

September 2009

## USA Comments

### CHAPTER 11.8.

## BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS OF FARMED CERVIDAE

### Article 11.8.1.

#### General provisions

The recommendations in this chapter are intended to manage the human and animal health risks associated with *Mycobacterium bovis* (*M. bovis*) infection in domestic (permanently captive and owned free-range) farmed cervidae (red deer, wapiti, sika, samba, rusa, fallow deer, white-tailed, black-tailed and mule deer [*Cervus elephus*, *C. canadensis*, *C. nippon*, *C. unicolor unicolor*, *C. timorensis*, *Dama dama dama*, *Odocoileus virginianus borealis*, *Odocoileus hemionus columbianus* and *Odocoileus hemionus hemionus*]). The chapter does not address the management of tuberculosis in wild cervid populations.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

...

### Article 11.8.4.

#### Herd free from bovine tuberculosis

To qualify as free from bovine tuberculosis, a *herd* of farmed cervidae should satisfy the following requirements:

1. the *herd* is in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment* free from bovine tuberculosis and is certified free by the *Veterinary Authority*; or
2. ...
3. farmed cervidae introduced into the *herd* come from a *herd* free from bovine tuberculosis. This condition may be waived for animals which have been isolated for at least 90 days and which, prior to entry into the *herd*, were subjected to at least two tuberculin tests carried out at a 6-month interval with negative results [with the second tuberculin test performed during the 30 days prior to entry into the herd.](#)

**Rationale for proposed text:** Text added to maintain consistency with other entry requirements, under Articles 11.8.3.2 and 11.8.5.4.

### Article 11.8.5.

...