

Isolation and Testing When Adding Non-Accredited Cattle to Accredited Herd (includes Levels 2-5 Johne's)

Disease	Farm of Origin	General Isolation Standards	When to Test During Isolation	What to do if Positive Results
BVD	BVD virus and Antibody test	Dedicated separate buildings or separate paddock that prevents contact with other stock. (No air space, drainage or manure storage may be shared with other cattle). Manure may only be removed from dedicated storage area/ spread on land/ added to main manure store once animals in isolation facility have passed health tests and been added to herd.	Blood sample and test virus & antibody at least 28 days after entry into isolation. The appropriate virus test for the age of the animal. Calves also MUST be screened for virus.	If mixed antibody results, isolate animals for a further 28 days and seronegative animals re-tested. If no seroconversion is found, animals may enter herd. If seroconversion, repeat process until no further seroconversions. Added animals can enter herd 28 days after last seroconversion. Pregnant cows stay in isolation until calf is born and tested non-PI.
Johne's	Antibody, and faeces test	If any animals in isolation facility test positive for any of the five diseases, manure from isolation facility must not be used in recycled bedding/disposed of on pasture that is to be grazed by cattle within 12 months (for Johne's) or two months (for other diseases). Where paddocks have been used to isolate test positive animals, or to quarantine disease breakdown cattle, other cattle must not graze them for at least two months for the IBR, leptospirosis and BVD programmes. For Johne's disease, this period must be extended to 12 months.	Test blood and faeces all ages of animal. If results are negative, add animals to herd. In addition, re-test animals every 12 months irrespective of herd testing.	Where a group of animals have been purchased from a single source and one or more of them tests positive, the remaining animals in group are viewed as level 5 animals carrying highest risk of introducing infection to a herd.
IBR	Antibody test		Blood test animals for antibodies to IBR at least 28 days after entry into isolation. All Negative results cattle released to herd.	If two or more animals in isolation & both negative and positive animals found, remove positive animals. Retest negative animals after another 28 days after removal of positives.
Lepto	Antibody test		Blood test animals for antibodies to <i>L. Hardjo</i> at least 28 days after entry into isolation. All Negative results cattle released to herd.	If two or more animals in isolation & both negative and positive animals found, remove positive animals. Retest negative animals after another 28 days after removal of positives.
Neospora	Antibody test (and their dams if possible)		Isolate cohort following abortion.	Do not retain positive female animals or offspring from positive added female animals for the breeding herd.

Note: IBR & Lepto only after a clear test at least one year after introduction can non homebred animals be classed as accredited, although the herd remains accredited in the interim