HERD HEALTH RESEARCH FINDINGS

A comprehensive herd health program is a cornerstone of successful beef cattle management, offering numerous benefits that contribute to a producer's bottom line.



DECREASED LIVER ABSCESS PREVALENCE Result from 45% vs. 15% Corn Silage Diets

- Feeding beef steers 45% corn silage (on a dry matter basis) may initially slow their growth and make feed conversion less efficient compared to feeding 15% corn silage.
- However, cattle fed 45% corn silage reached higher final weights when fed to the same backfat thickness and had significantly fewer liver abscesses, even without tylosin supplementation.
- Additionally, using 45% corn silage proved more profitable, especially with higher corn prices.



MANAGE AND MONITOR FOR LAMENESS EARLY TO

Prevent Performance Loss in Feedlot Cattle

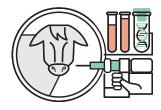
- Calves with digital dermatitis lesions showed significant decreases in average daily gain and total body weight compared to healthy cattle, highlighting the impact of lameness on performance.
- Lameness, particularly digital dermatitis, can severely affect cattle growth and performance, emphasizing the need for early detection and management in feedlots.



LEVERAGE BIOMARKER TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE

Diagnosis of Bovine Respiratory Disease

- Biomarker technology shows potential as a tool to help feed yards diagnose bovine respiratory disease (BRD) more effectively.
- Further research is needed to establish critical cutoff points to distinguish between healthy and sick animals, allowing for more precise and timely interventions.



ANTIBIOTIC RESIDUE TESTING HOLDS PROMISE

In Ongoing Efforts to Maintain Consumer Trust

- Current BetaStar® tests may not provide reliable results for screening for ceftiofur (CEF) drug residues in cattle.
- Producers should rely on further development of these tests to ensure compliance with legal residue limits and avoid unnecessary withholding from slaughter.



To review additional research results scan the code below













