

What's available?

- **Risk Assessment**
- **Herd Management Plan**
- **Testing (Elisa & Fecal)**
- **Status Free Program**

JPL1, JPL2, JPL3, & JPL4

What does it cost?

USDA Cooperative Agreement funding is available to help pay* for risk assessments/management plans preparation and laboratory charges associated with any testing called for as a part of those plans.
(*subject to CA funding limitations)

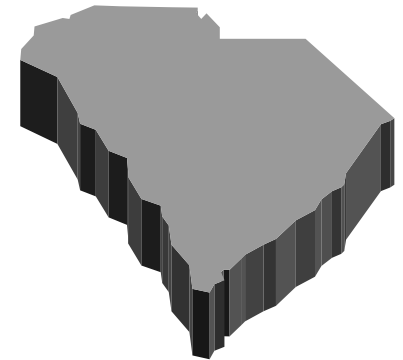
Questions?

Call 803-788-2260 ext.231

JOHNE'S DISEASE & S.C. CATTLE

SC VBJDCP

South Carolina Voluntary Bovine
Johne's Disease Control
Program



CLEMSON
UNIVERSITY

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Public Service Activities

WHAT ARE MY RISKS IF I BUY BULLS OR COWS FROM ANOTHER HERD?

Confidence levels for negative herd statuses (JPL) to be truly free are as follows:

JPL1 - 85%*

JPL2 - 95%*

JPL3 - 98%*

JPL4 - 99%*

*Estimates increase the longer a herd has been at a level. For example, a JPL2 '02 is more likely to be free than a JPL2 '06.

What is Johne's?

Johne's disease (pronounced "yo-knees") is a contagious, chronic and usually fatal infection that affects primarily the small intestine of ruminants. All ruminants are susceptible to Johne's disease. Johne's disease is caused by *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*, a hardy bacteria related to the agents of leprosy and tuberculosis. The disease is worldwide in distribution.

What does Johne's look like?

Signs of Johne's disease include weight loss and diarrhea with a normal appetite. Several weeks after the onset of diarrhea, a soft swelling may occur under the jaw (bottle jaw). Bottle jaw or intermandibular edema is due to protein loss from the bloodstream into the digestive tract. Animals at this stage of the disease will not live very long.

How & when do cows get Johne's?

Signs are rarely evident until two or more years after the initial infection, which usually occurs shortly after birth. Animals are most susceptible to the infection in the first year of life. Newborns most often become infected by swallowing small amounts of infected manure from the birthing environment or udder of the mother. In addition, newborns may become infected while in the uterus or by swallowing bacteria passed in milk and colostrum.

WHAT CAN I DO ABOUT JOHNE'S IN MY HERD?

- **RISK ASSESSMENT:** Arrange to have a risk assessment done on your herd by a Johne's certified veterinarian. This will help you understand what the Johne's disease risks are in your operation for introduction and/or spread.
- **MANAGEMENT PLAN:** Next is the development of a management plan with the Johne's certified veterinarian doing the risk assessment.
- **TESTING:** If testing is called for in your management plan, then scheduling with your veterinarian the collection of samples consistent with your management plan is the next step.
- **RENEWAL:** Risk assessment-management plans (**RAMP**) are also required in years 2, 4, 6, & 10 during the period 2 months before and after your anniversary date to continue in the program. This provides a good evaluation of your progress