



JOHNE'S DISEASE BULLETIN

Preparation is the key to success in Johne's control!

The weeks after drying off are a good time to begin the preparation for the next calving season. If you have not had your Approved Veterinary Practitioner (AVP) carry out a veterinary risk assessment and develop a management plan (VRAMP) on your herd in the last 12 months, now is the time to do so. Based on the recommendations made by your AVP there is still time to make any adjustments to your pre and post-calving plans for your herd, before the calving season starts.

If you have had a VRAMP conducted earlier this year then you should review the recommendations that you and your AVP agreed to implement. In addition, this simple checklist may act as a reminder about all those activities which have been identified as ways to reduce the risk of Johne's spread in the lead-up to and during calving.

If you are able to check all these boxes then you are well on your way to reducing the risk of Johne's spread at calving time. The care and attention to detail that you take at this important and busy time of the production cycle will ensure that calves receive the best start possible for a Johne's free future.

Pre-calving checklist



A VRAMP for 2018 has been carried out and all recommendations adopted.

Ancillary testing completed for all ELISA test-positive and test-inconclusive animals so that high-risk cows have been identified before calving and a decision made on their future management.

ELISA test-positive cows identified by bands or ear tags for ease of identification when being moved to calving pens.

Separate calving areas identified for any test-positive cows.

Long hair on udders and tails has been trimmed in readiness for calving.

A calf management plan developed to ensure early removal of calves from the calving area, or a 'crèche' holding area identified.

Colostrum collection plan in place to avoid using colostrum from test-positive cows.

Colostrum stores checked and any colostrum from test-positive cows removed.

Signage placed on the calf house to limit entry to authorised staff only.

Staff have received an explanation on the importance of following all biosecurity practices put in place on the farm.

Breeding plans for ELISA test-positive cows and their daughters (high risk animals) determined.