

# IDENTIFYING MASTITIS EARLIER BY COMBINING TEST DAY DATA AND AMS SENSOR DATA

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- Improvement of **detection of potential mastitis cows in AMS herds**
  - Use a **combination of AMS sensor data and performance recording data**
  - Provide different warning thresholds for improved herd management routines
- ⇒ **Development of a model to estimate a daily cell count status for all lactating animals in the herd**

## Data set

- 113 farms / 9,859 cows
- 8,278 dual purpose Fleckvieh cows, 1,581 other breeds
- July 2020 to March 2022
- Test day records
- AMS sensor data
  - AMS somatic cell count (AMS SCC)
  - Electrical conductivity (EC)
- Training set: 93 farms / 8,244 cows  
Test set: 20 farms / 1,615 cows

## Data cleaning

- At least 2 of 4 quarters with EC data
- EC > 48 “Lely units”<sup>1</sup>
- Milk yield > 3 kg/d, lactose > 4 %
- Days in milk > 4
- Correlation of log(SCC) from test day and AMS > 0.95

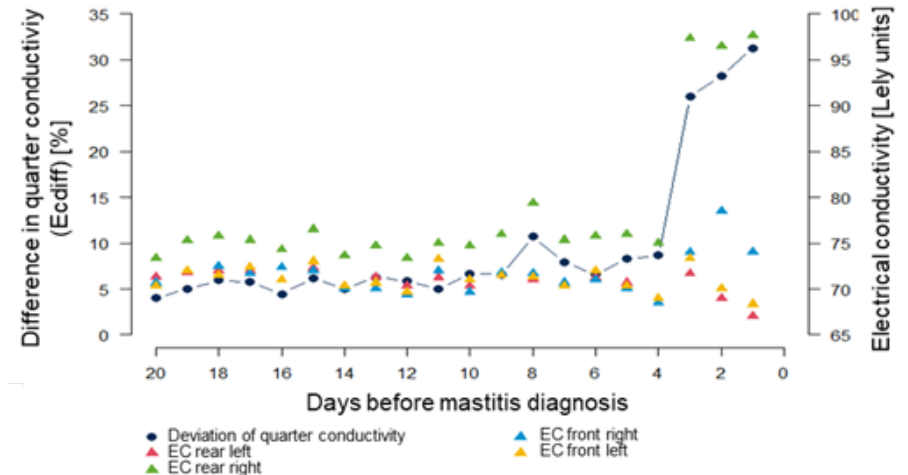
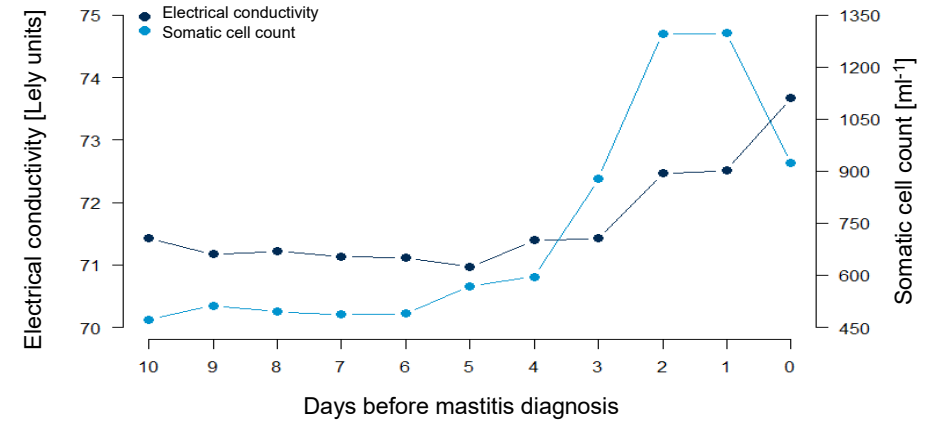
## Validation data set

- April to August 2022
- 155 farms / 11,493 cows

<sup>1</sup> 100 „Lely units“ = 6 mS/cm ⇒ 70 = normal

## Aim

- Develop a model combining daily AMS data and test day data to identify cows with
  - $SCC \geq 200.000$  per ml
  - $SCC \geq 400.000$  per ml

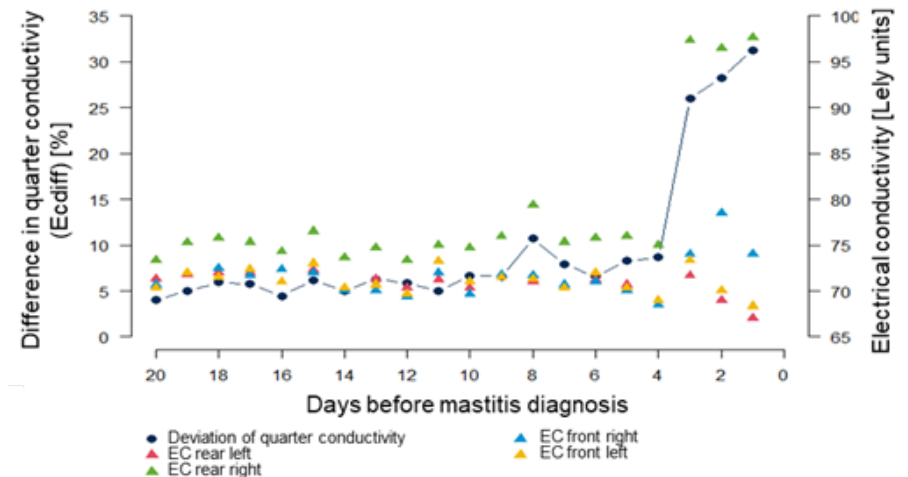
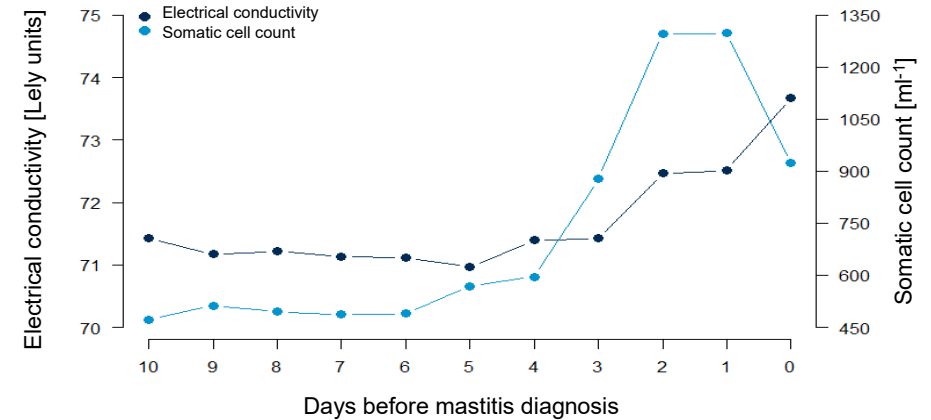


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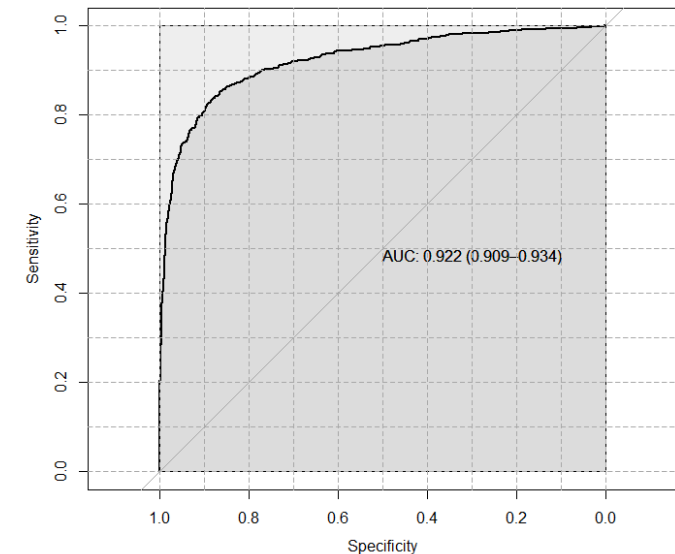
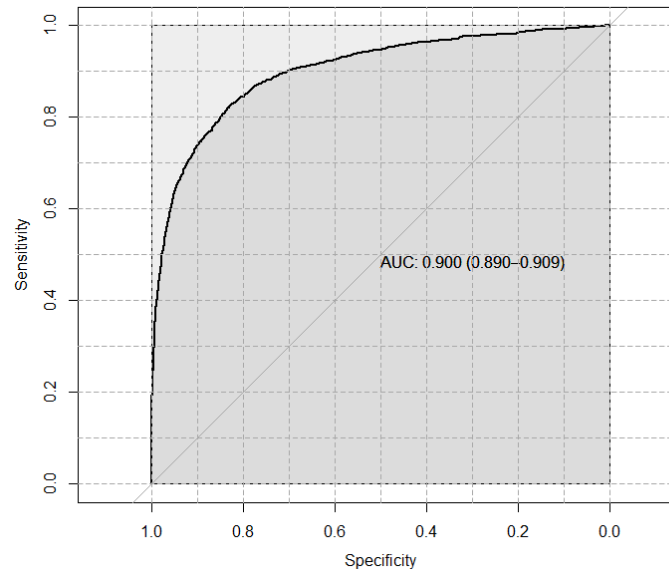
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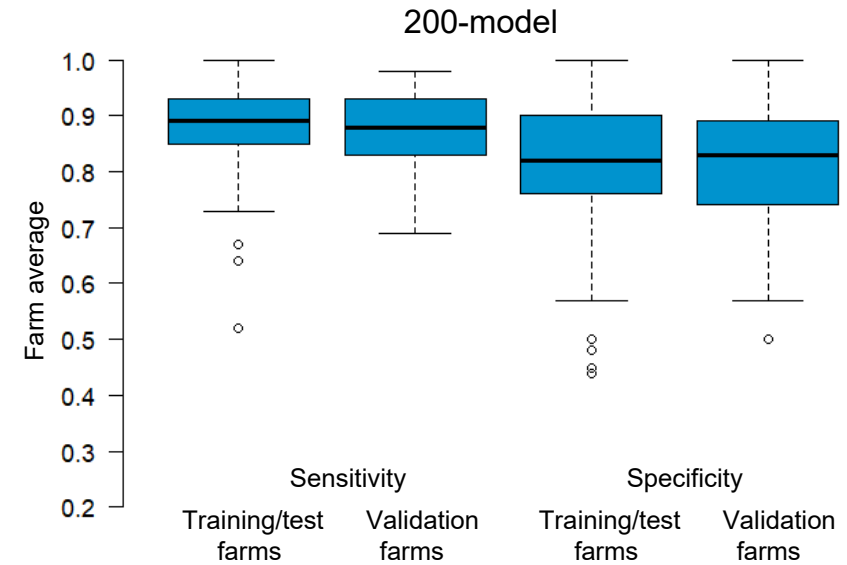
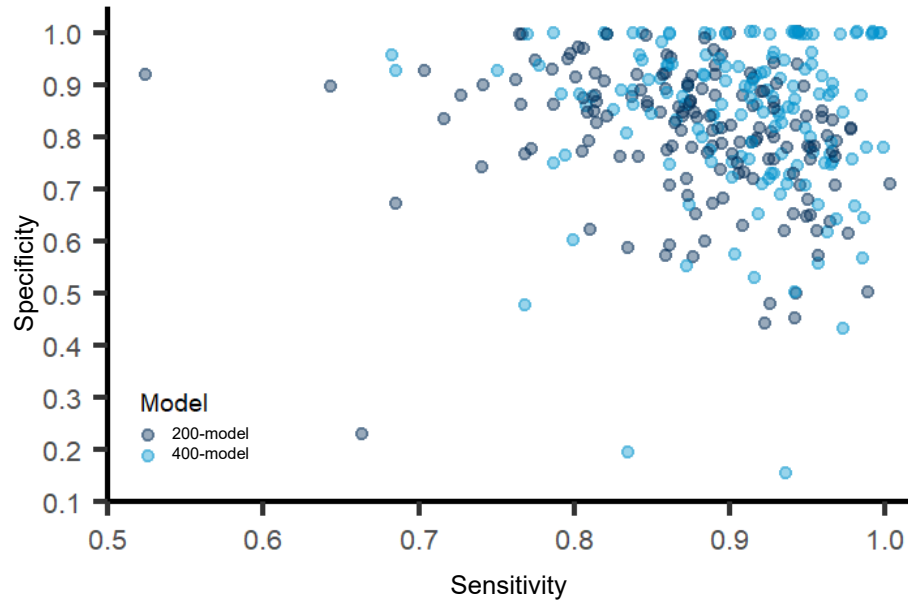
## Explanatory variables used

- **AMS data**
  - SCC
  - Difference in quarter conductivity (Ecdiff)
  - Daily milk yield
- **Test day data** (last test day before prediction)
  - SCC
  - Milk constituents
  - Days in milk
  - Breed
  - Lactation number



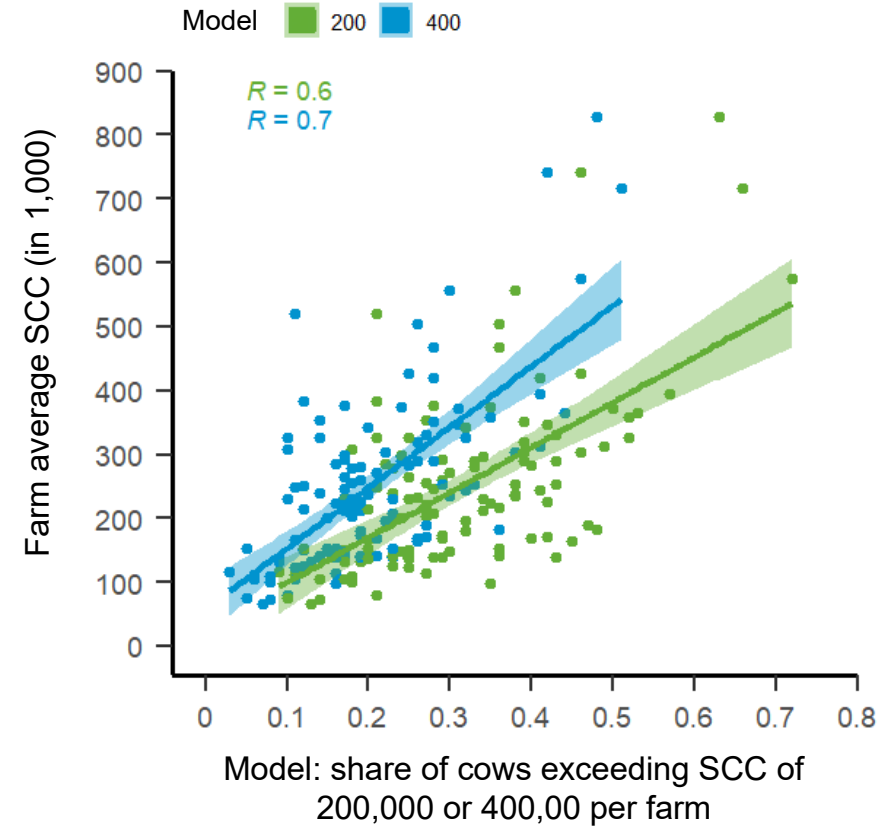
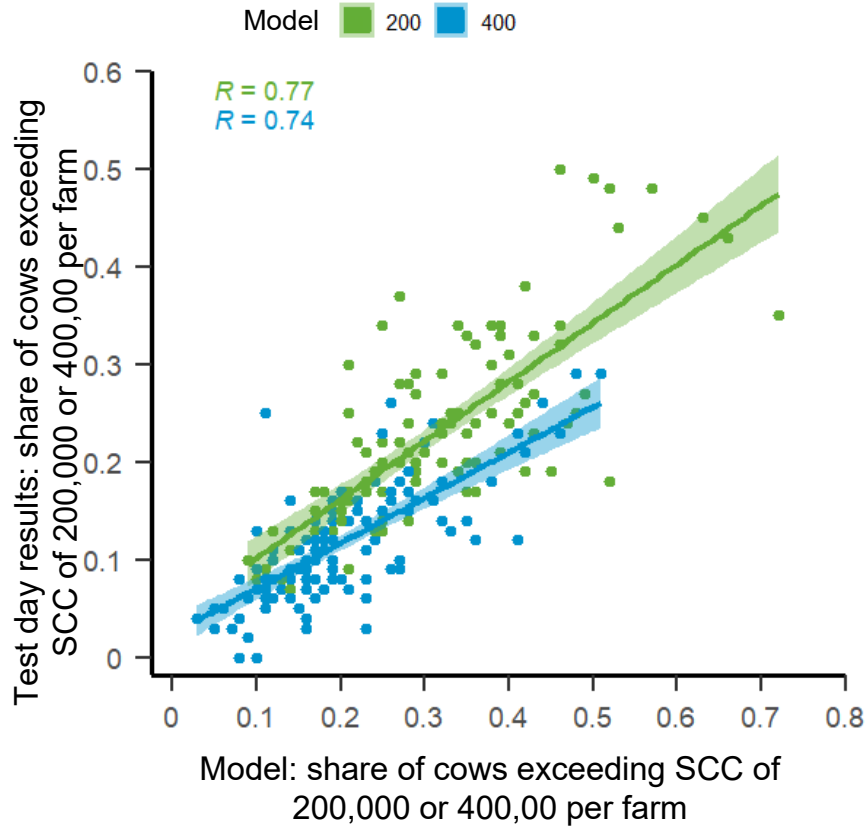
	200-model	400-model
<b>Dependent variable</b>	0: SCC < 200 — 1: SCC ≥ 200	0: SCC < 400 — 1: SCC ≥ 400
<b>Explanatory variables</b>	SCC AMS; SCC test day; ECdiff; lactose-%; milk-kg; DIM	SCC AMS; SCC test day; ECdiff; lactose-%; milk-kg; DIM
<b>Variables not used</b>	Lactation number; fat-%; protein-%; breed	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>0,83</b>	<b>0,88</b>
<b>Specificity</b>	<b>0,83</b>	<b>0,83</b>





⇒ Model performs well on most farms

⇒ Model can be used for farms that were not in the training set



⇒ Mastitis problems can be detected



- Weekly e-mail report for farms
- Daily individual cow status combining both models
  - Status 0: predicted SCC status <200.000 cells/ml
  - Status 1: predicted SCC status ≥200.000 and <400.000 cells/ml
  - Status 2: predicted SCC status ≥400.000 cells/ml

Stallnr.	Name	LOM	Zellzahl-Status am							Datum Beobachtung	Beobachtung
			25.06.	24.06.	23.06.	22.06.	21.06.	20.06.	19.06.		
499	Susi	DE 09 123 45603	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	24.06.	BU positiv
528	Bella	DE 09 123 45606	2	1	1	0	0	0	0		
530	Alma	DE 09 123 45607	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	20.06.	BU positiv
624	Heidi	DE 09 123 45601	1	1	0	1	0	0	0		
609	Berta	DE 09 123 45605	0	0	1	1	2	2	2		
616	Paula	DE 09 123 45602			0	1	1	1	1		
621	Emma	DE 09 123 45604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.06.	CMT negativ

- 200- and 400-models were also implemented without using AMS SCC data
- Model performance was still satisfying

	200-model	400-model
<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>0,79</b>	<b>0,75</b>
<b>Specificity</b>	<b>0,82</b>	<b>0,83</b>

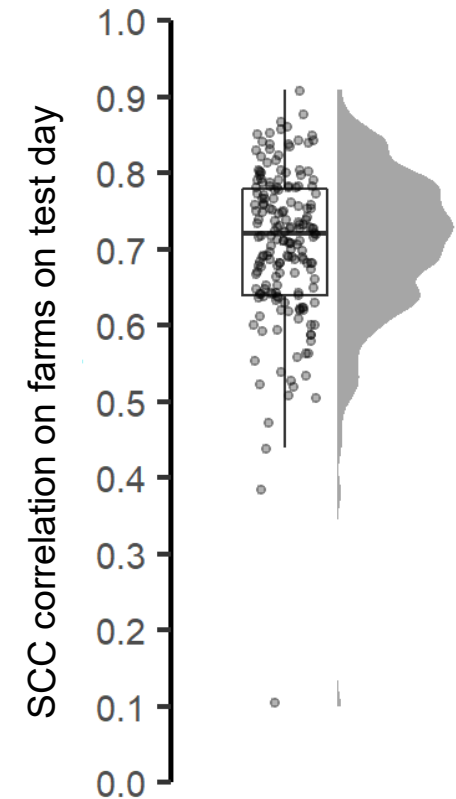
⇒ SCC prediction is also available for farms without inline SCC measurement system

- 144 farms with at least 5 test days were analysed:  
Correlation lab SCC - AMS SCC > 0.7

- on all test days: 19 farms
- on more than half of test days: 99 farms
- frequently fluctuating correlations: 26 farms

⇒ For farms with inline SCC measurement, congruence between AMS and lab SCC on test days determines which model is applied

⇒ Together with cow report, farms receive information about SCC correlation between AMS measurements and lab results



- Classification for cell count thresholds works well
- Classification is also possible for farms without inline cell count measurement
- Model can be extended to new farms
  
- What's next:
  - Collect feedback from pilot farms
  - Implementation in herd management software for daily calculation and notification
  - Extend model to other AMS brands/models (?)



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*Contact us!*

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