



Primary Risk Factors

- Mexican Cattle
- Recreation Cattle
 - Roping steers
 - Rodeo Cattle
- Dairy Cattle



Signs of Tuberculosis

- There are often no signs of TB
 - Disease can spread unnoticed through a herd
- Signs possible in advanced disease
 - Progressive emaciation
 - Lethargy
 - Weakness
 - Anorexia
 - Fluctuating low-grade fever
 - Bronchopneumonia
 - Possible lymph node enlargement
 - Death

Tuberculosis in the U.S.

- Disease has nearly been eliminated from the livestock population of the U.S.
 - Considered one of the great animal and public health achievements in the U.S.
- However, total eradication is still elusive
 - Still sporadically detected
- Continues to be a threat due to:
 - Potential exposure from infected wildlife
 - Cattle imported from Mexico
 - Exposed dairy cattle

Tuberculosis and Wyoming

- So far, TB has not been found in Wyoming
 - Wyoming has had traces from infected herds
- Recent epidemiologic links to infected South Dakota herds
 - 4 of the infected cows came from a herd in northeastern Wyoming
 - Herd determined *not* to be the source of infection
 - 86 heifers from the herd were legally imported into Wyoming before infection was found
 - 16 had gone to slaughter
 - 30 were subsequently exported to buyers in Colorado, Nebraska and Montana. Those states were notified and are conducting their own investigations
 - Those still in Wyoming were tested and found negative

Impacts of TB in Other States

- Interstate movement requirements
- Importation of cattle into our state
- Wyoming TB Free Status protection
- Common sense decisions based on science not politics



Wyoming TB Import Requirements

- Rodeo Livestock
 - ICVI and permit number
 - All rodeo and exhibition livestock must have one negative TB test within 12 months prior to entry
- Dairy Breed Cattle
 - ICVI and permit number
 - Sexually intact cattle over 6 months of age must have one negative TB test within 60 days prior to import

How to Reduce Risk

- Keep a closed herd
 - Raise your own replacement stock
- Buy cattle only from known clean herds or accredited TB-free herds
- Test animals prior to purchase
- Isolate them for 60 days and retest before commingling with your herd
- Minimize contact between your herd and other herds as well as wildlife

Identification & Traceability

- Traceability is key to protecting animal health and marketability
- Animal ID and good records can help regulatory personnel more quickly trace your animals and determine exposure
 - Without ID, trace becomes complicated and time-consuming, thereby enabling disease to spread to other herds

Official Identification

- Cattle tested for TB must be officially ID'd
 - ID must be recorded on all associated test charts
- RFID tags are used whenever possible
 - Faster and easier testing of cattle
 - Help reduce stress
 - Increases quality of the data obtained



Protecting the Food Chain

- Slaughtered animals suspected of TB do not enter the food chain
- Samples are collected and sent to NVSL or FSIS
- Animals from affected herds that test negative are inspected by FSIS personnel at slaughter
 - If any signs or symptoms found, carcass is condemned

What to Expect if You're Involved in a TB Trace

- Herd will be quarantined and required to undergo herd testing
- Infected herds may be allowed to "test out" by testing and removing responders over a period of months
- Heavily infected herds may be depopulated
 - USDA indemnity paid to the owner
- Trace herds released if tests are negative
- Animals known to have direct exposure are sent to slaughter for tissue collection

Questions?

