



Johne's Disease Control Program Newsletter

May/2009

In This Issue

[Johne's Disease Certified Veterinarian Fee Reminder](#)

[Milk ELISA testing](#)

Quick Links

[Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection](#)

[Wisconsin Johne's Disease Control Program](#)

[Johne's Information Central](#)

[Johne's Information Center](#)

-

Greetings!

Welcome to the first Johne's Disease Control Program Newsletter. See below for important updates, reminders, and reviews regarding the Wisconsin Program. Thank you for your support of the Wisconsin Johne's Disease Control Program.

Johne's Disease Certified Veterinarian Fee Reminder Changes Effective July 1, 2009

Starting July 1, 2009, due to recent rule changes ([ATCP 10.20\(1\)\(b\)](#)), the State will begin charging a \$50 certification fee. This fee is in addition to the fee UW charges for administration of the online course and applies to initial and renewal Johne's disease RAMP certifications. There is not an additional fee for Johne's disease vaccination certification.

Upon completion of the certification and renewal courses, veterinarians may be eligible to receive partial reimbursement for these costs, pending federal approval. Look for further updates on this in upcoming newsletters.

Certification is required to:

- Conduct risk assessments
- Develop management plans
- Perform Johne's disease vaccinations



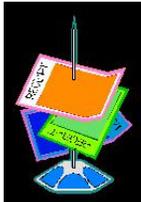
To renew your certification go to www.vetmedce.org.

Johne's Disease Testing

New in 2009! Eligible for Reimbursement

Starting in 2009, milk ELISAs will be included as one of the tests eligible for reimbursement.

To be eligible for reimbursement, milk samples



need to be:

- Collected by an accredited veterinarian

-OR-

- Collected by a Certified Veterinary Technician

-OR-

- Collected by a DHIA technician

AND

- Tested at a Department approved laboratory (contact our office if you are not sure if your lab is approved for milk ELISA testing).

Milk ELISAs are not currently accepted for herd classification.

With the increased number of herds using milk ELISA testing, we encourage veterinarians to stay abreast of Johne's disease test results in the herds with which they work. Either the DHIA or producer can share results with the veterinarian.

Testing Reminders

- Johne's disease tests submitted without using official identification (see [ATCP 10.01\(71\)](#) for official ID definition) are not recognized for reimbursement or herd classification.
- Owner collected samples for any Johne's disease testing are not eligible for reimbursement or herd classification.

Can You Afford To Keep Her?

Depending on the goals of the farm, animals that test positive to Johne's disease do not always need to be removed from the herd. If the herd goal is disease control (not eradication), then animals shedding low numbers of *Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis* (MAP) may be kept as productive members of the herd and managed to minimize risk to susceptible youngstock. However, can producers afford to keep animals that shed heavily or until they show clinical signs of Johne's disease?



Did you know - that 1 Supershedder cow sheds as much MAP in her manure as:

- 7 Clinical Cases
- 160 Heavy Shedders
- 2,000 Moderate Shedders
- 24,000 Low Shedders

For details see Dr. Whitlock's presentation from the [4th JDIP proceedings](#).

Please feel free to contact us at DATCPJohnes@wi.gov or 608-224-4893 with any questions about the Wisconsin Johne's Disease Control Program.

Sincerely,

Elisabeth Patton, DVM, PhD, Dip. ACVIM
Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection
Division of Animal Health

Email Marketing by

