



Paratuberculosis Sanitation by a combination of Test and cull, Vaccination and motherless rearing – Observations in three German dairy goat herds

Paratuberkulose-Sanierung durch eine Kombination von ‚Test and cull‘, Impfung und mutterloser Aufzucht – Beobachtungen in drei deutschen Milchziegenherden

Carolin Rissiek, Anorte Hof, Hande Peters, Melanie Schneider, Martin Ganter

TABLE 2: Results of the different testing methods for the three farms and number of goats removed from the farms for each testing year

Year	Farm 1				Farm 2				Farm 3			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Goats tested (N)	229	366	402	453	340	383	365	340	298	247	203	212
Evaluable faecal samples(N)	209	362	402	446	318	350	309	213	297	246	203	209
Faecal culture positiv goats (N)	40	22	12	9	84	24	13	19	27	19	15	14
ELISA positive (N) (thereof also faecal culture positive)	35 (21)	–	–	–	118 (63)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent seroprevalence	15.3%	–	–	–	32.7%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent prevalence on faecal culture basis (95% CI)	19.1% [13.8–24.4]	6.0% [3.6–8.4]	3.0% [1.3–4.7]	2.0% [0.7–3.3]	26.4% [21.5–31.3]	6.9% [4.2–9.6]	4.2% [2.0–6.4]	8.9% [5.1–12.7]	9.1% [5.8–12.4]	7.7% [4.4–11.0]	7.4% [3.8–11.0]	6.7% [3.3–10.1]
Combined prevalence from culture and ELISA	23.6%	–	–	–	40.9%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of goats removed from farm due to MAP (and proportion (of goats tested) [of goats removed])	52 (22.7%) [60.5%]	22 (6.0%) [35.5%]	11 (2.7%) [15.1%]	no data	134 (39.4%) [77.9%]	18 (4.7%) [35.3%]	13 (3.6%) [16.5%]	no data	27 (9.1%) [30.3%]	19 (7.7%) [34.5%]	13 (6.4%) [28.3%]	no data
Number of goats removed from farm due to other reasons (and proportion (of goats tested) [of goats removed])	34 (14.8%) [39.5%]	40 (10.9%) [64.5%]	62 (15.4%) [84.9%]	no data	38 (11.2%) [22.1%]	33 (8.6%) [64.7%]	66 (18.1%) [83.5%]	no data	62 (20.8%) [69.7%]	36 (14.6%) [65.5%]	33 (16.3%) [71.7%]	no data