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# Dynamics of udder health key performance indicators

– a national perspective 2017-2023

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# This is what we are going to share

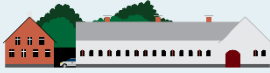
- Danish milk production – fun facts
- Data source and quality
- Status – key performance indicators in milk quality
- Consumption of antimicrobials
- Pros and cons – impact on udder health



# Fun facts of Danish milk production

**495.859**

The total number of milking cows in Denmark is 495.859 cows in DHI > 90 %



The number of Danish dairy farms is 2142 – 5,7 billion liters of milk, about 85 % of export – growing production



DHI recording 11.513 kg ECM / year on average (36,1 liter/cow/day)



The average herd size in Denmark is 267 cows (5-3500 cows)

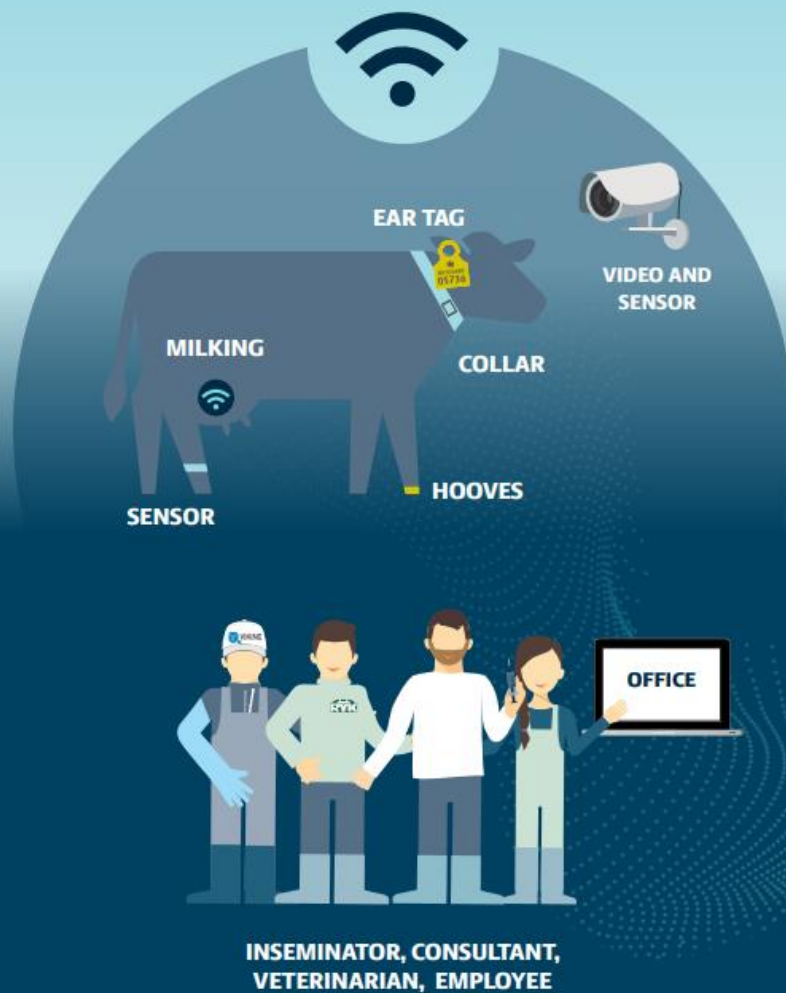
The number of farms is reduced by 5 % per year



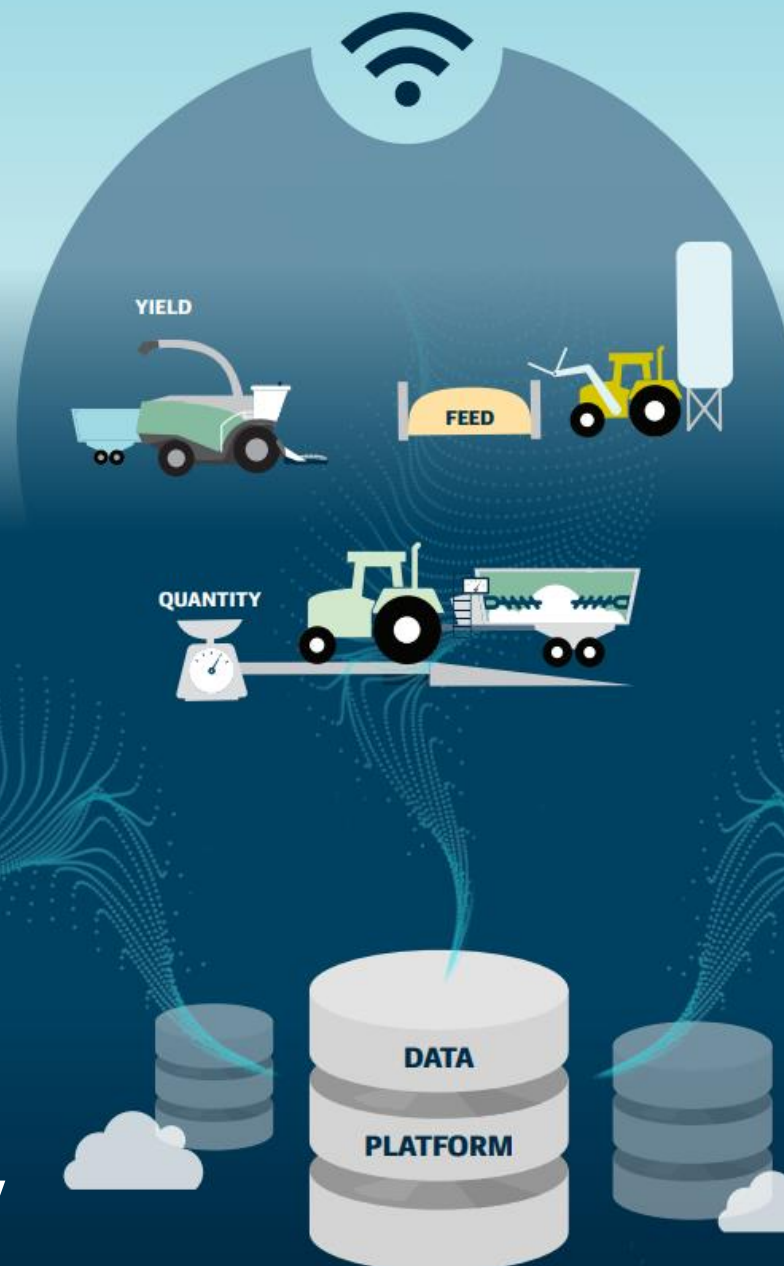
Employees are predominantly from Central Europe – a rising number from Southeast Asia



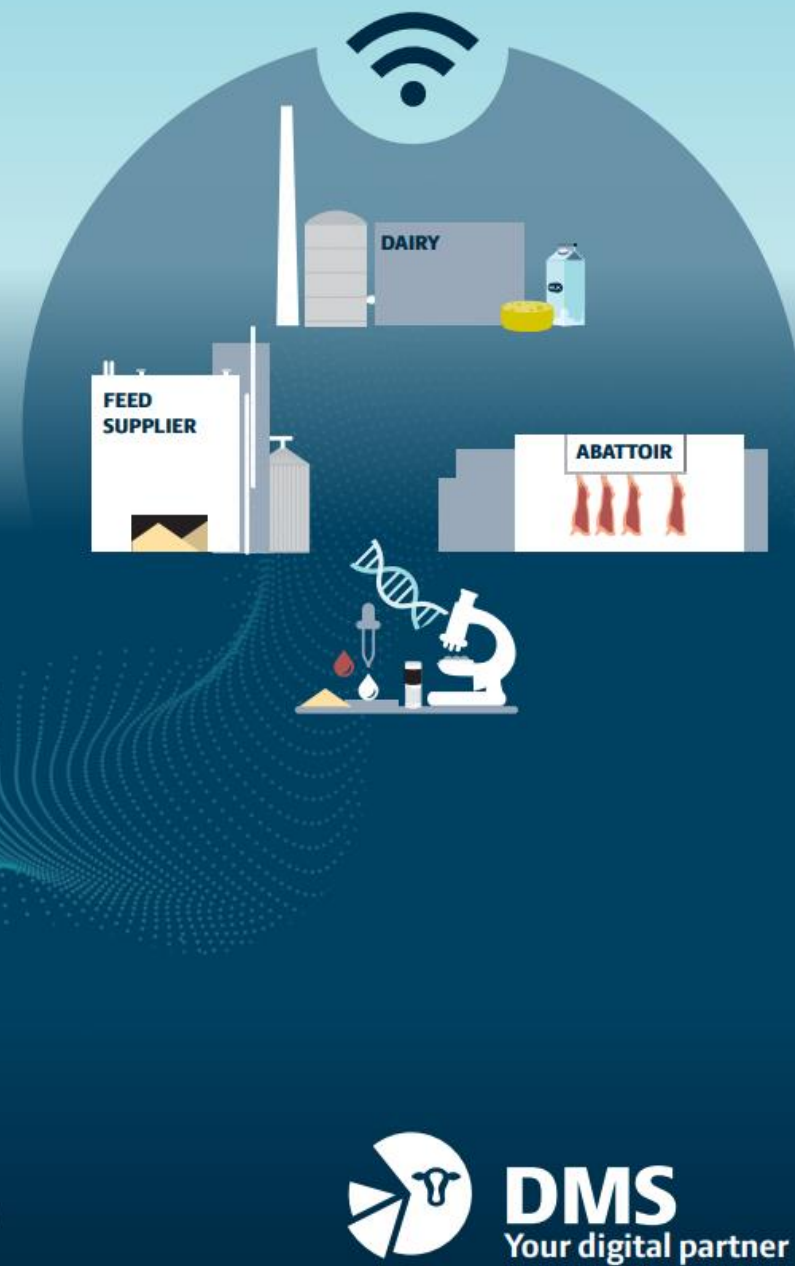
## THE BARN



## THE FARM



## EXTERNAL PARTNERS



Data sources and quality



# Does the milk buyer promote milk quality?

- The largest milk buyer, ARLA (90% of the market), has a 200,000 cells/mL geometric limit for premium; therefore, most herds adjust to be just below
- Some smaller cheese plants will have a linear premium down to 100,000 cells/mL
- Therefore, the direct incentive for many dairy farms to be less than 200,000 cells/mL is limited



# Positive impact on udder health

**Positive impact** from engaged veterinarians providing herd health service – with no incentive to distribution of antimicrobials

**NMC 10-point plan** recommendations are implemented to a large degree, helped by herd size

**Powerful data basis** and a stand-alone one-farm system (DMS) for Evidence-Based intervention and consulting by the herd veterinarian

**Mandatory** diagnostics on clinical mastitis



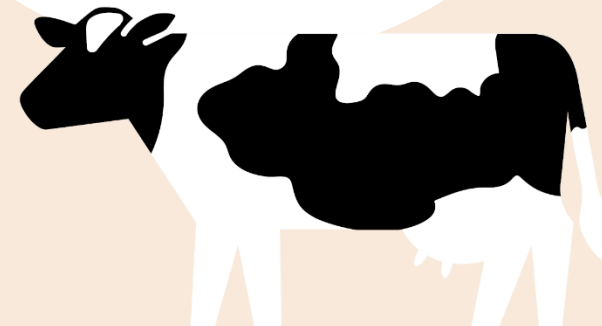
# Negative impact on udder health☹

**Herds positive on *S. agalactiae* now, 12.5 % of the herds in national surveillance**

- Increased consumption of antimicrobials
- Reduced longevity
- Reduced DIM calving to culling

**Organic milk production**

- Increased proportion of infected cows in all lactations, problems





# What could be further improved?

- Poor diagnostic accuracy on most mastitis cases (*Astrup et al. 2022*) →
- Probably mis- and overuse of antimicrobials.
- So, what we have achieved is to reduce the consumption of antibiotics – we still lack to target the consumption.
- No systematic National surveillance for AMR but high levels of decreased sensitivity towards penicillin in common pathogens (*Jensen et al. 2024, Kløve et al. 2025*)

Astrup, LB., Pedersen, K., Farre, M. Microbiological Diagnoses on Clinical Mastitis — Comparison between Diagnoses Made in Veterinary Clinics versus in Laboratory Applying MALDI-TOF MS. *Antibiotics* 2022, 11(2), 271.

Jensen VF., Damborg, P., Norström, M., Nonnemann, B., Slettemeås, JS., Smistad, M., Sølverød, L., Turnidge, J., Uldahl, AM., Vledman, K., Essen-Zandbergen, A., Astrup, LB. Estimation of epidemiological cut-off values for eight antibiotics used for treatment of bovine mastitis caused by *Streptococcus uberis* and *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* subsp. *Dysgalactiae*. *Veterinary Microbiology* 2024, 290.

Kløve, DC., Strube, ML., Heegaard, PM., Astrup, LB. Mapping Antimicrobial Resistance in *Staphylococcus epidermidis* Isolates from Subclinical Mastitis in Danish Dairy Cows. *Antibiotics* 2025, 14(1), 67

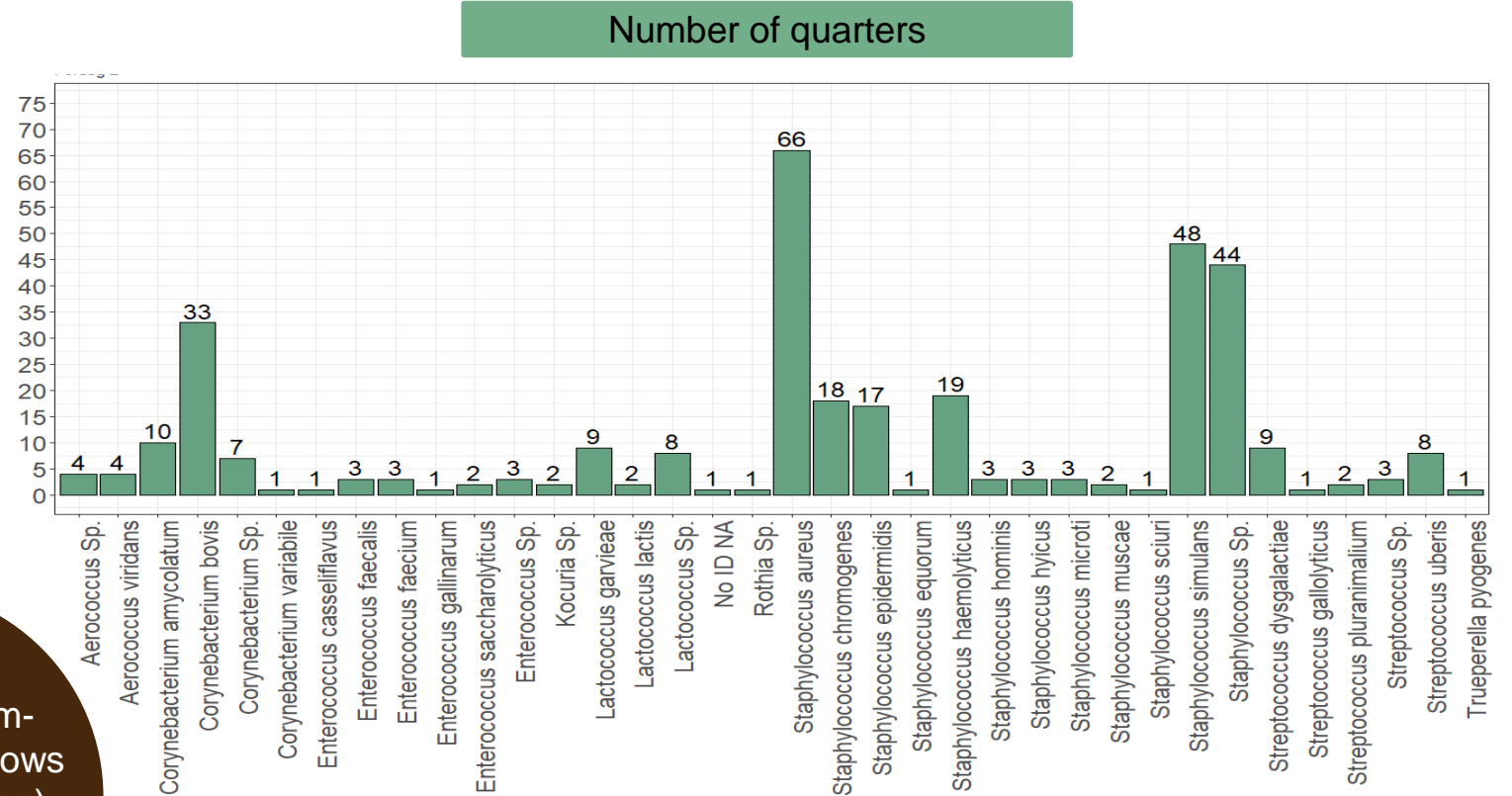




# What could be further improved?

- Lack of regulation on the drug-of-choice for Dry Cow Treatment
- Is DCT necessary – and if so, what is the actual need for broad-spectrum antimicrobials...?

0 cases of Gram-negative in 234 cows (911 milk samples) with SCC > 200,000 at dry-off...



## Take home – reflect on this😊

**In Denmark, we benefit from robust data that enables evidence-based interventions at the herd and cow level**

**Our independent research and development initiatives are owned and driven by dairy farmers, focusing on udder health, milk quality, and support for all stakeholders across the supply chain**

**Through continuous innovation, we consistently improve udder health while simultaneously reducing the use of antimicrobials**

# Thanks for your attention!

## Questions and comments will be highly appreciated!



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