



SCOUT INFECTION.

Diagnose subclinical mastitis at key points in lactation with QScout® MLD test

The economic benefits of quickly responding to hidden udder infections



Finding and treating mastitis early can prevent production losses, which is especially important when cows are approaching peak lactation. With the rapid, on-farm QScout MLD (milk leukocyte differential) test, dairy producers can monitor cows, take action when required and realize significant benefits. QScout MLD's powerful data guide herd management decisions that maximize milk production, boost milk quality, enhance reproductive performance, predict cull cows earlier, improve animal welfare and promote precise use of antibiotics.



Information that counts®

Why Now?

Results/Benefits

Early Lactation

7-14 days in milk (DIM)

Curing subclinical infections during early lactation leads to increased production and milk quality for the remainder of the lactation and improved reproductive performance

- Based on trial data,¹ cows diagnosed early and given follow-up treatment showed the following advantages, compared to a no-treatment group:
 - 115,000 fewer somatic cells/ml across the lactation
 - 1,325 more pounds of milk per cow at 305d ME
 - 18% fewer services per conception
 - 14 fewer days open, saving producers up to \$84 per cow²

DHIA Hot Sheet

Often, a small percentage of cows have a big impact on bulk tank SCC

- Testing cows on the monthly high SCC list allows producers to identify infections at the quarter level and take action to improve milk quality

Hospital Pen

Cow in hospital pen for clinical mastitis treatment

Cows in the hospital pen often have undetected subclinical infections that can lead to additional losses

- Producers can capitalize on the investment of treatment to cure both clinical and subclinical infections to ensure maximum milk production

In fact, 60% of cows with clinical mastitis have at least one quarter infected with subclinical mastitis³

Dryoff

Cows infected at dryoff are more likely to be infected at calving, even after dry cow therapy

- Producers can make informed management decisions for each cow, such as judicious use of dry cow therapy
- Rapid diagnosis can guide selective dry cow therapy – treating only infected cows or quarters – and yields similar results to blanket treatment, but with the following benefits:
 - Reduced treatment costs and labor savings
 - 47% reduction in antibiotic use when selectively treating cows at dryoff⁴
 - 59% reduction in antibiotic use when selectively treating quarters at dryoff⁵

¹ Hockett, M. 2014. Early lactation on-farm trials. In: Proc. 54th National Mastitis Council Annual Meeting, Memphis, TN, p. 239-24

² J.M. Bewley, M.D. Boehlje, A.W. Gray, H. Hogeveen, S.J. Kenyon, S.D. Eicher, M.M. Schutz. 2010. Stochastic simulation using @Risk for dairy business investment decisions. *Agricultural Finance Review* 70:1, p. 97-125.

³ AAD QStats data.

⁴ Hockett, M., and R. Rodriguez. 2013. Evaluation of milk leukocyte differential diagnosis for selective dry cow therapy. In: *American Dairy Science Association Annual Meeting Proceedings*. Indianapolis, IN.

⁵ Hockett, M., M. Payne, and R. Rodriguez. 2014. Milk leukocyte differential diagnosis as a tool to guide quarter-level, selective dry cow therapy. In: *Proc. National Mastitis Council Regional Meeting*, Ghent, Belgium, p. 208.