U-Scan Report

Dairy farmer: Leon Beljaars

28 October 2025

Information

Name dairy farm

Beljaars

First name dairy producer

Leon

Last name dairy producer

Beljaars

Adress dairy producer

Oordeel-Heikant 6

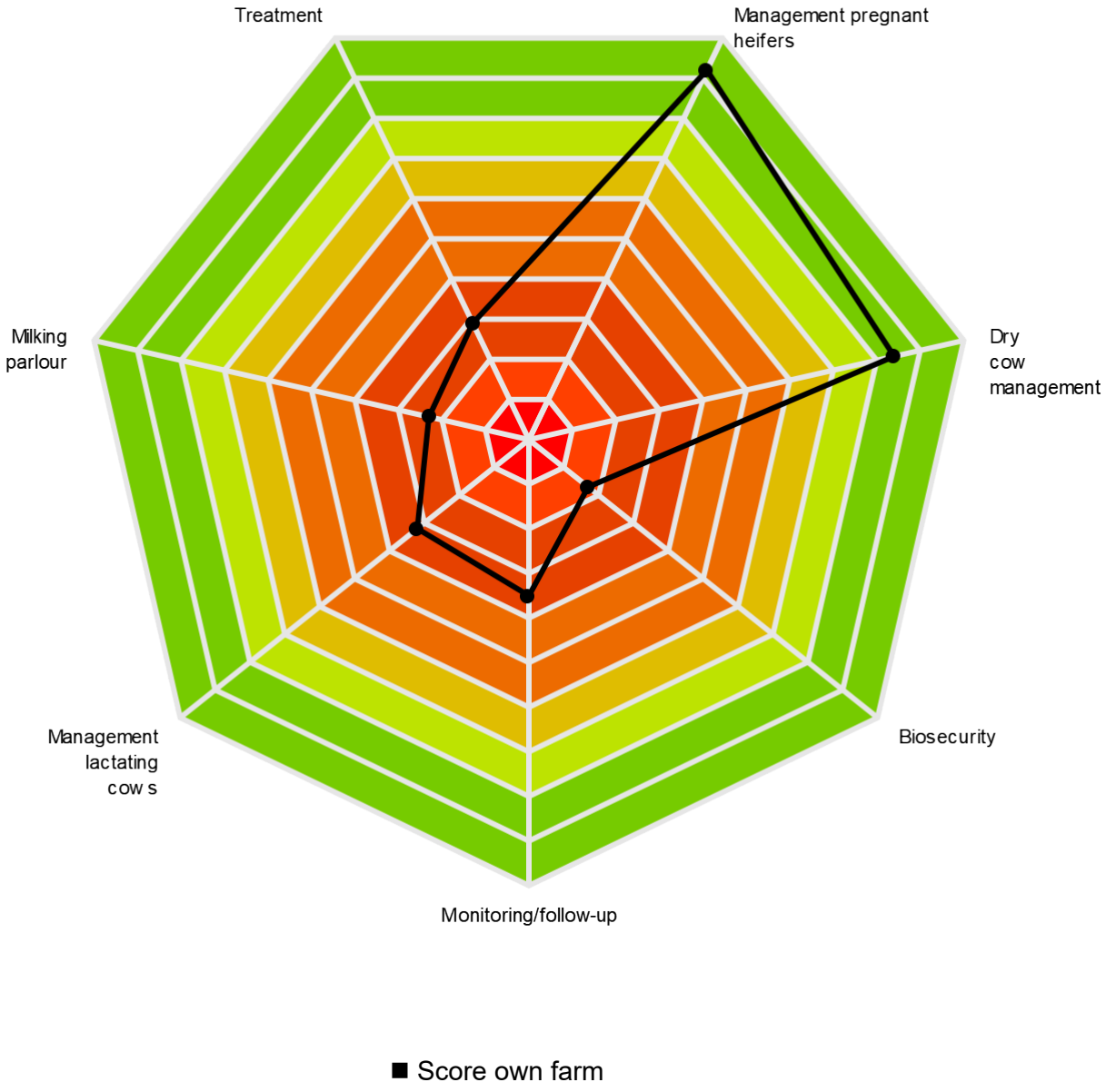
Postal code and village/city

514 PC Baarle-Nassau

Country

Netherlands

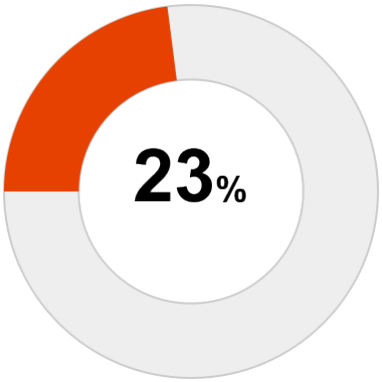
1. Scores Udder Health Management



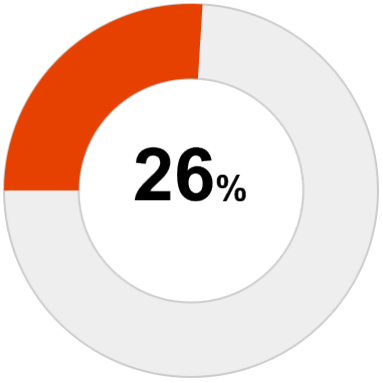
2. Answers U-Scan

Management milking parlour

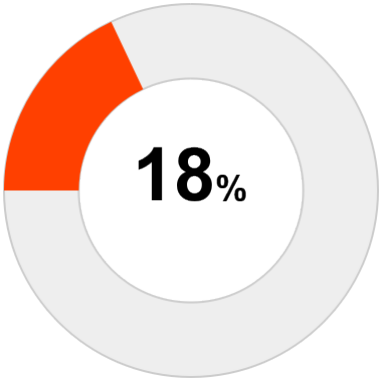
Milking parlour: general score



Milking parlour: environmental mastitis score



Milking parlour: contagious mastitis score



Milking machine

Q: Total number of lactating cows in this pen.
A: 150.

Q: Type milking parlour.
A: Side-by-side milking parlour.

Q: Type of teat liners.
A: Rubber teat liners.

Q: Number of milkings per day.
A: 2 traites.

Q: Frequency replacement teat liners.
A: 4562milkings.
Recommendation: less than 2,500 milkings for rubber teat linrs and between 5,000 and 10,000 milkings for silicone teat liners (depending on the brand).

Q: Percentage of teats with teat end score 1 or 2.
115 evaluated teats
A: 75%.
Recommendation: at least 90% of teat ends have a score 1 or 2.

If less than 5 teats were evaluated, half of the maximum score was awarded.

Q: Percentage of cows with red or blue coloured teats.
30 evaluated cows
A: 33%.
Recommendation: less than 20% of the evaluated cows.

If less than 5 cows were evaluated, half of the maximum score was awarded.

Q: Percentage of cows with swelling of the teats.
30 evaluated cows
A: 33%.
Recommendation: less than 20% of the evaluated cows.

If less than 5 cows were evaluated, half of the maximum score was awarded.

Q: Percentage of cows with "open teat orifices".
30 evaluated cows
A: 0%.

If less than 5 cows were evaluated, half of the maximum score was awarded.

Q: Percentage of cows with hemorrhages on teat(s).

30 evaluated cows

A: 0%.

If less than 5 cows were evaluated, half of the maximum score was awarded.

Milking routine

Q: Hygiene measures during milking.

A: Milkers use a new pair of gloves for each milking.

Q: Cleaning method teats before milking.

A: A single use paper or reusable cloth towel is used for several cows..
Recommendation: one new paper or reusable cloth towel per cow is used.

Q: Percentage teats with teat cleanliness score 1 or 2.

50 evaluated teats

A: 50%.
Recommendation: at least 80% of the teats have a score 1 or 2.

Q: Evaluation post-milking teat disinfection.

A: No post-milking teat disinfection (dipping or spraying) applied.
Recommendation: post-milking teat disinfection with a contact or barrier dip/spray and good coverage of at least 90% of the teats.

Q: High SCC cows and cows with clinical mastitis are isolated and milked last.

A: No, and the teat cups are not disinfected after milking cows with (sub)clinical mastitis.
Recommendation: milk cows with high SCC or cows with clinical mastitis last or disinfect the teat cups after milking cows with (sub)clinical mastitis.

Q: Forestripping is applied.

A: Sometimes.
Recommendation: yes, forestripping is applied before milking cluster attachment.

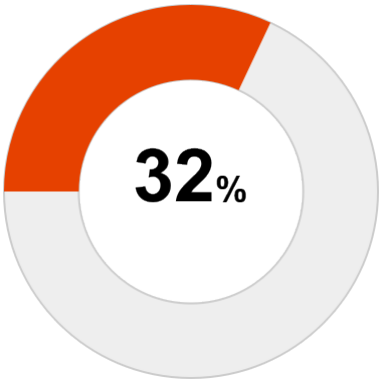
Q: Interval between start teat preparation and milking cluster attachment.

A:

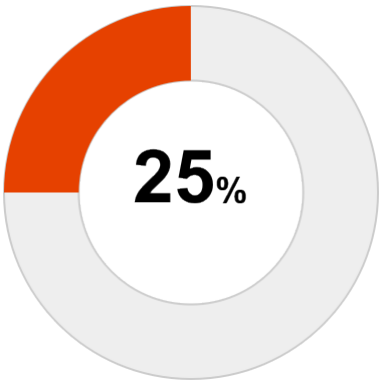
Notes – Remarks

Management lactating cows

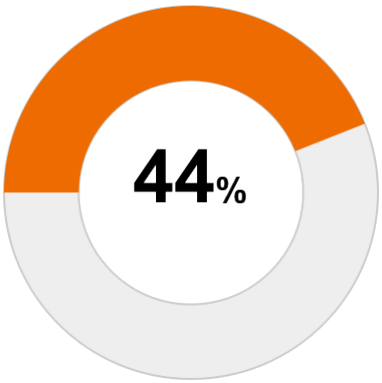
Lactating cows: general score



Lactating cows: infection pressure score



Lactating cows: susceptibility score



Q: Stocking density lactating cows.

A: 138%.
Recommendation: maximum 100%.

Q: Percentage of cows with an udder hygiene score of 1 or 2.

84 evaluated cows

A: 73%.
Recommendation: at least 80% of the cows.

If less than 5 cows were evaluated, half of the maximum score was awarded.

Q: Percentage of cows with a lower leg hygiene score of 1 or 2.

70 evaluated cows

A: 36%.
Recommendation: at least 80% of the cows.

If less than 5 cows were evaluated, half of the maximum score was awarded.

Q: Testing for the presence of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus in the herd at least once a year.

A: BVD negative status with regular screening.

Q: Percentage of lame lactating cows that require claw trimming per month.

A: 1%.

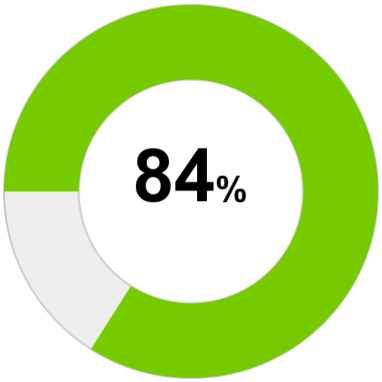
Q: The cows are prevented from lying down immediately after milking (for at least 30 minutes).

R: No, and cows do not receive a fresh feed between 30 minutes before and 60 minutes after milking - .
Recommendation: yes, cows are prevented from lying down immediately after milking for at least 30 minutes.

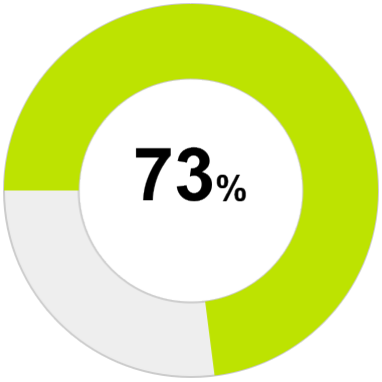
Notes – Remarks

Dry cow management

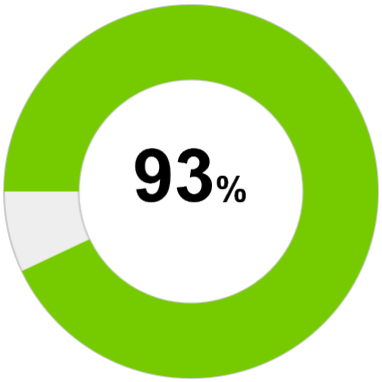
Dry cows: general score



Dry cows: new infection score



Dry cows: cure infection score



Q: Stocking density dry cows.
A: 75%.

Q: Percentage of dry cows with an udder hygiene score 1 or 2.
9 evaluated cows
A: 67%.
Recommendation: at least 80%.

If less than 5 cows were evaluated, half of the maximum score was awarded.

Q: Number of dry cows in the calving pen/area of which the udder and legs are soiled with manure.
A: In less than 50% of the animals.

Q: Application of antibiotic dry cow therapy.
A: Blanket, selection of the AM is based on culture results.

Q: Application of internal teat sealant.
A: Internal teat sealant, blanket (all animals).

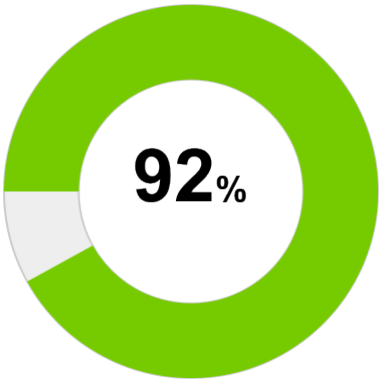
Q: Disinfection of teat ends before inserting udder tubes at dry-off.
A: Yes, with 1 disinfection cloth per 2 teats.
Recommendation: disinfection of all teats with at least one cloth per teat.

Q: Reduction of milk production to less than 15 kg/day at dry-off in more than 75% of the cows.
A: No.
Recommendation: Yes, reduction of milk production to less than 15 kg in last 24 hours before dry-off in at least 75% of the cows.

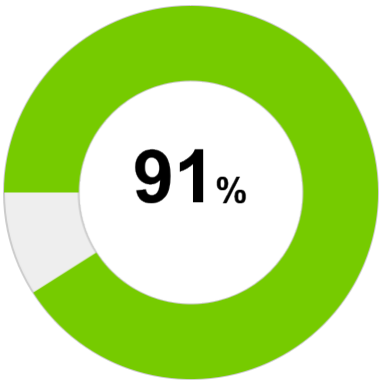
Notes – Remarks

Heifer management

Heifers: general score



Heifers : environmental mastitis score



Heifers : contagious mastitis score

Q: Stocking density heifers.
A: 75%.

Q: Appropriate fly control is applied during pasture season.
A: Non-lactating heifers are never housed on pasture.

Q: Percentage of heifers with an udder hygiene score of 1 or 2.
6 evaluated cows
A: 100%.

If less than 5 heifers were evaluated, half of the maximum score was awarded.

Q: Waste milk is pasteurized before feeding.
A: No waste milk is fed to calves.

Q: Percentage of heifers with severe udder edema per year.
A: 0%.

Q: Contact possible between pregnant heifers and lactating cows before calving.
A: No.

Q: Internal sealant or teat dip applied in heifers precalving.
A: No.
Recommendation: use of internal teat sealant or application of teat dip/external teat sealant before calving.

Notes – Remarks

Treatment mastitis

Treatment : general score

Q: Applied treatment protocols.
A: There are no treatment protocols or they are not based on diagnostic tests.
Recommendation: blanket or selective treatment protocol based on culture results.

Q: Antimicrobials administered for at least as long as prescribed in prescription leaflet.
A: Yes.

Q: Treatment duration in 90% of mild cases of clinical mastitis that require antibiotic treatment.
A: 6 or more days.

Q: Combination of parenteral and intramammary treatment used for treatment of mild cases of clinical mastitis.
A: Never.
Recommendation: always and at least when the presence of Staph. aureus is expected/confirmed.

Q: Combination of parenteral and intramammary treatment used for treatment of subclinical mastitis.
A: Cases of subclinical mastitis are never treated.

Q: Is the milk checked for clinical mastitis before cluster attachment?
A: No - .
Recommendation: check the milk for the presence of visible changes due to clinical mastitis before cluster attachment.

Q: Disinfection teat ends before and/or after treatment is applied.
A: No disinfection.
Recommendation: definitely disinfect the teat before inserting intramammary tubes and preferably also after inserting intramammary tubes (e.g. dipping/spraying).

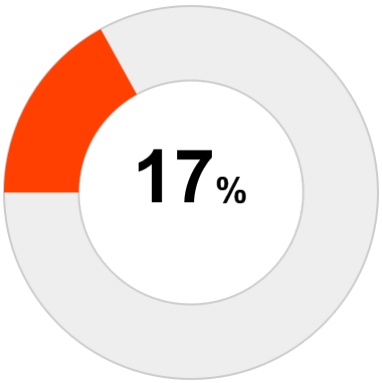
Q: Use of off-label antimicrobial drugs for treatment of clinical mastitis cases.
A: Never.

Q: Use of homeopathic drugs for treatment of mastitis.
A: Never.

Notes – Remarks

Biosecurity

Biosecurity : general score



Q: Closed herd for at least one year.

A: No, but source herd mastitis history is known and milk from purchased animals is cultured on arrival or at calving.
Recommendation: not to purchase animals from other farms.

Q: Known *Strep .agal*., *S. aureus*, *Mycoplasma* or *Prototheca i*nfected cows are segregated and/or culled within 1 month.

A: There is no regular screening for these pathogens.
Recommendaton: regular screening for these pathogens and isolation of infected animals or culling within 1 month.

Q: Sick cows are kept together with fresh cows in a calving/sick pen.

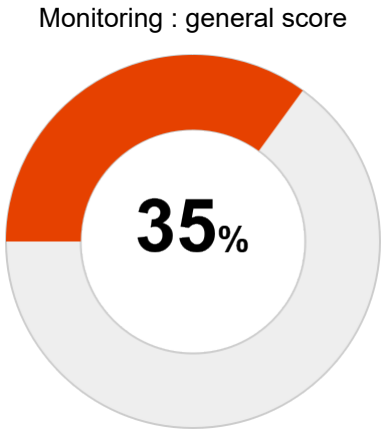
A: No.

Q: Use of mastitis vaccines.

A: No.
Recommendation: yes, and the selection of the vaccine is based on culture results.

Notes – Remarks

Monitoring



Q: Individual cow somatic cell counts are available.
A: Yes, at least every 6 weeks.

Q: Milk from lactating cows with high somatic cell counts is cultured when recommended.
A: Once a year.
Recommendation: after each test-day when recommended.

Q: Regular testing of the bulk milk (PCR or bacteriological culturing) is performed at least every 3 months.
A: No.
Recommendation: yes.

Q: Subclinically infected animals are treated during lactation when recommended.
A: Never.
Recommendation: always (when recommended).

Q: Accurate clinical mastitis records are kept (cow number, date, …).
A: Yes.

Q: Chronically infected cows (> 4 times elevated SCC in lactation) are culled when recommended.
A: No.
Recommendation: yes (when applicable).

Notes – Remarks

3. Risk assessment and considerations

High risk of contagious mastitis.

To mitigate the risk of contagious mastitis, the following priorities should be addressed, insofar as they have not yet been implemented:

- revision of animal purchase protocol including milk sampling for bacteriological culturing.
- earlier detection and segregation/culling of cows infected with major contagious mastitis pathogens.
- reduction of transmission risk during milking (e.g. disinfection teat liners, timely replacement teat liners, one new cloth per cow each time, ...), immediately after milking (e.g. post-milking teat disinfection with a contact dip/spray), and between milkings (milk leakage).
- regular monitoring and decision making for cows with high cell count.

High risk of environmental mastitis.

To mitigate the risk of environmental mastitis, the following priorities should be addressed, insofar as they have not yet been implemented:

- optimization of housing and hygiene conditions lactating cows (e.g. lower stocking density, higher cleaning frequency cubicles/area and alleys, adapted size of cubicles/resting area, manure consistency, improved ventilation, ...).
- optimization of the teat cleaning procedure during preparation before attaching the milking clusters.
- revision of the milking routine to minimise the stress of machine milking on the teats.
- testing well functioning of the milking machine (e.g. dynamic testing).
- enhancement animal health monitoring (e.g. claw health, infectious diseases such as BVD, metabolic diseases, teat condition, keep cows standing after milking, vaccination against mastitis, ...).
- upgrade dry cow management (e.g. higher cleaning frequency of cubicles/ resting area, use of internal/external teat sealants, disinfection teat ends before inserting intramammary tubes, ...).