Idaho Brucellosis Update

USAHA Subcommittee on Brucellosis
Kansas City, MO
October 22, 2018

Bill Barton, DVM
Administrator/State Veterinarian
• Purebred Cattle Herd – Teton Valley (DSA)
  – Herd had been negative on annual whole herd test for the past 14 years.
  – One reactor identified on November 8, 2017 during annual whole herd test (549 hd).
  – Confirmed culture positive.
  – Quarantined and put under an approved herd plan.
  – Eligible for quarantine release after 3 consecutive negative whole herd tests including a post-calving negative test.
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• Herd completed 3 negative whole herd tests, the last of which was a post-calving test in June 2018.

• Having met all provisions, the quarantine was released on the cows, 2016 heifers and herd bulls.
  – Assurance test to be conducted Fall, 2019.

• 2017 bulls were tested a third time on September 26, 2018.
  – All 136 head were negative for brucellosis.

• 2017 heifers will be retained by owner, held separate and apart from all other cattle and remain under quarantine until a post calving test is conducted in 2019.
USDA APHIS VS
Brucellosis Program Review

• Conducted April 17-19, 2018 in Boise, Idaho

• Participants included:
  – USDA APHIS Review Team
  – ISDA staff
  – Idaho State Brand Inspector and staff
  – Idaho VS staff
  – Idaho Dept of Fish & Game
  – Idaho Animal Health Lab staff
  – Select Livestock Markets and veterinarians
  – CS Beef Packers
5 Main Objectives

- Review the Adequacy of Idaho’s Brucellosis Rules to Prevent the Spread of Brucellosis Beyond the DSA
- Assess the Enforcement of Brucellosis-related Rules (Identification, Livestock Markets, Dealers and Slaughter Plant(s))
- Assess Cattle Surveillance, Diagnostics/Laboratory Capability, and Producer Education in Place to Support the Program
- Wildlife Surveillance and Mitigation
- Evaluate DSA Boundaries, Testing, and Movement Restrictions for Overall Effectiveness
Key Recommendations

1. Develop a method to monitor, enforce, and report the testing of animals leaving the DSA to ensure compliance with rules and regulations, including the number tested on a herd-level basis. Reporting should occur annually, at a minimum.

2. Create a system that reconciles brand inspection data with animal testing data to easily demonstrate proper surveillance.

3. Implement a formal notification system of ISDA for animals leaving the DSA that require a test.
4. Develop written guidelines based on specific criteria for defining DSA boundaries.

5. Categorize DSA herds into high-, medium-, and low-risk categories. Identify where risk occurs and which herds are on herd plans based on risk level. Continue to target high-risk herds for participation in formal herd plans.

6. Continue State or Federal reimbursement for brucellosis testing for all test-eligible animals moving out of the DSA and support diagnostic abortion testing at IAHL.
Title?

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7. Reduce minimum testing age within the DSA to 12 months from current 18 months.
8. Maintain or increase elk surveillance to better enact wildlife management strategies to decrease prevalence, when necessary.
9. Increase the length of market, feedlot, and dealer Records Retention in Idaho statutes to match 9 CFR.
10. Finalize the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between APHIS and ISDA and review it annually.
Contact Information

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