Voluntary Bovine Johne's Disease Control Program Quarterly Reporting Quick Sheet

Veterinary Services Memorandum 553.6: Johne's Disease Surveillance: Preparation of a State Quarterly Report for Johne's Disease Program Activities

Due Dates:

Within 45 days after the end of each quarter, States will prepare a report of Johne's disease activities for the quarter to cover the first to last day of the quarter inclusive. A report must be submitted for each quarter of the fiscal year as follows:

Quarter	Due Date*
First Quarter: October 1-December 31	February 15
Second Quarter: January 1-March 31	May 15
Third Quarter: April 1-June 30	August 15
Fourth Quarter: July 1-September 30	November 15

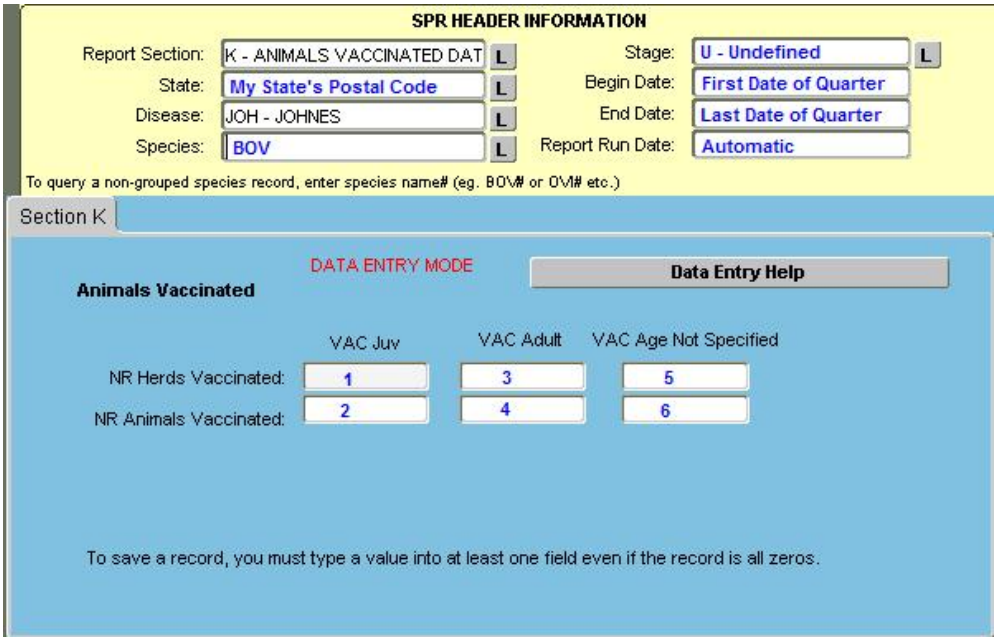
*If the due date falls on a non-workday (weekends or holidays), the report is due on the next workday.

Required Sections:
The sections of the SPR that need to be completed and transmitted for the quarterly report for Johne's disease program activities are:

1. Section K – Animals Vaccinated. (see page 2)
2. Section M – Count of Herds in Johne's Program (Risk Assessments and Herd Plans, Test Negative and Management Herds). (see page 3)
3. Section N1 – Herds Tested for Johne's Disease. (see page 5)
4. Section N2 – Herds and Animals Tested by Test Type. (see page 6)
5. Section N3 – Johne's Summary of Pooled Sample Testing (see page 8)

Section K – Johne's Disease Vaccination Summary

This section records the number of animals vaccinated for Johne's and number of herd the vaccine was used in.



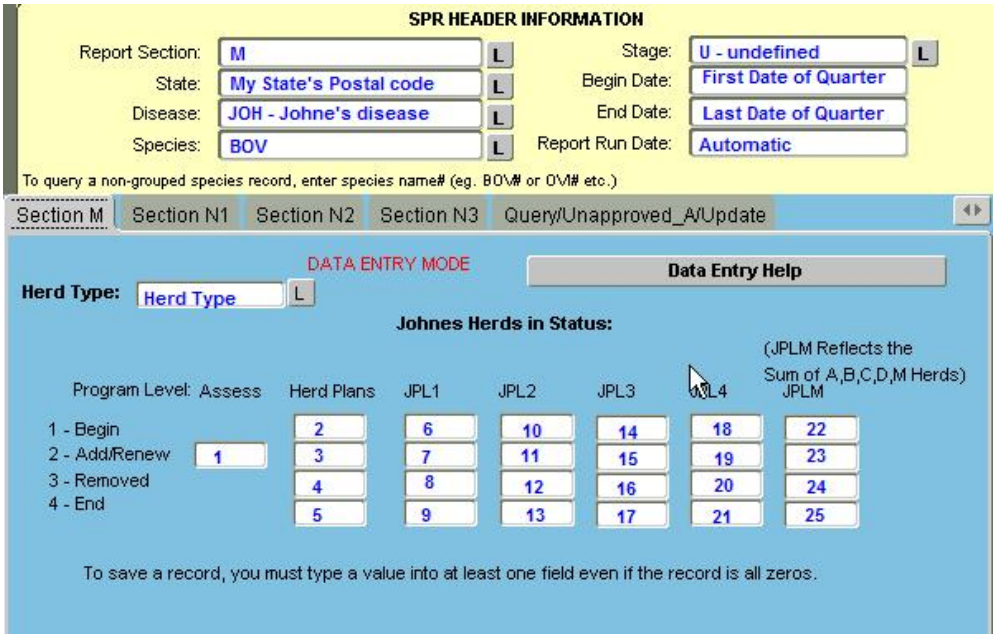
1 – Number of herds in which the calves were vaccinated with Johne's vaccine during the quarter. For this section, calves are defined as cattle aged 35 days or younger.
2 – Number of calves vaccinated with Johne's vaccine during the quarter.
3 – Number of herds in which adult animals were vaccinated with Johne's vaccine during the quarter. Since the only product licensed for use in the US is for calves 35 days and younger, double check the validity of any reports numbers that are placed in this field.
4 – Number of adult animals vaccinated with Johne's vaccine during the quarter. Since the only product licensed for use in the US is for calves 35 days and younger, double check the validity of any reported numbers that are placed in this field.
5 – Number of herds in which vaccine was used where the age of the animals was not specified during the quarter. Since the only product licensed for use in the US is for calves 35 days and younger, double check the validity of any reported numbers that are placed in this field.
6 – Number of animals vaccinated with Johne's vaccine during the quarter where the age was not specified. Since the only product licensed for use in the US is for calves 35 days and younger, double check the validity of any reported numbers that are placed in this field.

Do not fail to report vaccinations of adult animals or age not specified animals if such are vaccinated.

Comment [m1]: What about bison?

MACarter: product is not licensed for bison.

Section M – Johne's Disease Program Enrolled Herds and Status Levels
This section captures the number of herds enrolled at different levels of the program by showing the number at the beginning, new or drop herds and an ending total by herd type. Each herd type (DAIRY or NON_DAIRY) will have a new screen (its own record in the database). Since there is only an official bovine program, only enrolled cattle herds need to be entered.



Herd Type – Herds enrolled in the program should be separated by DAIRY or NON_DAIRY.

1 – Record the number of risk assessments completed during the quarter.
2 – Record the number of Approved Herd Plans at the beginning of the quarter. All herds enrolled as a JPL1, 2, 3, 4, A, B, C, D, or M should have a current approved herd plan in place.
3 – Record the number of Approved Herd Plans completed during the quarter. All herds enrolled as a JPL1, 2, 3, 4, A, B, C, D, or M should have a current approved herd plan in place.
4 – Record the number of Approved Herd Plans that expired or otherwise became inoperative during the quarter and were not renewed during the same quarter. All herds enrolled as a JPL1, 2, 3, 4, A, B, C, D, or M should have a current approved herd plan in place.
5 – Record the number of Approved Herd Plans at the end of the quarter. All herds enrolled as a JPL1, 2, 3, 4, A, B, C, D, or M should have a current approved herd plan in place.
6 – Record the number of herds at the Johne's Program Level 1 at the beginning of the quarter.

7 – Record the number of herds enrolled at or were reduced to the Johne's Program Level 1 during the quarter.
8 – Record the number of herds that advanced or were removed from the Johne's Program Level 1 during the quarter.
9 – Record the number of herds at the Johne's Program Level 1 at the end of the quarter.
10 – Record the number of herds at the Johne's Program Level 2 at the beginning of the quarter.
11 – Record the number of herds that enrolled at, advanced to, or were reduced to the Johne's Program Level 2 during the quarter.
12 – Record the number of herds that advanced or were removed from the Johne's Program Level 2 during the quarter.
13 – Record the number of herds at the Johne's Program Level 2 at the end of the quarter.
14 – Record the number of herds at the Johne's Program Level 3 at the beginning of the quarter.
15 – Record the number of herds that enrolled at, advanced to, or were reduced to the Johne's Program Level 3 during the quarter.
16 – Record the number of herds that advanced or were removed from the Johne's Program Level 3 during the quarter.
17 – Record the number of herds at the Johne's Program Level 3 at the end of the quarter.
18 – Record the number of herds at the Johne's Program Level 4 at the beginning of the quarter.
19 – Record the number of herds that enrolled at or advanced to the Johne's Program Level 4 during the quarter.
20 – Record the number of herds that were removed from the Johne's Program Level 4 during the quarter.
21 – Record the number of herds at the Johne's Program Level 4 at the end of the quarter.
22 – Record the number of herds at the Johne's Program Level A, B, C, D, or M at the beginning of the quarter.
23 – Record the number of herds that enrolled in the Johne's Program at Level A, B, C, D, or M during the quarter.
24 – Record the number of herds that advanced out of the Monitoring Program into the Non-infected Program or were otherwise removed from the Johne's Program Level A, B, C, D, or M during the quarter.
25 – Record the number of herds at the Johne's Program Level A, B, C, D, or M at the end of the quarter.

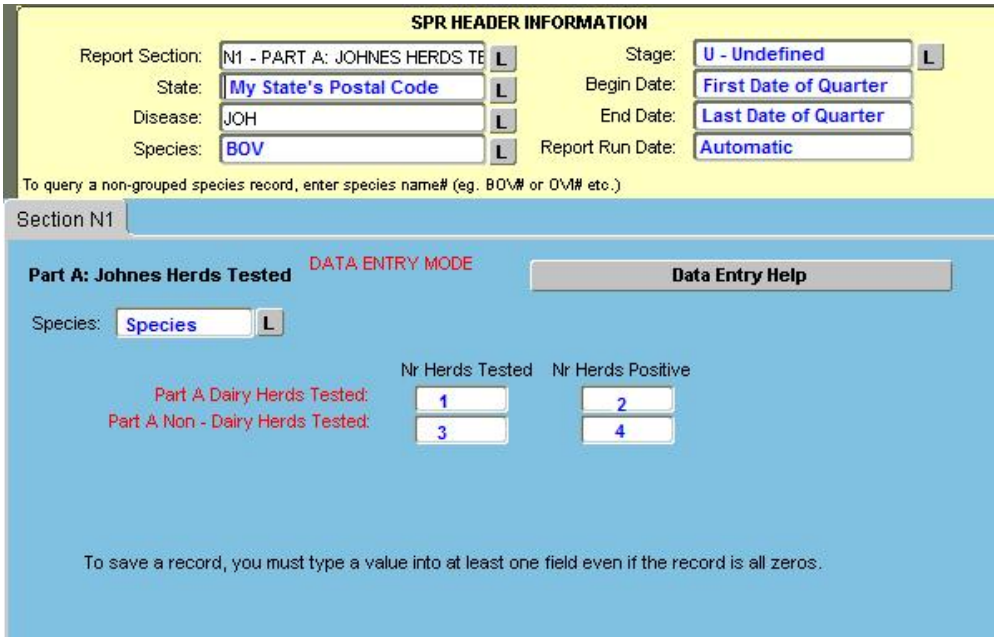
Comment [m2]: #7, 11, 15,19: Can a herd enroll at a higher level without progressing through all the lower levels?

MACarter: For the test negative program levels, a herd must progress through the levels sequentially (1,2,3,4). In the test positive and management level, herd can bounce around depending on what their prevalence is at testing.

Comment [m3]: Can herds advance beyond Level 4?

MACarter: No

Section N1 – Johne's Disease Herds Tested Summary
This section records the number of herds tested or screened using approved tests (see Uniform Program Standards for the Voluntary Bovine Johne's Disease Control Program). All herds recorded as positive should have at least one animal confirmed with a positive official Johne's disease test. Record non-bovid species (ie, sheep, goats) that don't have a clear dairy purpose as non-dairy herds.



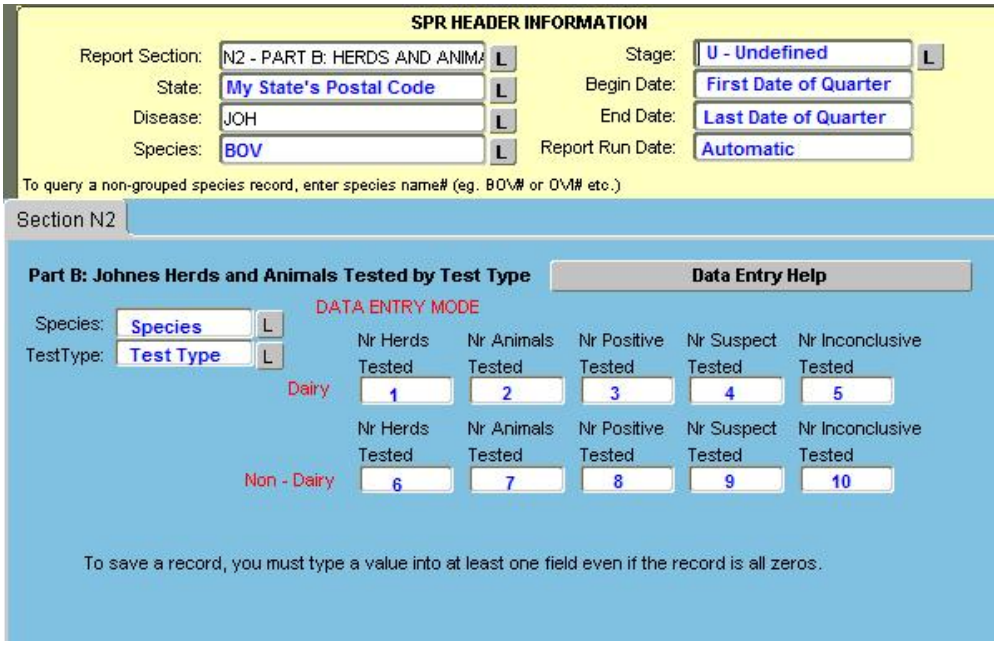
Species – Record the species of animals tested. Each species will need a new screen (its own record in the database). Codes with no # are the group codes for the reports (ie, BOV includes both BOV# and BIS#, while CER includes CER#, ELK#, DER#, MDR#, MSE#, RD#, FAL#, RND#, and WTD#), while the ones with a # are individualized species data (BOV# indicates BOV# without BIS#). For this section, use the individualized # codes.

1 – Record the number of dairy herds tested by any test.
2 – Record the number of dairy herds confirmed positive by an official Johne's disease test.
3 – Record the number of non-dairy herds tested by any test.
4 – Record the number of non-dairy herds confirmed positive by an official Johne's disease test.

Comment [m4]: 1 and 4: Does this mean FCUL, CUL, PCR? Instead of "official Johnes" test, should it be "organism Identification" test?

MACarter: The Johne's program standards define an official Johne's disease test as an organism detection test done at an approved lab. All other approved tests are classified as screening tests.

Section N2 – Herds and Animals Tested for Johne's Disease Summary
This section records the numbers of herds and animals tested for Johne's disease broken down by species and test type. Each species and test type combination will require a new screen (its own record in the database). Record non-bovid species (ie, sheep, goats) that don't have a clear dairy purpose as non-dairy herds.

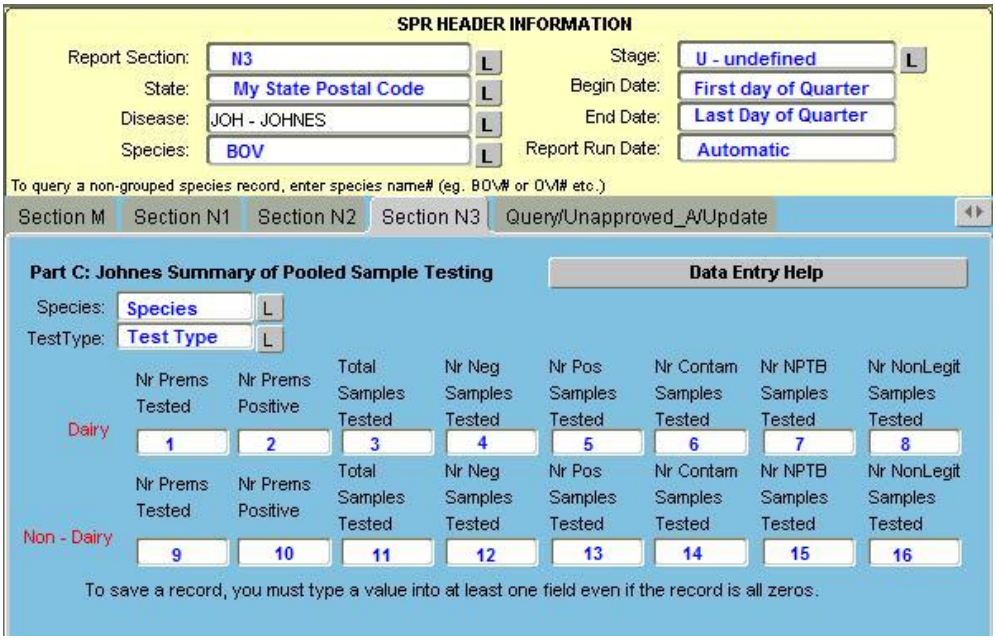


Species – Insert the species code for which the samples were run (BOV#, OVI#, CAP#, etc). Codes with no # are the group codes for the reports (ie, BOV includes both BOV# and BIS# while CER includes CER#, ELK#, DER#, MDR#, MSE#, RD#, FAL#, RND#, and WTD#), while the ones with a # are individualized species data (BOV# indicates BOV# without BIS#). For this section, use the individualized #species codes.

Test Type – Insert the test type used for the samples. Each test type will get a new screen (its own record in the database).
AGID – agar gel immunodiffusion
ELS – serum ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)
CF – compliment fixation
CUL – culture (tissue)
FCUL – fecal cultures
HIST - histology
GI – gamma interferon
PCR – DNA probes using PCR (polymerase chain reaction) methods
ST – johnin skin testing

1 – For each species, record the number of dairy herds tested by the test type.
2 – For each species, record the total number of dairy animals of each species tested by the test type.
3 – For each species, record the number of dairy animals of each species with positive test results.
4 – For each species, record the number of dairy animals with suspicious test results.
5 – For each species, record the number of dairy animals with inconclusive test results. The inconclusive or other designation includes any samples for which a Negative, Suspect, or Positive interpretation could not be given. This includes, for example, any samples that have been hemolysed, broken, overgrown with mold, or otherwise contaminated.
6 – For each species, record the number of non-dairy herds tested by the test type.
7 – For each species, record the total number of non-dairy animals tested by the test type.
8 – For each species, record the number of non-dairy animals with positive test results.
9 – For each species, record the number of non-dairy animals with suspicious test results.
10 – For each species, record the number of non-dairy animals with inconclusive test results. The inconclusive or other designation includes any samples for which a Negative, Suspect, or Positive interpretation could not be given. This includes, for example, any samples that have been hemolysed, broken, overgrown with mold, or otherwise contaminated.

Section N3 Part C – Johne's Pooled and Commingled Sampling Summary
This section captures data from commingled or pooled samples. Individual animal test results/interpretations are captured in section N2. These summary results are considered a subset of the results reported in section N1 (herd results) or N2 (interpretation of individual animal results). In the case of pooled samples, it will be assumed that each sample includes 5 animals. Record non-bovid species (ie, sheep, goats) that don't have a clear dairy purpose as non-dairy herds.



Species – Insert the species code for which the samples were run (BOV#, OVI#, CAP#, etc). Codes with no # are the group codes for the reports (ie, BOV includes both BOV# and BIS#, while CER includes CER#, ELK#, DER#, MDR#, MSE#, RD#, FAL#, RND#, and WTD#), while the ones with a # are individualized species data (BOV# indicates BOV# without BIS#). For this section, use the individualized #species codes.

Test Type – Insert the test type used for the samples. Each test type will get a new screen (its own record in the database).
ECUL –environmental samples
FCUL – pooled cultures (this section only)
PCR – pooled samples using PCR (this section only)
OTH – any other commingled sample

1 – Number of dairy premises tested by species and test type.
2 – Number of dairy premises tested positive to test type.
3 – Total number of dairy samples tested (each individual environmental sample or pool of 5 is counted as one sample)

4 – Number of dairy samples tested with negative results.
5 – Number of dairy samples tested with positive results.
6 – Number of dairy samples tested with contaminated results.
7 – Number of dairy samples tested with non-paratuberculosis mycobacterium cultured (positive growth and acid fast stain but negative results for PCR or typed out as a non-paratuberculosis strain).
8 – Number of dairy samples tested with a non-legitimate result such as a suspect or unconfirmed culture or other results. This field is primarily to capture unexpected results when pulling in data from the GDB or for test results that don't fit the previous 4 categories.
9 – Number of non-dairy premises tested by test type.
10 – Number of non-dairy premises tested positive to test type.
11 – Total number non-of dairy samples tested (each individual environmental sample or pool of 5 is counted as 1 sample)
12 – Number of non-dairy samples tested with negative results.
13 – Number of non-dairy samples tested with positive results.
14 – Number of non-dairy samples tested with contaminated results.
15 – Number of non-dairy samples tested with non-paratuberculosis mycobacterium cultured (positive growth and acid fast stain but negative results for PCR or typed out as a non-paratuberculosis strain).
16 – Number of non-dairy samples tested with a non-legitimate result such as a suspect or unconfirmed culture or other results. This field is primarily to capture unexpected results when pulling in data from the GDB or for test results that don't fit the previous 4 categories.