**NYSSGHAP Small Ruminant**

**Johne’s Disease Risk Assessment**

Farm Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NYSSGHAP Veterinarian: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How long has the herd/flock been here? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What percent of the current herd/flock was born and raised on the premises? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When and where were purchased animals acquired?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What percent were born in the herd/flock, but raised elsewhere? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How many animals are suspected of having Johne’s disease in the past year? \_\_\_\_\_\_

How many of those were home raised? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Purchased? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When was the first clinical case of Johne’s Disease? Year: \_\_\_\_\_\_Raised or purchased animal? (Circle one)

List the youngest and oldest animals with clinical Johne’s Disease? Ages: \_\_\_\_\_ Raised or purchased animal?

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| --- |
| **What do the number, ages and timeframe of clinical cases suggest about the prevalence of Johne’s infection in the herd?** Select a number from 1 to 4 based on associated descriptions. |
| **1 Low** No or rare cases, clinicals in only purchased animals, <5%  prevalence in mostly older animals, excellent management.  **2 Moderate** Occasional clinicals in home raised, recent history of 2-5% clinicals per year,  6-19% test prevalence, management allowed for some contact of youngstock  **3 High** with manure or older animals.    **4 Very High** Frequent clinicals in home-reared animals, increasing clinical cases,  decreasing age of clinicals, >20% prevalence across age all groups, severe  management risks for contact of youngstock with manure of older animals. |

**Farm Management related to Johne’s Disease Risks:**

1. **Maternity Area Now Past, if different**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| What is used as a maternity area?   * A dedicated maternity area is best * Hospital pen is unacceptable |  |  |
| How many animals use the maternity area at one time? Describe. |  |  |
| What is typical condition of the maternity area? Clean/Dry or Dirty/Wet |  |  |
| If Johne’s positive animals remain on the farm, is there a separate maternity area used? Describe. |  |  |
| How long does the doe/kid or ewe/lamb stay in the maternity area? |  |  |
| If supplemental colostrum is used describe source and administration. |  |  |
| For Ewes, are the rear ends and udder areas clipped and cleaned prior to lambing to minimize contamination of wool with feces. |  |  |
| **What is the risk of spreading Johne’s Disease in the maternity area?** | | |
| **1 Low** Clean, dry, short stay  **2 Moderate**  **3 High**  **4 Very High** Dirty environment, long stay | | |

**Good management and hygiene of maternity areas, youngs animals along with clean feed and water are basic for Johne’s control plus help prevent the spread of other bacteria, viruses and intestinal parasites spread by fecal shedding.**

1. **Nursing Kids/Lambs Now Past, if different**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Are nursing animals pastured or housed with Johne’s clinical or suspects animals? |  |  |
| Does manure build up in the pasture or pens posing a risk of ingestion by kids/lambs? |  |  |
| Can the kids/lambs’ feed be contaminated by manure from adult animals at anytime? Consider hygiene of dam’s udder/teats and body |  |  |
| What do you feed to weaning?   * Milk and colostrum may contain *M. paratuberculosis* from infected adults or from harvesting/hygiene collection practices | Waste Milk  Waste Milk – Pasteurized  Waste Milk – Acidified  Whole Milk  Whole Milk – Pasteurized  Whole Milk – Acidified  Milk Replacer | Waste Milk  Waste Milk – Pasteurized  Waste Milk – Acidified  Whole Milk  Whole Milk – Pasteurized  Whole Milk – Acidified  Milk Replacer |
| **What is the likely risk of spreading Johne’s Disease after Kidding/Lambing?** | | |
| **1 Low** No contact, no manure ingested, healthy dam colostrum/milk from test  negative cows or milk replacer.  **2 Moderate**  **3 High** Significant contact, pooled colostrum or milk from unhealthy dams, ingestion   1. **Very High** of manure by kids/lambs. | | |

1. **Post weaned animals and adults Now Past, if different**

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| Do young animals have direct contact with adults or their manure?   * Consider location, traffic patterns, work routines |  |  |
| Are any waterers or feed bunks easily contaminated with manure? |  |  |
| Do you use the same tools or machinery to handle both feed and manure? |  |  |
| Do young animals eat feed that may be contaminated with adult manure? (refusals) |  |  |
| Is manure spread on fields used in the same season for pasture or hay? |  |  |
| Are young animals pastured (same paddocks) with or after adults? |  |  |
| Do any animals drink from manure contaminated surface water sources? |  |  |
| Are Body Condition Scores performed on a regular basis to identify thin animals which may possibly be infected with Johne’s. |  |  |
| Are necropsies performed on all natural deaths? Grossly, the ileum may be thickened in Johne’s animals. For every clinical case there may be at least 25 more animals infected. |  |  |
| **What is the likely risk for spreading Johne’s disease to animals after weaning?** | | |
| **1 Low** No contact with adults, no manure ingested.  **2 Moderate**  **3 High**  **4 Very High** Significant contact, contaminated feed or water | | |

**D. Imported Animals**

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| How many animals have been introduced to the farm in the last 5 years? Include purchased, leased, borrowed, etc. |  |
| Do you know the source herd, health records and Johne’s status of source herd(s)? |  |
| Were animals tested for Johne’s Disease before purchase? |  |
| **What is the likely risk of having Johne’s disease introduced to the herd/flock?** | |
| **1 Low** No imports, imports from low-risk herds/flocks.  **2 Moderate**  **3 High**  **4 Very High**  Many imported animals, unknown herd status or poorly managed herds. | |