed lots of cattle from multiple sources
- As days on feed (DOF) decreased, respiratory first pull morbidity rates decreased from 20.4% in cattle ≥ 240 DOF, 13.2% in cattle 151-240 DOF, and 4.8% in cattle ≤ 150 DOF
- Beef cattle had a 15.0% respiratory first pull morbidity rate, dairy cattle a 15.6% rate, and beef-dairy crosses a 18.1% rate
- Steers had a 17.6% respiratory first pull morbidity rate, heifers a 12.2% rate, bulls, which included both fall-placed calves and adult bulls, a 15.8% rate, and cows a 3.9% rate

Respiratory First Pull Morbidity Rates by Incoming BRD Risk

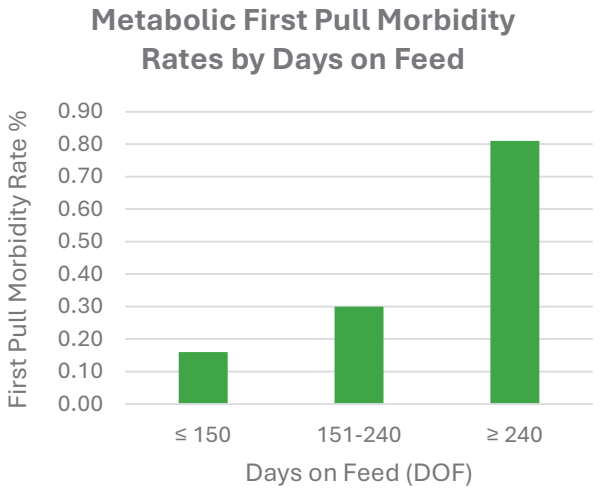


Respiratory First Pull Morbidity Rates by Source



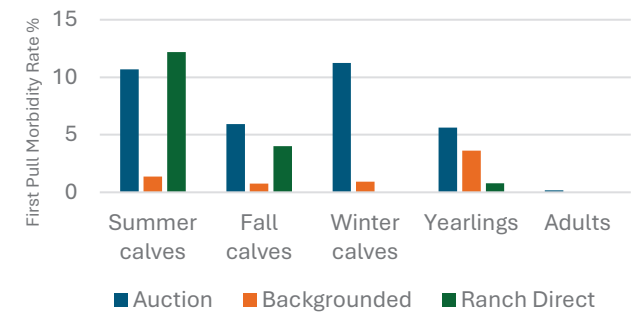
Alberta Feedlot Animal Health & Welfare Surveillance System – 2024 Morbidity Rates

- Metabolic first pull morbidity rates varied slightly by type of cattle: 1.03% in summer-placed calves, 0.59% in fall-placed calves, 0.33% in winter-placed calves, 0.28% in yearlings, and 0.22% in adult cattle
- Beef cattle had a 0.35% metabolic first pull morbidity rate, dairy a 1.44% rate, and beef-dairy crosses a 0.15% rate
- Auction market cattle had a 0.35% metabolic first pull morbidity rate, backgrounded cattle a 1.0% rate, and ranch-direct cattle a 0.24% rate. Mixed lots of cattle from multiple sources had a 0.32% metabolic first pull morbidity rate
- Metabolic first pull morbidity rates were 0.16% for cattle ≤ 150 DOF, 0.30% for 151-240 DOF, and 0.81% for ≥ 240 DOF
- Steers had a 0.45% metabolic first pull morbidity rate, heifers a 0.49% rate, bulls a 0% rate, and cows a 0.24% 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 5.0% for summer-placed calves, 5.0% for fall-placed calves, 10.7% for winter-placed calves, 4.6% for yearlings, and 0.17% for adult cattle
- Beef cattle had a 6.4% lameness first pull morbidity rate, dairy a 1.31% rate, and beef-dairy crosses a 10.0% rate
- Auction market cattle had a 7.3% lameness first pull morbidity rate, backgrounded cattle a 2.0% rate, and ranch-direct a 2.3% rate. Mixed lots of cattle from multiple sources had a 4.5% lameness first pull morbidity rate
- Steers had a 6.2% lameness first pull morbidity rate, heifers a 5.7% rate, bulls a 0.63% rate, and cows a 0.18% rate



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

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

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