

## Breed and Season Effects on the Claw Lesions of Dairy Cows in Ardebil, Iran

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**Abstract:** Seasonal and breed effects on the prevalence and type of claw lesions were investigated on 24854 cases of culled cows at central abattoir in the vicinity of Ardebil in Iran during 12 consecutive months. After recording information for each case, the feet were amputated and ground surface of the claws were pared for more morphopathological study. The prevalence rate of claw lesion among all cases was 24.2%. The claws lesion in local cows (24.4%) was more than imported Holstein cows (22.5%) ( $p < 0.05$ ). Most lesions occurred in the feet; the commonest were heel horn erosion (48.3%), white line disease (25.1%), laminitis (12.2%), sole ulcer (10.3%) and septic traumatic pododermatitis (4.1%). There was a significant effect of the frequent claw lesions in each breed ( $p < 0.05$ ). Heel horn erosion was the commonest lesion in Holstein cows (41.2%) and local cows (49.1%) and septic traumatic pododermatitis in Holstein cows (4.7%) and laminitis in local cows (3.4%) were the lowest lesions. White line disease was ranked second in Holstein cows (24.2%) and local cows (25.1%). Significant differences were not seen between the season and claw lesions ( $p > 0.05$ ). The results obtained from this study demonstrate that lameness is an important problem in dairy herd in Ardebil. Poor management in hoof trimming, locomotion monitoring and poor quality of floors were the common causes of claw lesions.

**Key words:** Breed, cow, claw lesion, lameness, season

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### INTRODUCTION

Economically, lameness is one of the most important diseases of dairy cow (Ettema *et al.*, 2010; Bruijn *et al.*, 2010; Nouri *et al.*, 2011). On welfare grounds, it is perhaps the most important disease of the modern dairy cow (Whay *et al.*, 2003).

The temporal distribution of disease is also affected by location because of the seasonal effects of climate (Thrusfield, 2005). There is evidence of a direct correlation between the amount of rain fall and incidence of lameness in dairy cattle (Eddy and Scott, 1980; Rowlands *et al.*, 1983; Williams *et al.*, 1986; Harris *et al.*, 1988; Meimandi-Parizi and Eskandari, 1996; Vermunt, 2004; Ramos and Freire, 2006). In Denmark, lameness prevalence increased after periods of high rainfall (Monrad *et al.*, 1983) but Whitaker *et al.* (2004) found no such relationship in UK dairy cattle. In an epidemiological study of dairy cow lameness involving 37 farms, the incidence of specific lesions associated with lameness were significantly higher in the Winter time than in Summer, particularly claw diseases such as heel horn erosion (Murray *et al.*, 1996). In New Zealand, Tranter *et al.* (1991) showed that a peak incidence of lameness occurred during the Winter and the late Spring, its onset being associated with wet weather conditions; a similar trend was reported by Jubb and Malmø (1991). In

the USA, there was little difference in seasonal prevalence of lameness in milking cows, 13.7% occurring in Summer and 16.7% in Spring (Wells *et al.*, 1993). Huang *et al.* (1995) found that the season of highest risk for heel erosion, sole ulcer and laminitis was November and for white line separation it was July. Seasonality repeated outbreaks of laminitis in dairy calves have earlier been described (Bargai *et al.*, 1992). Cook (2004) suggested that the rate of claw horn lesion development may follow a seasonal pattern with a peak in the late Summer.

Researchers need to better understand the relative importance of the main factors that influence the prevalence of lameness so that better preventative strategies can be developed. Evaluation of the seasonal nature of these diseases would thus be useful in assessing the importance of the unique risk factors for each disease. The purpose of this report was to use the abattoir database to evaluate the seasonal and breed effects on the prevalence and type of claw lesions in Ardebil dairy cattle.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

This cross-sectional and descriptive study was carried out during 12 consecutive months (2008 to 2009) at central abattoir in the vicinity of Ardebil

(Meat industrial complex) which was well equipped and with new constructions. Seasonal and breed effects on the prevalence and type of claw lesions were investigated on 24854 cases of culled cows (22327 native breed and 2527 Holstein breed). All cows were from Ardebil. During the period of investigation, 6025 culled lame cows of 24854 culled cows having claw lesions were selected for clinical and pathomorphological purpose. The five most common lesions of claw were included Heel Horn Erosion (HHE), White Line Disease (WLD), Sole Ulcer (SU), Septic Traumatic Pododermatitis (STP) and Laminitis (L) in local and imported Holstein cows in Ardebil. The owners were interviewed using a questionnaire to record information about culled lame cow. All cases aged 3-8 years; both front legs and hind legs were amputated at the carpus and the tarsus, respectively, immediately after slaughter. The lower limbs of lame cows were examined after brushing and washing with water and tabulated the type and distribution of digital lesions. The small claw lesion opened with a sharp hoof-knife to expose the entirety of the lesion or concurrent lesion and pared of the loose horn edges adjacent to the lesion. The claw lesions are then photographed by camera (Model EOS-350D, Canon, Tokyo, Japan).

**Statistical evaluation:** All data were entered into the Statistical Analysis System (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, North Carolina). The Chi-square analysis was used to test for frequency of claw lesion between local and Holstein cows and the effects of breeds and season on the claw lesions.

## RESULTS

The prevalence rate of claw lesion among all cases was 24.2% (6025 lame cows with claw lesion out of 24854 cows). The claw lesion in local cows (24.4%) was more than imported Holstein cows (22.5%) ( $p < 0.05$ ). The 4922 cow out of 6025 cows (81.6%) aged  $> 4$  years. Numbers of cases associated with claw lesion during four consecutive seasons are shown in Fig. 1 for each of the five lesions.

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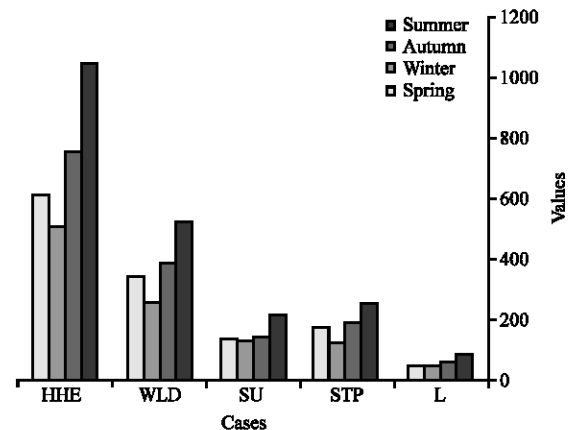


Fig. 1: Numbers of lesions associated with lameness observed in Ardebil during four consecutive seasons (HHE: Heel Horn Erosion, WLD: White Line Disease, SU: Sole Ulcer, STP: Septic Traumatic Pododermatitis, L: Laminitis).

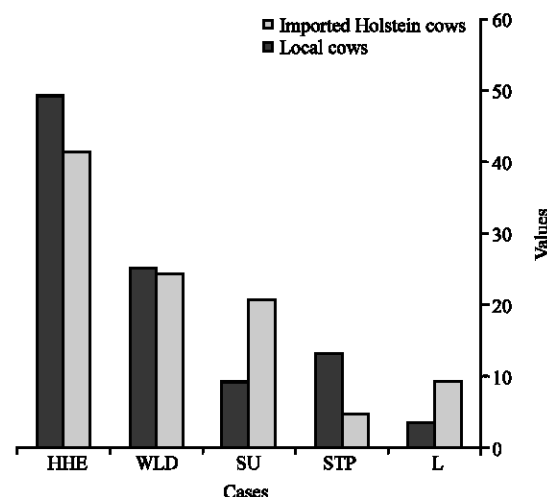


Fig. 2: Percentages of front and hind feet affected by the five most common lesions of claw in local and imported Holstein cows in Ardebil during four consecutive seasons (HHE: Heel Horn Erosion, WLD: White Line Disease, SU: Sole Ulcer, STP: Septic Traumatic Pododermatitis, L: Laminitis)

Holstein cows, sole ulcer and laminitis were more prevalent than local cows. In local breed, septic traumatic pododermatitis was more prevalent than imported Holstein cows.

The prevalence rate of recorded lameness was lower in Winter than in Summer. Significant differences were not seen between the season and claw lesion. The differences between the proportions of the most common claw lesions observed in local and imported Holstein cows are shown in Fig. 2.

## DISCUSSION

Lameness has now become the first largest dairy cow health challenge in the Iran. Digital lesions are most common cause of lameness in large numbers of dairy cows (Meimandi-Parizi and Eskandari, 1996; Mahmoudjigh *et al.*, 2005; Nouri *et al.*, 2011; Nouri, 2012).

In this study, the claws lesion in local cows (24.4%) was more than imported Holstein cows (22.5%). In Urmia, the prevalence rate of lameness in local cows and imported Holstein cows were 14.7 and 3.4%, respectively (Mahmoudjigh *et al.*, 2005). In a survey of dairy cow lameness involving 68 farms of Marvdasht, the prevalence rate of lameness in local cows, mixed cow and imported Holstein cows were 24.6, 20.7 and 54.6%, respectively (Meimandi-Parizi and Eskandari, 1996) from different types of claw lesions contributed of lameness, the most common were pododermatitis traumatic (24.2%), sole ulcer (18.1%) and overgrown claw (33.3%). In Tehran, the prevalence rate of claw lesion in culling lame cows was 73.1%; white line disease, toe ulcer, heel ulcer, abaxial groove lesions and sole ulcers were the most common lesions in culling lame cows 19.9, 6.6, 20, 23.3 and 30%, respectively (Nouri *et al.*, 2010). The five most frequently recorded lesions were SU, WLD, HHE, L and punctured sole but these ranked differently in importance in different regions, possibly because of different soil and climatic factors (Russell *et al.*, 1982).

No significant correlation was detected between the prevalence of claw lesions and season in the present study. In other word, the pattern of the claw lesion frequency was similar in each season. This is consistent with the findings from farmers' records of 300 UK dairy herds collected between 1998 and 2002 (Whitaker *et al.*, 2004) which found no effect of month or season on the number of lame cows. But data analysis also revealed that claw lesions occurred with greater frequency during the warm season in local and Holstein cows. Behavioral and physiological adaptations to periods of heat stress may be the trigger for the increase in claw lesion seen in the summer due to claw lesion development (Cook *et al.*, 2006). On the other hand, stored or ensiled feeds appeared to be associated with an increased prevalence of lameness. A relationship between stored feeds and lameness was suggested by Phillips (1990). Stark and Wilkinson (1988) described a process through which low silage quality leads to reduced silage intake, reduced rumen pH and laminitis.

Field studies performed showed that the majority of lameness occurs in the rainy season (Eddy and Scott, 1980; Rowlands *et al.*, 1983; Williams *et al.*, 1986; Harris *et al.*, 1988; Meimandi-Parizi and Eskandari, 1996;

Ramos and Freire, 2006) and that high incidence of lameness usually follows periods of heavy rain (Vermunt, 2004). This is in contrast to the findings that have shown a higher proportion of each common lesion occurred in the Summer than Winter. The lag between peaks in temperature and claw lesion development appears to be around 2 months similar to the time taken for lesions at sole corium to appear at sole surface (Tranter *et al.*, 1991; Murray *et al.*, 1996; Cook *et al.*, 2006).

Heel Horn Erosion (HHE) and White Line Disease (WLD) were the predominant diagnoses in both breeds. HHE is widespread in winter-housed cattle with unhygienic conditions when feet are kept wet and rarely causes lameness unless there is extensive underrunning of the heel and sole to the depth of the corium (Baggott and Russell, 1981; Tranter *et al.*, 1991; Murray *et al.*, 1996). It is also more frequent in older cows (Tranter *et al.*, 1991). HHE was most common in northwest Iran (48.3%) and least common in South Iran where Meimandi-Parizi and Eskandari (1996) found a proportion 3.8%. In a study of the hind feet of 4896 cows in France at the end of the Winter housing period, Philipot *et al.* (1990) reported 55% of animals affected. Russell *et al.* (1982) reported that HHE was responsible for 8% of all lesions causing lameness in a British survey. Moisture may contribute to an infection and to the persistence of superficial wounds as well as predisposing cows to horn erosion, underrun sole and white line disease (Baggott and Russell, 1981). Wet concrete is 83% more abrasive to the bovine hoof than dry concrete (Camara and Gravert, 1970).

WLD was the commonest lesion in this study which also confirms the results of Eddy and Scott (1980). It is stated that the underlying etiologies of WLD and SU are very similar with both resulting from subclinical laminitis (Vermunt, 1992; Ossent and Lischer, 1998; Weaver *et al.*, 2005). For WLD, earlier reports have shown seasonality, with significantly more cases reported in Winter than Summer (Rowlands *et al.*, 1985; Murray *et al.*, 1996). The abattoir data show seasonality but they suggest that WLD is a disease of the Summer, not Winter. This change in seasonality indicates that there may have been a change in the underlying risk factors associated with the development of WLD. The abattoir data suggest that the etiology of many cases of WLD is similar to that seen in New Zealand where WLD is by far the most common cause of lameness (Chesterton, 2004) that is the underlying cause of the rise in WLD is poor management of cows while herding them for milking and walking them to the parlor. Further research is require to establish whether this suggestion is correct. A diagnosis of laminitis was made between 11.5-12.4% of all the cases.

Moreover, the prevalence of laminitis is higher in primiparous than multiparous cows, especially in Autumn with grave clinical cases between 30 and 100 days of lactation. The effect of calving pattern on seasonal lameness incidence was ignored in this analysis as the calving distributions of the cows were not known.

Sole ulcer and laminitis were more prevalent in the imported Holstein cows. It is interesting that cows housed winter in cowsheds or cubicles with concrete yards remained susceptible to this condition in the Summer whereas cows which were at pasture for most of the year were virtually free of the disease (Rowlands *et al.*, 1983). Murray *et al.* (1996) reported that over 60% of cases of WLD and SU occurred during the Winter (November to April) in contrast, only 24.1 and 12.1% of abattoir reports occurred during this period.

The highest recorded prevalence of STP was in local breed. Particular lesion types showed a specific cow distribution and were prevalent at specific breeds suggesting that a number of animal and/or environmental factors strongly predispose to lesion development. Local cows in cowsheds were more prone to STP than those in other buildings, presumably because their floors were older and rougher. These lesions appear to result from traumatic injury and bruising of the solar corium (Tranter *et al.*, 1991). The high lesion rate in feet is probably caused partly by the direct contact of feet with environments which are often unsuitable, i.e., hard, stony, wet or contaminated with faeces and partly by the recent emphasis on the conformation of legs rather than feet in selecting bulls and cows for breeding (Russell *et al.*, 1982; Rowlands *et al.*, 1983). Continued improvements in housing and flooring are essential to reduce the impact of these management changes.

Foot disease has a multifactorial origin (Ramos and Freire, 2006). The increase in lameness is due to a combination of physiological, behavioral, housing and environmental factors associated with heat stress and heat stress abatement procedures (Shearer *et al.*, 2006). The distinct interactions among these risk factors plus the effect of the season and the level of humidity will determine the impact of lameness in the herd (Ramos and Freire, 2006).

## CONCLUSION

The results obtained from this study demonstrate that lameness is an important problem in dairy herd in Ardebil. Poor management in hoof trimming, locomotion monitoring and poor quality of floors (shape, hardness, friction and hygiene) were the common causes of claw lesions.

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