

Beslisboom - Uiergezondheid

Met de focus op hygiëne

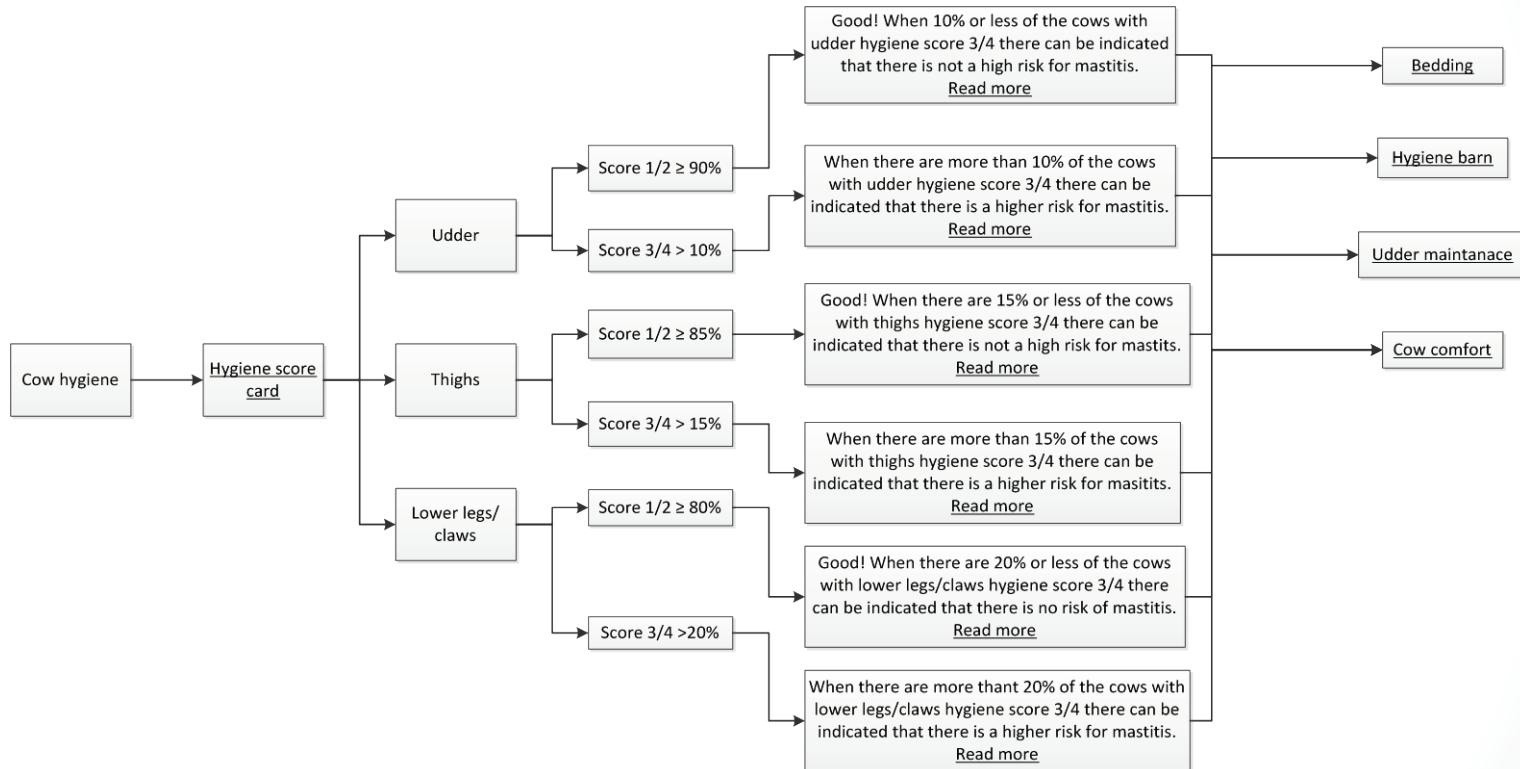
Door: Iris Bos en Milou Fleuren

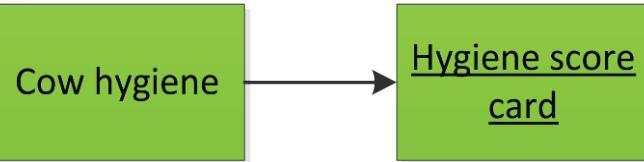
Introductie

- Wie wij zijn...
- De pilot



Koe hygiëne





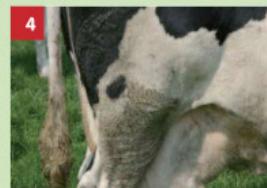
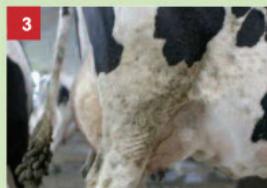
Hygiëne Scorekaart



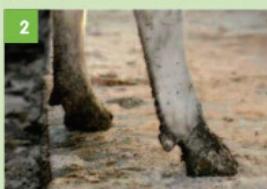
Hygiëne achter en zijkant uier:
Hoe schoon komen de viers en spenen in de melkput?
Aandachtspunten: hygiëne ligplaatsen, strooisel ligplaatsen, hygiëne looppaden, viers scheren of branden, ligcomfort ligboxen, mestconsistentie en gezondheid koppel, ...



Hygiëne dijen:
Hoe schoon zijn de ligplaatsen?
Aandachtspunten: verzorging ligplaatsen en instrooien, ligcomfort ligboxen, mestconsistentie en gezondheid koppel, ...



Hygiëne onderbenen en klauwen:
Hoe schoon zijn de looppaden?
Aandachtspunten: gebruik mestschuif, reiniging paden waar mestschuif niet komt, mestconsistentie, reiniging wachtruimte, ...

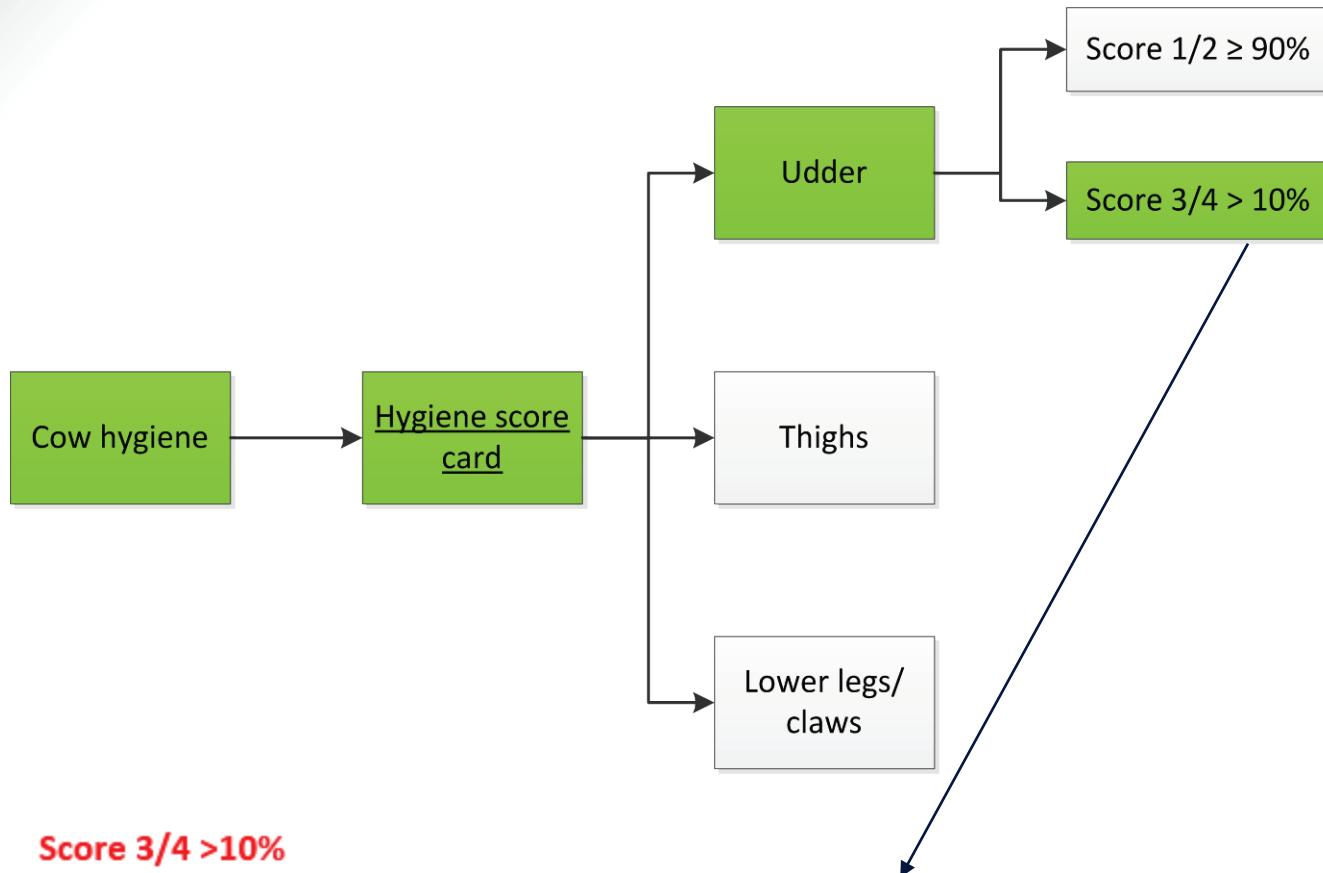


Score 1 = schoon

Score 2 = licht bevuild

Score 3 = bevuild

Score 4 = zwaar/ernstig bevuild



Score 3/4 >10%

Score 3 is distinct plaques of manure on the lower half of the udder and Score 4 is confluent plaques of manure encrusted on and around the teats. Manure may be transferred to the udder either by lying on a filthy surface or by resting the udder on manure contaminated lower leg.

Good! When 10% or less of the cows with udder hygiene score 3/4 there can be indicated that there is not a high risk for mastitis.

[Read more](#)

When there are more than 10% of the cows with udder hygiene score 3/4 there can be indicated that there is a higher risk for mastitis.

[Read more](#)

[Bedding](#)

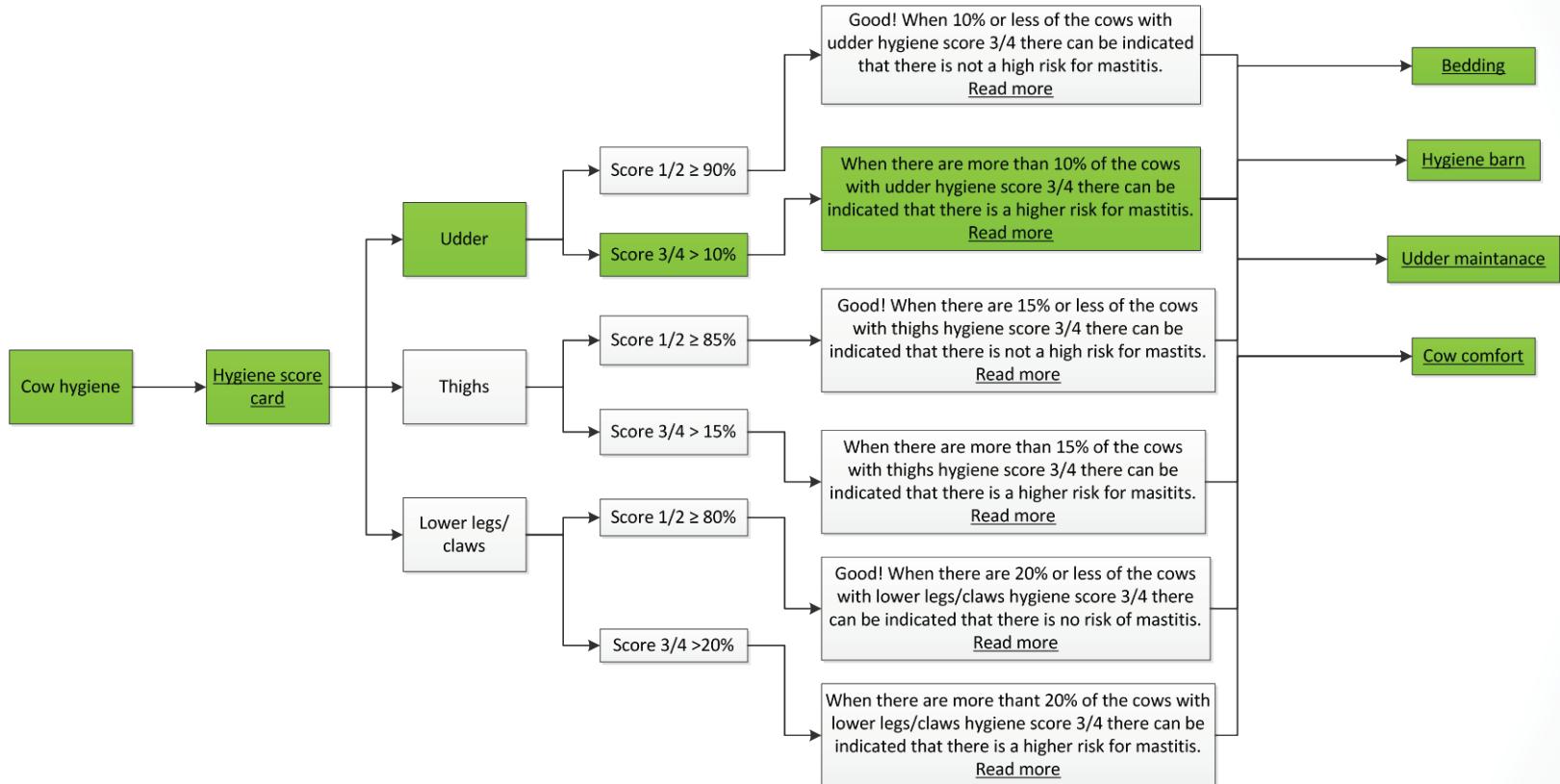
[Hygiene barn](#)

[Udder maintanace](#)

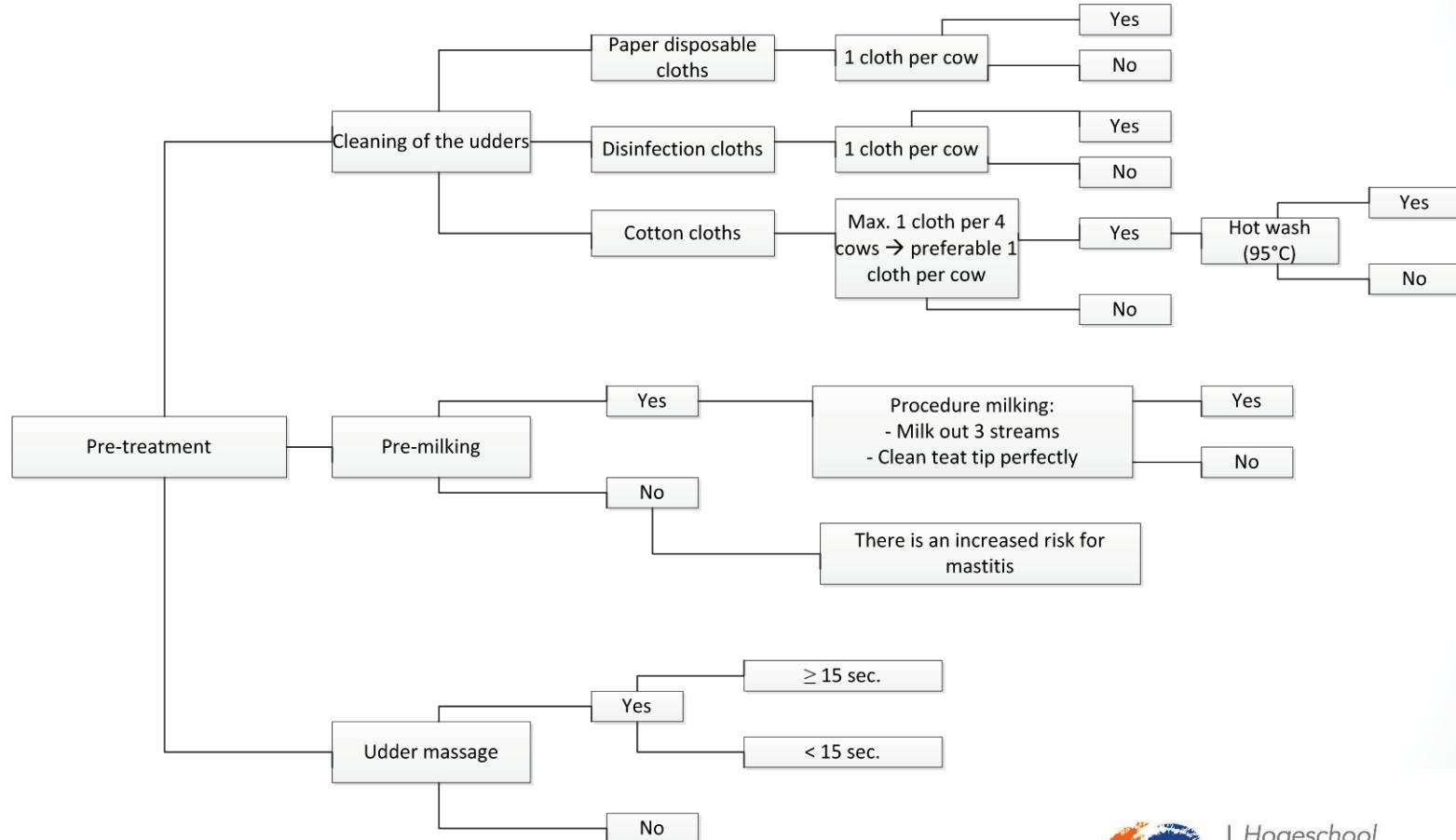
[Cow comfort](#)

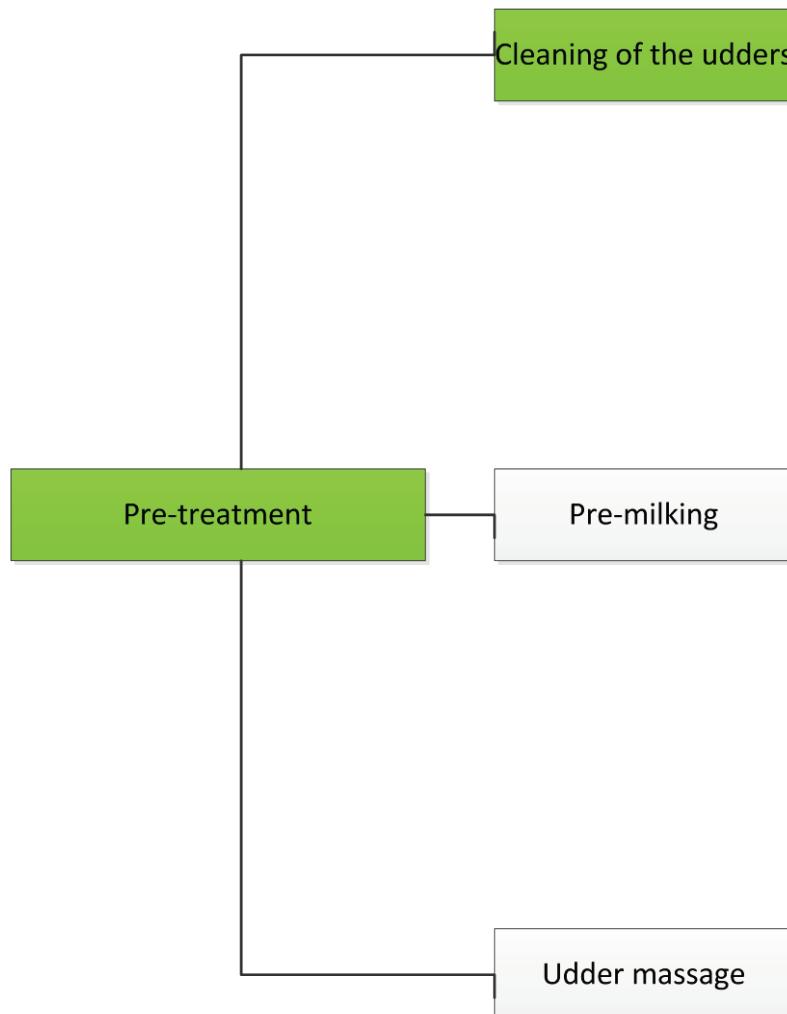
Cow hygiene

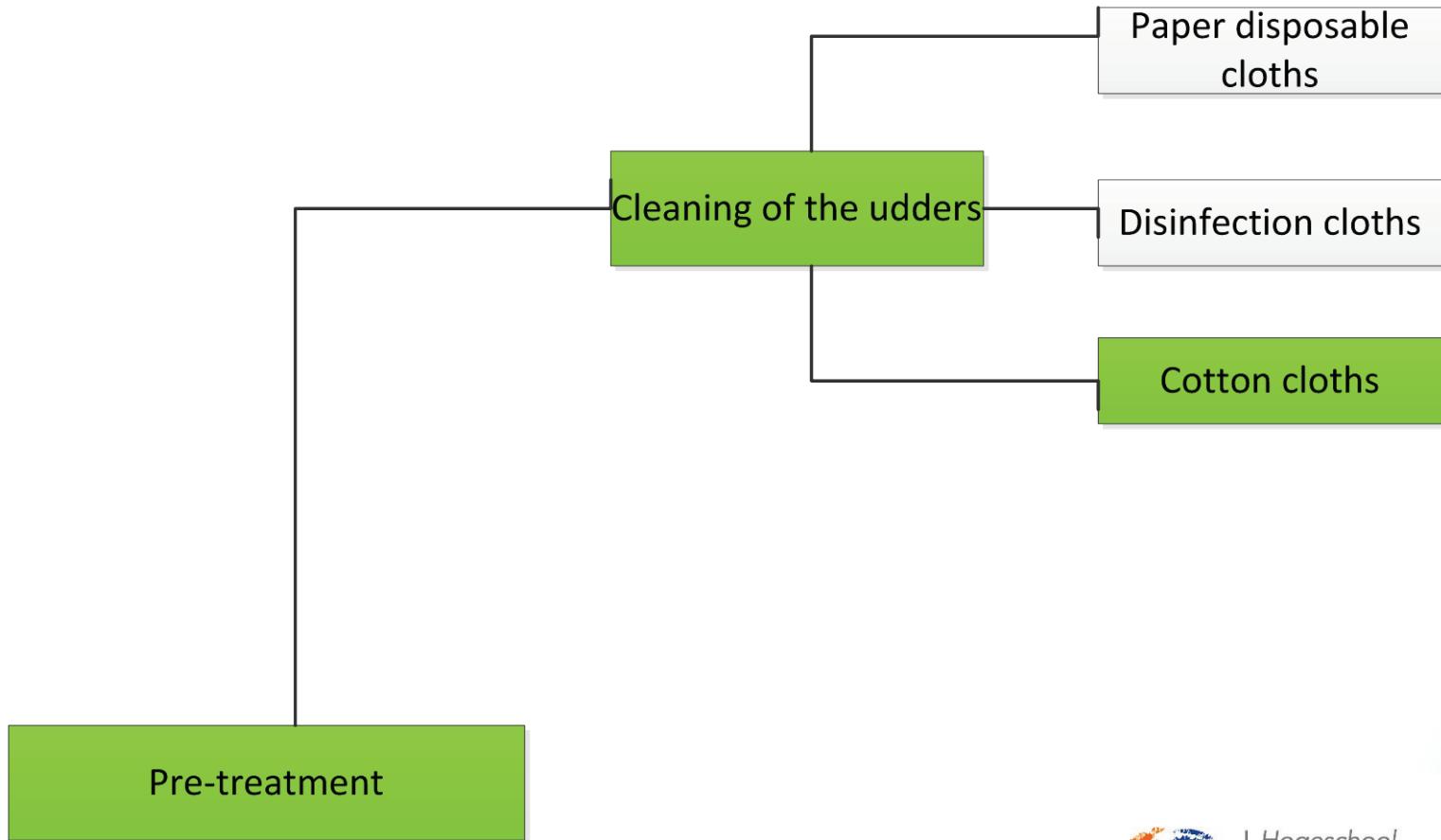
Research has shown that farms with a somatic cell count higher than 250.000 cells/ml have a five time higher risk for more cows with hygiene score 3/4 than companies with a somatic cell count lower than 150.00 cells/ml (UGCN, 2011).

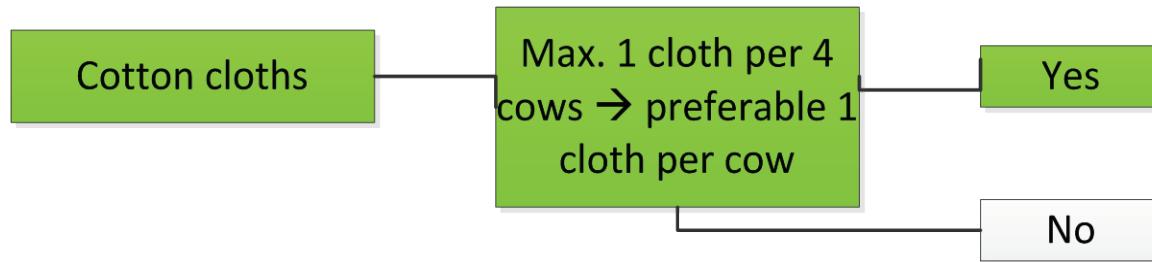


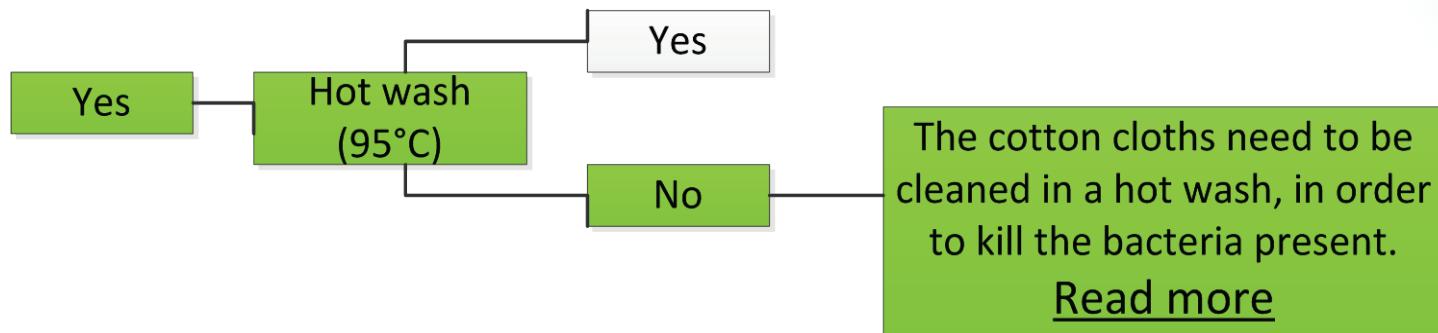
Melken - voorbehandelen







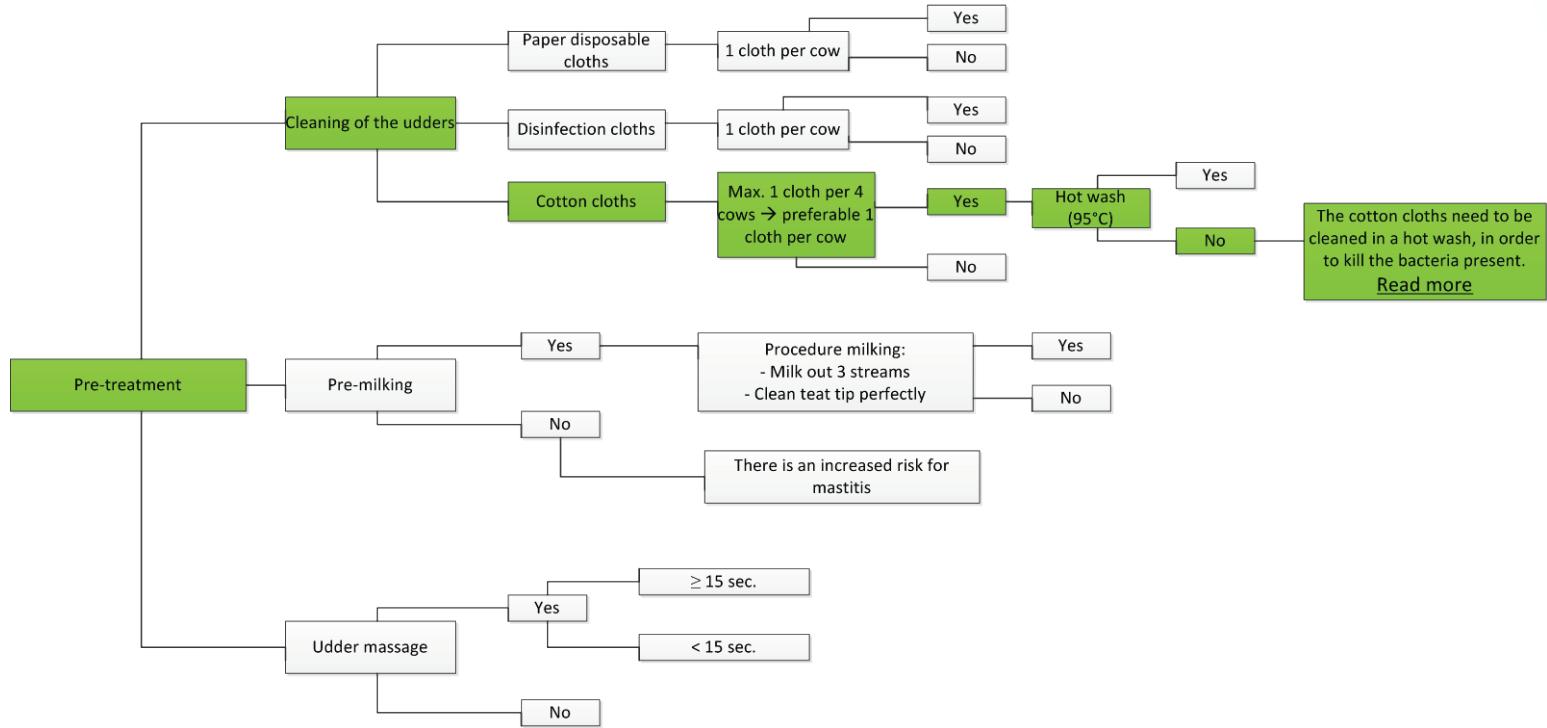




Cleaning of the udders

Udders can be cleaned with paper disposable cloths, disinfection cloths or cotton cloths. The standard rule is that maximal one cloth is used per cow. For the cotton cloths is the exception that there may be a maximum of 4 cows cleaned with one cloth. The cotton cloths need to be cleaned in a hot wash, in order to kill the bacteria present. Cows having mastitis need to be cleaned with a separate cloth that is for sure not used for other cows.

Dirty udders need to be cleaned with clean water and dried with clean, dry cloths. The drying is, next to the hygiene, also important for the milking technique. Wet teats may connect less easier to the teat, which in the end leads to slower and less complete milking.



Conclusie