Investment in vaccination (£20/cow/year x 1,400 cows/year) and clusterflush (£500 x 60 points as single cost) totalled £58,000 in ‘11-12. Improved udder health helped see 650 litres more milk sold/cow in the year compared to 2008. Extra milk sales equates to 942,500 litres =

MQP offer cost benefit?

Taking an average cost of a case of mastitis at £218 (Hillerton & Berry, 2005) against investment in capital and ongoing health – does an Return on Investment - does an MQP offer Cost Benefit

At the same time total milk sales have increased from 173 dead/culled to 1 from 96. Comparing toxic culls/deaths these have reduced from 27/1,300 lactations in 2008 to 96/1,450 in 2012. Culling/deaths for udder health have improved from

Milk sold in lactation

2. Conventional – aim 60 day average use long acting ADCT and teat sealant
   a. Majority of herd – sell as uncomplained cows
   b. Low production – less than 25ltrs/day at 90 days prior to calving
   c. Normal conditions seen (ICS 3.5) and no noted compromise to udder health in this lactation
   ii. SCC History – has normal SCC on CIS records: 0-100,000 for majority of this lactation

Results

Discussion

A targeted approach through an MQP can work on a commercial dairy by working with the dairy team to control specific areas of udder health. Mastitis can be split into environmental and contagious risk management through

Return on Investment - does an MQP offer Cost Benefit

Taking an average cost of a case of mastitis at £218 (Hillerton & Berry, 2005) against investment in capital and ongoing health – does an MQP offer cost benefit?

Improved udder health helped see 650 litres more milk sold/cow in the year compared to 2008. Extra milk sales equates to £42,500 litres + £82,750 additional income at £0.36/litre.

Return on investment in year + £224,750