

*Journal of Dairy Science* Interpretive Summary  
April 2009 (92:1785–1795)

**Phenotypic and genetic relationships of common health disorders with milk and fat yield persistencies from producer-recorded health data and test day yields.** *By Appuhamy et al., page 1785.* Test-day milk weights and producer-recorded health data were used study investigated phenotypic and genetic relationships of milk and fat yield persistencies to health disorders in dairy cows. Disease traits included mastitis, and metabolic, reproductive, and locomotive disorders. Phenotypic associations were examined in terms of the effect of persistency on disease incidence and vice versa. Genetic correlations among diseases ranged from  $-0.24$  to  $0.46$ . Results showed that increasing persistency is associated with reduced mastitis incidence specifically in late lactation. Genes predisposing cows to ketosis, mastitis, and displaced abomasums were associated unfavorably with persistency.