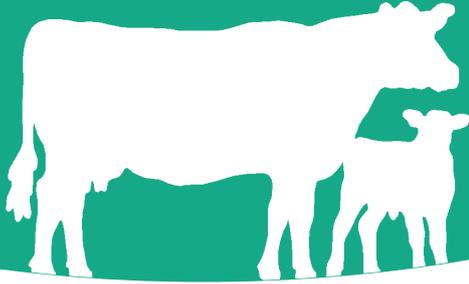


# Johne's Disease Risk Assessment Report

## Guidance Notes



**It is essential that you discuss Johne's management with your vet.**

### General Biosecurity

This assesses your current biosecurity policy and highlights any areas where you risk introducing disease onto your farm (e.g. BVD, IBR).

Disease entry risks from Cattle	Disease entry risks from People	Disease entry risks from Objects
Red - high risks	Amber - moderate risks	Amber - moderate risks

### Johne's Entry and Spread Risks

This section assesses key risk areas of Johne's entry and spread on your farm. Some examples of specific risks within each area are given below.

**Current Johne's entry risk status**

Disease entry risks from Johne's
Red - high risks

**Risk Area**

- Purchased cattle
- Slurry
- Co-grazing
- Water courses

**Current Johne's spread risk status**

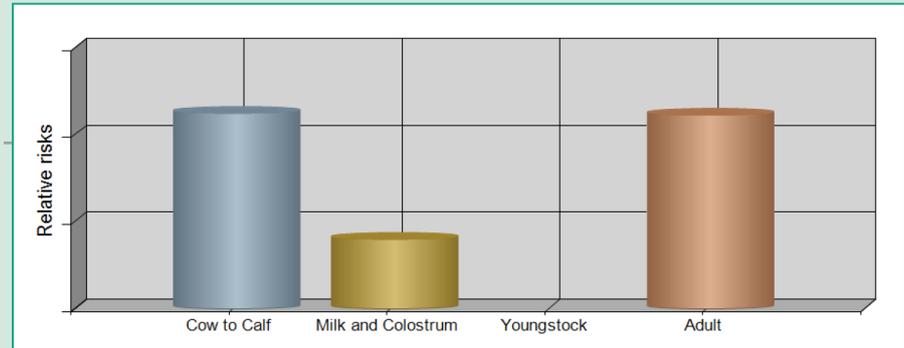
Cow to Calf	Milk and Colostrum	Youngstock	Adult	Spread risks summary
Amber - moderate risks	Amber - moderate risks	Green - low risks	Amber - moderate risks	Red - high risks

Cow to Calf	Milk and Colostrum	Youngstock	Adult
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation of positive cows at calving</li> <li>• Hygiene of cow and calving area</li> <li>• Suckling contaminated teats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of waste milk</li> <li>• Milk from high risk cows</li> <li>• Pooling of milk</li> <li>• Hygiene at collection and feeding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grazing pasture contaminated with slurry</li> <li>• Access to contaminated feed and water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure to identify high risk cows</li> <li>• Retention of heavy shedders which may contaminate the environment.</li> </ul>

## Relative risks of Johne's spreading

This bar chart highlights the areas of highest risk where you need to consider management changes to maximise the impact of your Johne's control.

In this example both Cow to Calf & Milk and Colostrum risks are flagged as amber on the front page. However, in the bar chart below, we can see that Cow to Calf risk is much higher than Milk and Colostrum. This points to the areas where you can have the most impact on Johne's transmission.



## Test, herd and future predicted prevalence

Test prevalence is calculated as the percentage of cows in your herd that were **positive** at your last test. It is **not** the number of red cows.

Date: 01/01/2018

Lab: National Milk Laboratories

Proportion of herd testing positive (apparent prevalence)

4.9%

Estimated proportion of herd infected (true prevalence)

17.1%

Our currently available tests will not detect all infected animals so a scientifically accepted multiplier of 3.5 is used to estimate the percentage of animals that are likely to be infected in your herd.

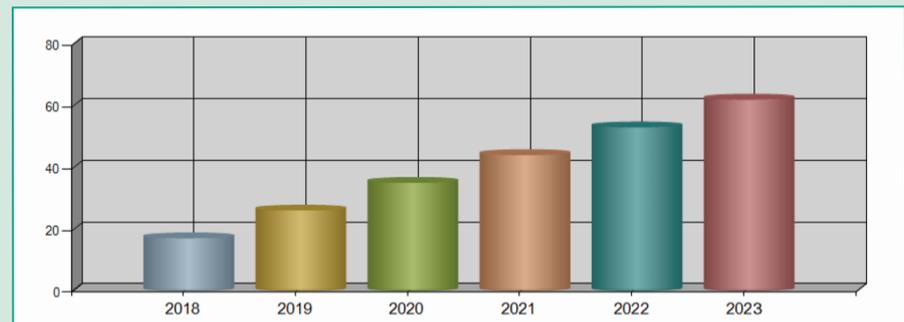
Using the results from your questionnaire and your latest set of test results, this graph assesses the impact of your current Johne's management.

If your current management plan is robust and effective then the graph will predict a future reduction in prevalence.

A rising predicted prevalence would indicate there maybe improvements to be made to your control plan and these should be discussed with your vet.

The first bar represents your current estimated true herd prevalence.

For further information on this calculation please visit the NML website [www.nationalmilklabs.co.uk](http://www.nationalmilklabs.co.uk)



National Milk Laboratories

Laches Close, Calibre Industrial Park, Four Ashes, Wolverhampton, WV10 7DZ  
Telephone: 01902 749920 or Email: [milk@nationalmilklabs.co.uk](mailto:milk@nationalmilklabs.co.uk)