

Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab

P.O. Box 647034
Pullman, WA 99164-7034
Telephone : (509) 335-9696
Fax : (509) 335-7424

Fair, Heather
645 G Street

Case#: 2009-10090
Report Date: 09/10/09

Anchorage, AK 99501

Submittal Date: 09/05/09
Owner: Fair, Heather

Species: Domestic Goat
Breed: Nigerian Dwarf Goat

Age:
Sex:

Tests still outstanding:

Toxicology- Toxicology is due on 09/16/09

Current Results:

Serology- Reported on 09/10/09 Authorized by James Evermann, Section Head

Please see Serology test interpretation comments at end of report

Sample	Animal	CAE	Caseous	Johne's
1 A Serum	Yupik	Neg	Neg	Neg
2 A Serum	Youza	Neg	Neg	Neg
3 A Serum	Yequila	Neg	Neg	Neg
4 A Serum	Xenya	Neg	Neg	Neg
5 A Serum	Yoofoo	Neg	Neg	Neg
6 A Serum	Xudan	Neg	Neg	Neg
7 A Serum	Chesire	Neg	Neg	Neg
8 A Serum	Zepellin	Neg	Neg	Neg
9 A Serum	Nova	Neg	Neg	Neg
10 A Serum	Woodstock	Neg	Neg	Neg
11 A Serum	Snoopy	Neg	Neg	Neg
12 A Serum	YoYo	Neg	Neg	Neg
13 A Serum	Yoel	Neg	Neg	Neg
14 A Serum	Yancey	Neg	Neg	Neg
15 A Serum	SaySo	Neg	Neg	Neg
16 A Serum	Gracie	Neg	Neg	Neg
17 A Serum	Beanie	Neg	Neg	Neg
18 A Serum	Whisper	Neg	Neg	Neg
19 A Serum	Sunny	Neg	Neg	Neg
20 A Serum	Butter	Neg	Neg	Neg
21 A Serum	Yipsy	Neg	Neg	Neg
22 A Serum	Yakutat	Neg	Neg	Neg

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Sample	Animal	CAE	Caseous	Johne's
23 A Serum	Yahoo	Neg	Neg	Neg
24 A Serum	Yantarni	Neg	Neg	Neg
25 A Serum	LuvMe	Neg	Neg	Neg

Serology Test interpretation comments:

Caprine Arthritis-Encephalitis (C-ELISA) SOP: 203.16.1.05.06.01

Negative No antibody detected. Submit convalescent serum (60-90d) to detect recent exposure.

POSITIVE Antibody present indicating infection, or passively acquired antibody via colostrum or serum therapy.

Caseous Lymphadenitis SHI-testing. SOP: 203.9.1.05.07.29

Synergistic Hemolysin-Inhibition Test (SHI-test) measures the antibody response to the exotoxin of *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*, the causative agent of caseous lymphadenitis in sheep and goats, and pigeon fever or breastbone fever in horses.

Titers of <1:8 are considered negative. Titers of <1:8 for goats, and horses have been associated with false positive reactions (presumably due to common soil coryneforms). The predictive value of negative titers is enhanced if all herd mates also test negative. *{Antibody negative results do not definitively rule out infection by C. pseudotuberculosis, therefore it is recommended that all abscesses be cultured regardless of antibody status. Antibody negative animals with an abscess should be isolated from herdmates.}*

Titers between 1:8 and 1:256 are interpreted as evidence of infection or vaccine exposure, but current or active infection cannot be distinguished from residual antibody based on a single sample result in this range. For confirmation of active infection, paired samples for detecting a rise in titer should be collected 4 weeks apart to detect a 2-fold change in titer.

Titers of 1:512 and higher suggest current active infection.

Johne's Disease (Small Ruminant) ELISA SOP: 203.3.1.06.09.13

Negative: Antibodies to *M. paratuberculosis* were not detected. Animals classified as ELISA- negative are either not infected or not producing antibodies. Retesting in 6-12 months will increase confidence the animal is free of infection.

Inconclusive: Animals with ELISA results in this range are more likely to be *M. paratuberculosis*-infected than ELISA-negative animals. Retesting in approximately 30 to 60 days is recommended. Animals that remain inconclusive on retest should be tested by fecal culture.

Positive: Animals with ELISA values in this range are approximately 30-75 times more likely to be *M. paratuberculosis* infected than ELISA negative animals.