

PARABAN

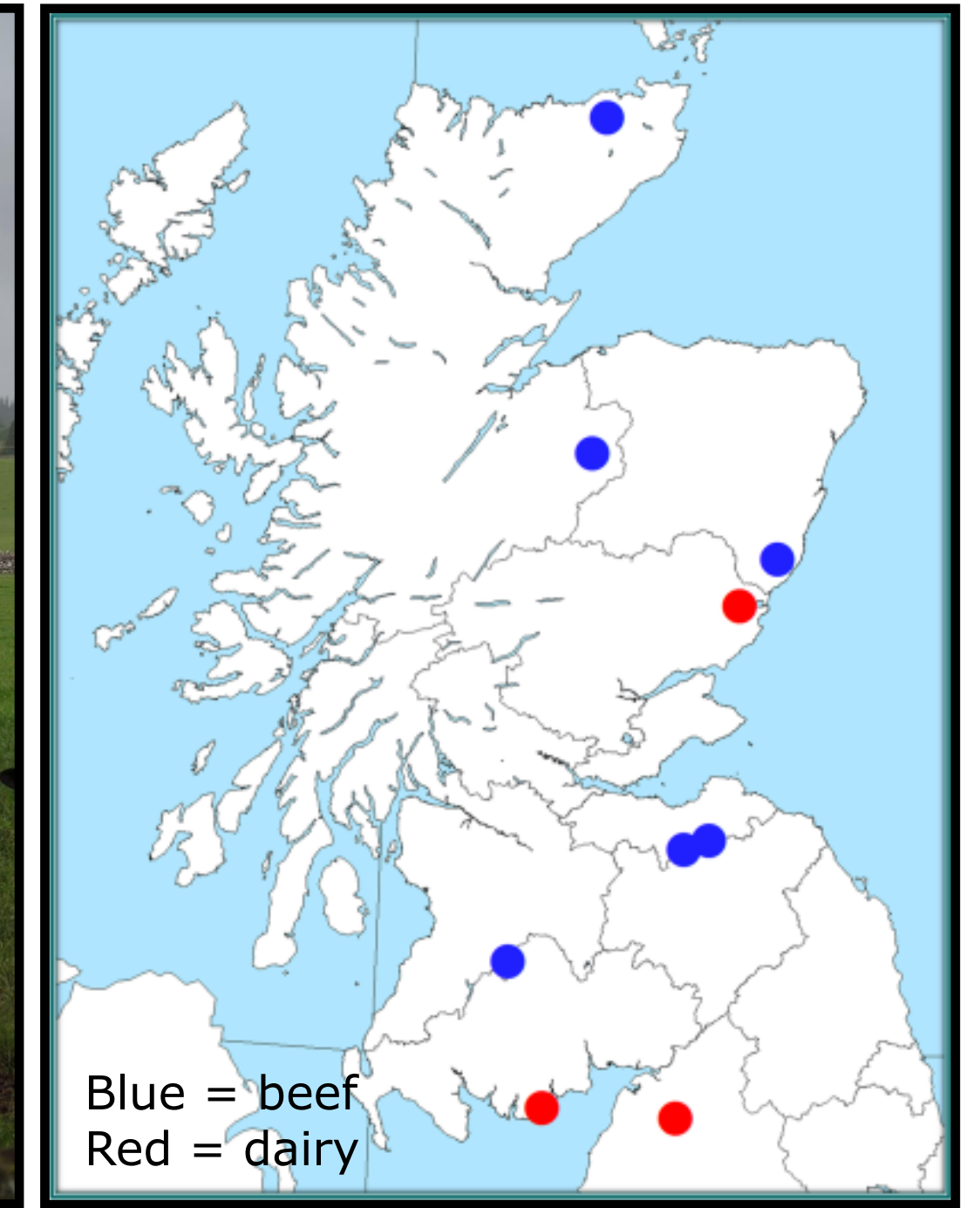
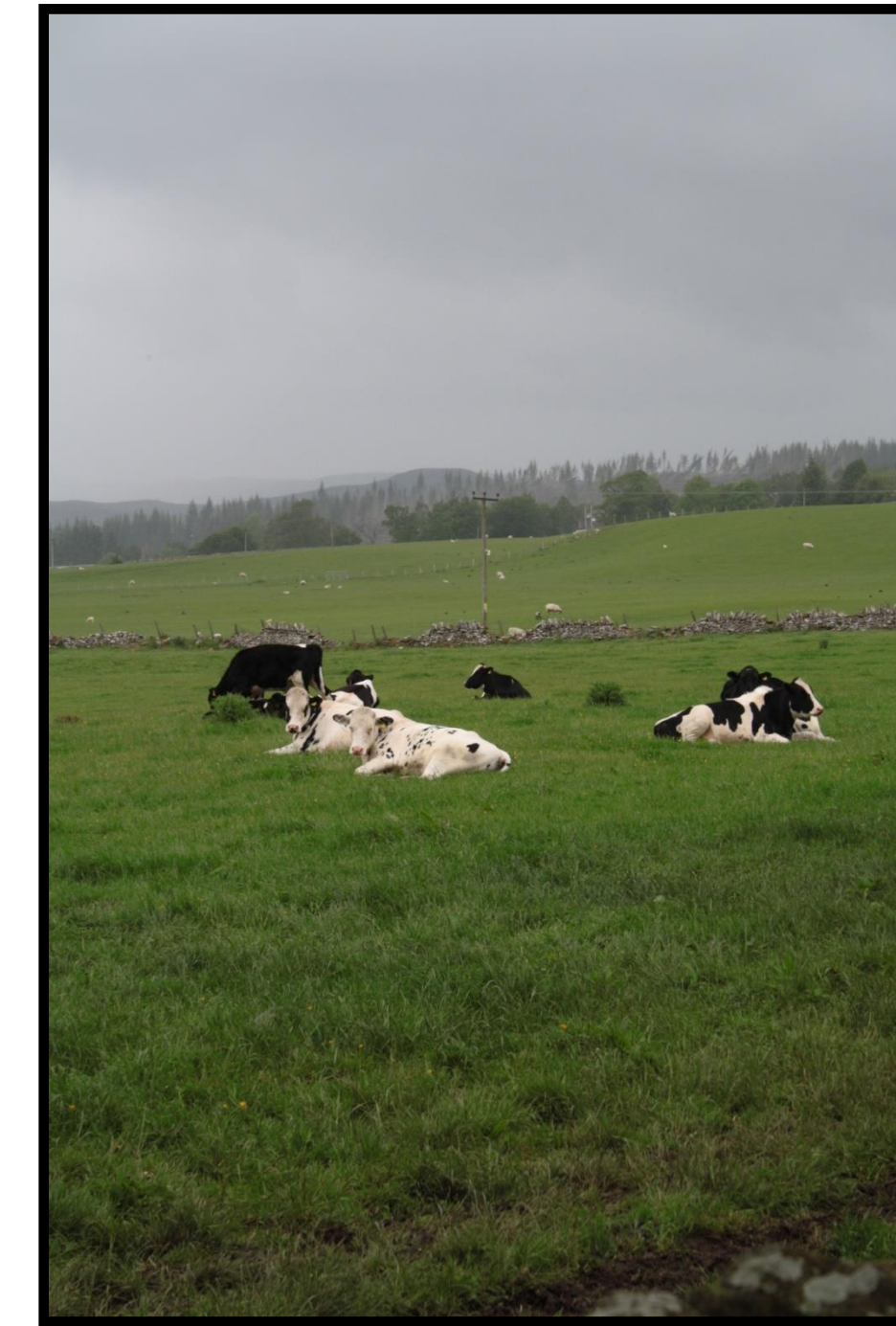
Knowledge exchange for control of Johne's Disease

DAIRY FARM 1, NORTH EAST

This farm has a commercial dairy herd with around 320 high yielding milking cows.

They have an all-year round calving system that uses year-round housing.

Johne's has been a problem for many years. Between 2005 and 2008 the farm used to vaccinate against the disease.



Milking cow housing Wash-through system

The wash-through system uses recycled water which may be contributing to the continuing problem.



Snatched calves Dry cow housing

Dry cows are housed in groups to keep the cows least likely to be infected away from the suspicious animals.

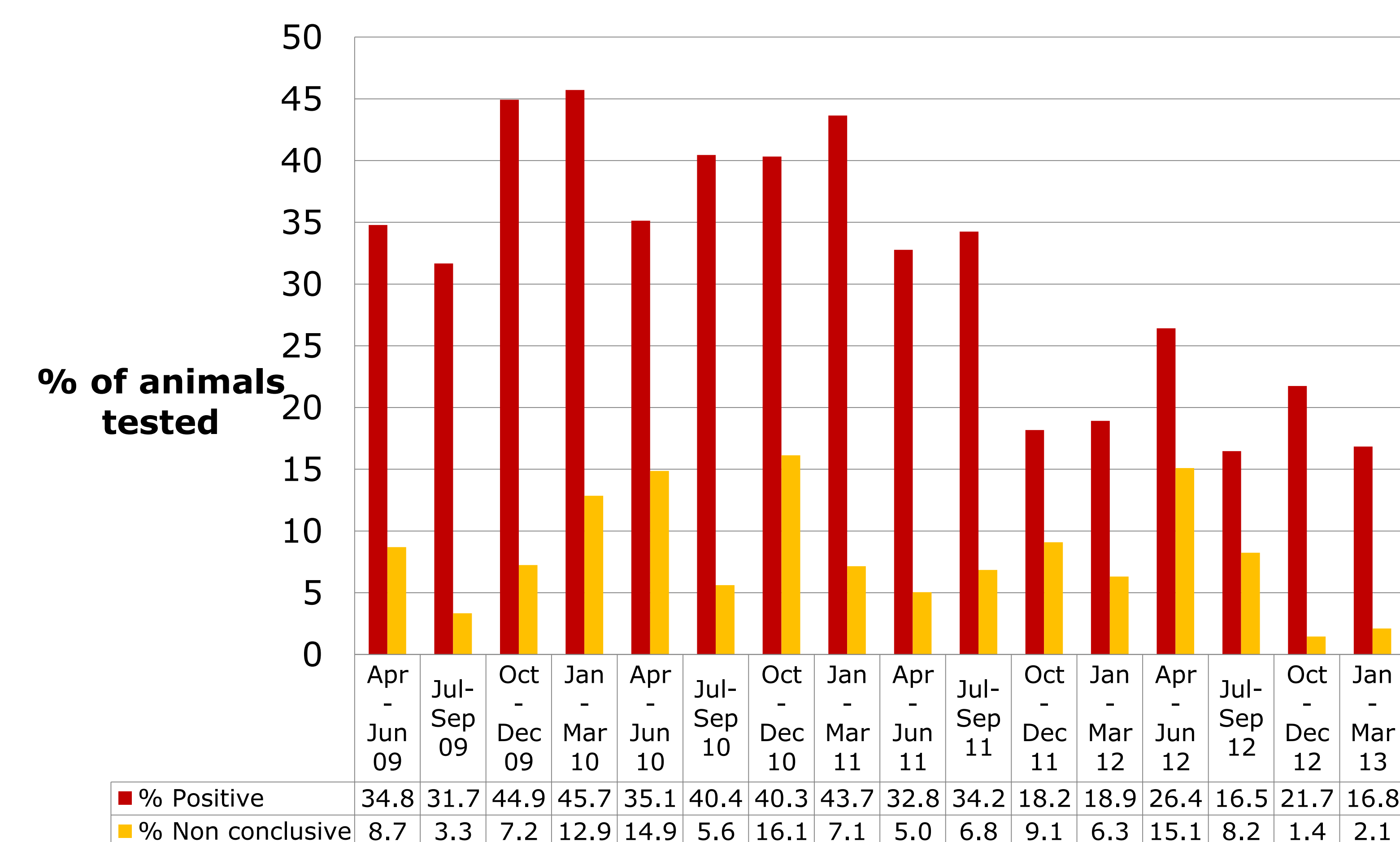
Calves are snatched as soon after birth as possible.



Loafing area

Liming at mucking out.

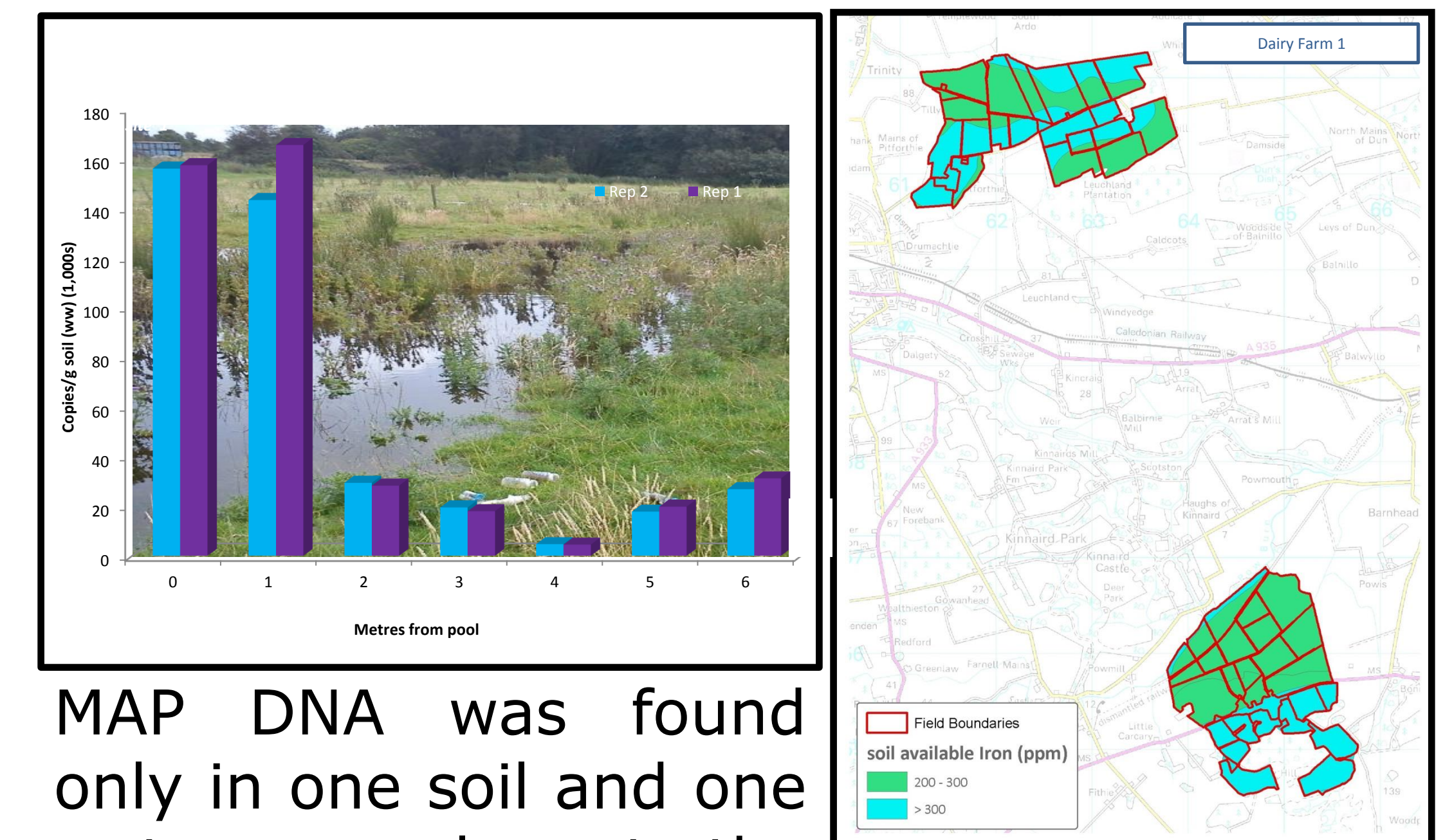
Johne's on Dairy Herd 1



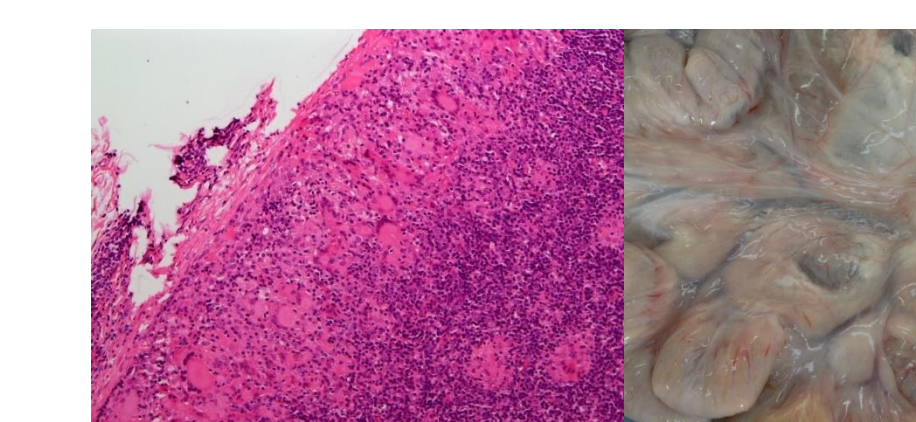
Environmental factors

Evidence suggests that soil environmental factors play a role in the persistence of *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* (MAP).

Sample sites were selected according to soil parameters and farming activity.



Post-mortem samples



		Histopathology			
		+	?	-	Total
Serum ELISA	+	6	1	13	20
	?	0	0	0	0
	-	0	2	44	46
	Total	6	3	57	66

This suggests that this dairy herd still has active Johne's infection as well as retaining the confounding vaccination interference.

Johne's on Dairy Herd 1

The history of vaccination has made interpretation of the tests tricky.

Cows are removed from the herd when it is believed an ELISA positive result is not due to the vaccine.

With thanks to Neil Bourhill and Ed Robertson of the SRUC for the farm photographs and Cathy Lamm and Richard Irvine of the University of Glasgow for the post-mortem photographs. We would also like to thank the Scottish Funding Council for funding the PARABAN project.