

Johne's Disease Risk Assessment Form

Herd Code:	Date:
Farm Name (optional):	County:
Veterinarian:	Facilitator:

Herd History

- How long has the herd been here? _____
- What percent of the current herd was born and raised on the premises? _____
- What percent were born here, but raised elsewhere? _____
 - Were those animals commingled with animals from other farms? Yes No

Introduction of new cattle: When and where were purchased animals acquired?

Group	# past yr	Source	# previous 5 yrs	Source
1. Milk cows				
2. Bred heifers				
3. Heifer calves				
4. Bulls				
5. Total				

Identify recent clinical cases beginning with the most recent and working back

ID	Date	Approx. Age	Source	Offspring ID still in herd

Enter Information for the last 12 months

Johne's Tally	1 st lact	2 nd lact	3+ lact	Total	Percent of herd
4. Clinical Johne's cases					
5. Animals culled last year					
6. Johne's cases as percent of culls					
7. Johne's-test positives					

clean, dry,
short stay, solitary

dirty environment,
Multiple animals, long stay

B. Preweaned Calves

Now

Past, if different

Risk

Do calves have direct or close contact with cows or their manure? ➤ Consider location, traffic patterns, and work routines			
What do you feed calves to weaning? ➤ Milk and colostrum may contain <i>M. Paratuberculosis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Pooled Colostrum <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital or Waste Milk <input type="checkbox"/> Whole Milk <input type="checkbox"/> Milk Replacer	<input type="checkbox"/> Pooled Colostrum <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Milk <input type="checkbox"/> Whole Milk <input type="checkbox"/> Milk Replacer	

What is the likely risk for spreading Johne's disease after calving? (Circle)

Low

Moderate

High

Very High

No contact,
No manure ingested, healthy dam colostrum/ milk or milk replacer

Significant contact,
Pooled colostrum or milk from unhealthy cows, ingestion of manure

C. Heifers, bred heifers and cows

Now

Past, if different

Risk

Do heifers have direct contact with cows or their manure? ➤ Consider location, traffic patterns, feed, water and housing			
Are any water sources or feed bunks easily contaminated with manure? Consider cross over alleys and traffic lanes			
Do you use the same tools or machinery to handle both feed and manure?			
Do heifers eat feed refusals or share feed with cows that may be contaminated with cow manure?			
Is manure spread on fields used in the same season for pasture or hay?			
Are any heifers pastured (same paddocks) with or after dry or lactating cows?			
Do any animals drink from manure contaminated surface water sources?			

What is the likely risk for spreading Johne's disease to heifers after weaning? (circle)

Low

Moderate

High

Very High

No contact,
No potential for manure ingested

Significant contact,
Contaminated feed or water

D. Imported Animals

Risk

How many cattle have been introduced to the farm in the last 5 years?		
Do you know the source herd and the Johne's status of source herd(s)?		
Were cattle tested for Johne's Disease before purchase?		

□ What is the likely risk of having introduced Johne's disease to the herd from imported animals?

Low

No imports,
Imports from low-risk herds

Moderate

High

Very High

Many imported animals,
unknown herd status or poorly
managed herds

Briefly summarize the risk factors of most importance identified in this assessment:

FORMULATING A HERD PLAN

The herd plan is developed from the risk assessment by formulating management procedures to address the identified risks according to their priority. The herd plan should attempt to assign responsibilities and establish written standard operating procedures for disease management as well as identify testing strategies.

Objectives:

1. Keep calving area clean, dry and uncrowded, or used preferably by one cow at a time.
2. Avoid feeding infected colostrum or milk from high risk animals.
3. Prevent exposure of heifers to milk cows and their manure.
4. Prevent fecal contamination of feed and water (especially that fed to heifers).
5. Prevent introduction of infected animals to the herd.
6. Promptly identify and manage high-risk animals.