

Questions and Answers About Johne's Disease in Cattle

Q. What is Johne's disease, and what animals can get it?

A. Johne's (pronounced "Yo-nees") disease is an infectious bacterial disease of livestock that primarily affects the intestinal tract. Johne's disease should be considered a herd problem as well as an individual animal problem.

Cattle, sheep, and goats are most commonly affected. The disease has been reported in several species of wild ruminants, both captive and free ranging. In addition, a few reports of isolated cases in nonruminants (including nonhuman primates) have been reported, but none of the affected species are believed to be sources for Johne's disease in cattle. Some studies have cultured the microbe from, or detected its genetic components in, humans. However, the significance of these findings as they relate to any human disease has yet to be determined.

Q. What causes Johne's disease?

A. Johne's disease is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* and is often called by the acronym MAP. MAP is a distant relative of *Mycobacterium bovis* which causes tuberculosis (TB) in humans and animals, but MAP does not cause TB.

MAP bacteria grow and multiply inside the cells of an animal's immune system and are excreted in the feces, and to a lesser extent in milk and saliva. When the microbe is excreted, it can contaminate the soil or water. Outside the host animal, the organism multiplies poorly—if at all—but it can survive over a year in the environment because of its resistance to heat, cold, and drying. The primary cause of the spread of Johne's disease is contact with the feces or saliva of an infected animal.

Q. What are the signs of disease?

A. Because of the slow, progressive nature of the infection, signs of Johne's disease may not show up until years after initial infection. When they finally do occur, the signs are long-lasting diarrhea and weight loss despite good appetite. Affected cattle do not generally have a fever. Some infected animals appear malnourished and weak; others just have

chronic diarrhea. Signs of Johne's can easily be confused with those of several other diseases. In the infected cow or heifer, noticeable signs commonly start within a few weeks after a stressful event, like calving.

Q. What causes the signs of disease?

A. The bacteria are taken up by specialized cells in the part of the small intestine called the ileum, where nutrients are absorbed from feed. As the body tries to rid itself of these bacteria, the immune response causes a thickening of the intestinal lining, preventing it from functioning normally. This leads to poor absorption of nutrients and eventual diarrhea. As a result, although animals may be feeling and eating well, they begin to lose weight gradually.

Q. Is Johne's disease fatal?

A. Yes, once clinical signs of the disease appear, the animal will not recover and will continue to deteriorate until it dies.

Q. Is there a cure for Johne's disease?

A. No, a cure has not yet been found.

Q. How can I tell if my herd is infected?

A. Some animals may be infected, appear normal, and be culled before they show any clinical signs. Some owners may never realize that their herd is infected. One hint in these herds could be that herd production is going down or is not as high as it should be, especially in 3- to 6-year-old cows. In attempting to find the cause of low-herd production, owners should test several ill-appearing animals for Johne's disease. In other herds, owners who see one or more cows with diarrhea or weight loss should consider Johne's disease as a possible cause. Environmental samples from cattle congregating areas can also be cultured to determine if MAP, the bacteria that causes Johne's, is present on the premises.

Q. How can some cattle be infected with MAP, yet not show signs?

A. Infectious diseases, including Johne's disease, typically pass through four stages. Stage I is initial infection. The animal is infected but not showing signs of disease. It may be shedding small numbers of microbes into the environment that are not detectable by diagnostic tests. In Stage II, the infection is progressing and the animal still does not show any clinical signs. Nevertheless, the disease-causing

organism may be excreted in large numbers—enough to infect other animals nearby. Infection is detectable by fecal culture or DNA probe techniques but not often by blood tests. In Stage III, a sick animal shows the early signs of disease, and many types of diagnostic tests can detect the infection. Animals in Stage IV show obvious clinical disease readily recognizable by the trained observer and detectable by diagnostic tests. It may take 2 or more years for Johne's disease to progress through all of these stages in an individual animal.

A single herd affected by Johne's disease, may have animals in each of the four stages of disease. For each animal showing obvious signs of Johne's disease (Stage IV), 5 to 15 times as many animals at various stages of infection may be present but not showing signs.

Q. What are common sources of MAP bacteria?

A. The most common source is feces, or manure. While protected in fresh manure, the MAP organism can remain alive in the environment for over a year, depending on conditions. Ingestion of food tainted by manure containing the microbe is the most common way animals become infected.

MAP typically enters a herd via an infected, but healthy-looking, animal in Stage I. As the disease progresses in that animal, the frequency and number of bacteria being excreted into the environment increase. Every day, billions of Johne's microbes may be excreted from an animal in Stage III or IV of the disease.

Another source of infection is milk from infected dams. The likelihood of MAP being excreted in milk of infected females increases as the disease progresses. Studies suggest that 36 percent of cows with Johne's in Stage III and IV could have MAP in their colostrum. In beef herds, where calves remain with their mothers and nurse daily, the chance for transmission of the infection through colostrum and milk is high. MAP bacteria may be excreted directly through the mother's milk and they can be present on the outside of teats and contaminated feces.

Prenatal exposure may be a source of infection for calves. Becoming infected before birth is possible for a fetus if its mother is in the late stages of Johne's disease. Studies have shown that, in dams with Stage III or IV disease, from 8 to 40 percent of fetuses are infected while still in the womb. Risk for infection of the fetus is low from mothers in disease Stages I and II, however.

Pond water and pastures contaminated with infected feces are other potential sources of infection.

Q. Can humans get Johne's disease?

A. Johne's disease is not currently known to be transmissible to humans. However, there is a human disease called Crohn's disease that resembles Johne's disease. One theory about the cause of Crohn's disease is that, in genetically susceptible people, some cases of Crohn's disease may be incited by MAP. Evidence for this theory is not conclusive, and uncertainty about potential risk to public health from this organism persists. Crohn's disease is not known to occur more often in people exposed to the manure of MAP-infected animals. MAP has been isolated from a few humans with Crohn's disease, as have numerous other bacteria and viruses.

Recent research from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Services indicates that commercial pasteurization does inactivate the MAP bacteria in milk. However, some researchers still have concerns about MAP as a potential source of human exposure in undercooked meat, unpasteurized milk products, and water.

Because of continued potential public-health concerns relating to Johne's disease, animal-production industries must give it more attention.

Q. Where can I obtain more information on Johne's disease?

A. For more information on Johne's disease, contact USDA-APHIS-VS
Center for Animal Health Programs
4700 River Road, Unit 46
Riverdale, MD 20737
Phone: (301) 734-4194

or visit the APHIS Web site at
<www.aphis.usda.gov>.

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