TUBERCULOSIS

New Information – Bovine Tuberculosis (TB)

March 2018

- Three histo compatible cases were identified during routine slaughter.
  - PCR (+) case in a fed steer. Lesion and official Mexican ID did not match.
  - PCR (+) case in a fed steer. Official ID was not received.
  - PCR (+) case in a cow with confirmed official identification device tracing to a herd in Michigan’s Modified Accredited Zone (MAZ), which had recently been released from quarantine after completing a test-and-remove herd management plan. Whole genome sequencing may assist in determining the source of infection in this cow.

February 2018

- One histo compatible case was identified during routine slaughter.
  - PCR (+)/culture (+) case in a fed heifer with confirmed official identification device tracing to the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico.
- A second TB-affected beef herd was identified in Michigan’s accredited-free zone as a result of traces of the two histo compatible cases identified during routine slaughter reported in December. The herd has been depopulated with Michigan State funds. Isolates from the original slaughter cases are genetically identical to a slaughter case from Texas.

January 2018

- A TB-affected beef herd was identified in Michigan’s accredited-free zone as a result of a slaughter trace of the two histo compatible cases identified during routine slaughter reported in December. The herd has been depopulated with Michigan State funds. Isolates from this slaughter cases are genetically identical to a slaughter case from Texas.
- The slaughter case reported in December as tracing to Tabasco actually originated in Tamaulipas. The blue metal eartag was mis-stamped at manufacture with “TAB M” instead of “TAM B.”

December 2017

- One histo compatible case was identified during routine slaughter.
  - PCR (+) case in a fed heifer with confirmed official identification device tracing to the State of Tabasco, Mexico.
- Two histo compatible cases were identified during routine slaughter.
  - Both steers PCR (+).
  - No official ID was present.
- A TB-affected beef herd was identified in Nebraska as a result of investigation of the
South Dakota TB-affected herd. The herd is approximately 270 head.

**November 2017**
- A TB-affected beef herd was identified in South Dakota as a result of investigation of the October slaughter case. The herd is approximately 340 head.

**October 2017**
- One histo compatible case was identified during routine slaughter.
  - PCR (+) case in a cow with confirmed official identification device tracing to South Dakota.

**Table 1.** Bovine TB cases found through routine slaughter inspection, FY 2018.\(^a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laboratory Status</th>
<th>New TB Cases March 1-31, 2018</th>
<th>Cumulative TB Cases October 1, 2018 – March 31, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fed cattle</td>
<td>Adult cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(M. \text{ bovis} ) cases, confirmed(^b)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Animals detected only through routine Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)/State-inspected slaughter. Animals sent to slaughter for diagnostic purposes on a 1-27 permit, “Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals” are not included.

\(^b\) Confirmed by \(M. \text{ bovis} \) identification; or Histo compatible and PCR positive for M. TB complex.

**Table 2.** Livestock herds confirmed infected with bovine TB and under quarantine. Includes test-and-remove managed herds under quarantine from previous years. Herds will be removed when the quarantine on the TB-affected premises has been released.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date Detected</th>
<th>Method of Detection</th>
<th>Herd Type</th>
<th>Herd Management Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>June 2017</td>
<td>Epi Investigation</td>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>Test-and-Remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>February 2017</td>
<td>Slaughter Trace</td>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>Test-and-Remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>December 2016</td>
<td>Area Surveillance</td>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>Test-and-Remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI-MAZ</td>
<td>November 2016</td>
<td>Area Testing</td>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>Test-and-Remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>June 2015</td>
<td>Slaughter Trace</td>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>Test-and-Remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td>Slaughter Trace</td>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>Depop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BRUCELLOSIS

New Information

March 2018
- The Montana Designated Surveillance Area (DSA) (Madison County) livestock herd detected in August 2017 will complete a post-calving whole herd test on April 05, 2018. If all tests are negative and the investigation is complete the herd will be released from quarantine.

February 2018
- The Montana DSA (Gallatin County) livestock herd detected in November 2010 completed the annual test of all adults in the herd in mid-February, finding seven reactors and eight suspects. The test of ~600 yearlings that remain will complete the annual test.

January 2018
- The Montana DSA (Madison County) livestock herd detected in August 2017 completed a whole herd test in January 2018. One suspect was identified.

December 2017
- The Idaho DSA affected beef herd had a negative whole herd test the second week of December. Testing of adjacent premises is proceeding with all results negative so far.
- The Montana DSA (Madison County) livestock herd detected in August 2017 completed a partial herd test in early December. All heifer calves, bred replacements, and bulls tested negative. The balance of the testing for the second whole herd test will be completed on January 11-12, 2018.

November 2017
- A brucellosis-affected herd was identified in Idaho’s DSA as a result of voluntary herd testing. A culture of B. abortus was confirmed by the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL). The herd is approximately 1,000 head.

October 2017
- The Montana DSA livestock herd detected in August 2017, completed first whole herd test in September. Three non-negative animals were found, with B. abortus biovar 1 being isolated from the index animal. Next test is scheduled for mid-January 2018.
- The Montana DSA livestock herd that was detected in November 2016 completed its
whole herd post-calving test. One sero suspect animal was detected and went negative upon retest. The quarantine was lifted October 14, and the assurance test is scheduled for December 2017.

Table 1. Livestock herds confirmed with brucellosis and under quarantine. Includes test-and-remove managed herds under quarantine from previous years. Herds will be removed when the quarantine on the brucellosis-affected premises has been released.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date Detected</th>
<th>Method of Detection</th>
<th>Herd Typea</th>
<th>Herd Management Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID-DSA</td>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td>DSA Surveillance testing</td>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>Test-and-remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT-DSA</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>DSA Surveillance testing</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Test-and-remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT-DSA</td>
<td>November 2010</td>
<td>DSA Surveillance testing</td>
<td>Bison</td>
<td>Test-and-Remove</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Current Montana state statute prevents public disclosure of herd type. Previous herd type identification is “grandfathered” in prior to this law.