

Use Paralisa™ testing to detect subclinical Johne's infections earlier[†].



Let's MAP Your Heifer's Future....



TEST

The Paralisa™ test is a multi-antigen ELISA test. When used in combination with absorbed ELISA, Paralisa™ detects an animal's immune response in the earlier subclinical states.

Identifying animals early allows farms to guard against further spread and implement a Johne's plan.



MANAGE

Reduce transmission of the MAP bacteria by removing positive heifers from the colostrum pool.

Identify calves born to test positive heifers, best practice is to remove them from the herd.

Keep positive heifers on watch for production reduction. MAP infection weighs down production, even in early stages.



CONTROL

Know which heifers are presenting risk to your herd and get ahead of them before calving.

Test replacement animals, carry over cows, and regularly test your milking herd. Remove all high shedding animals as soon as practical.

ABOUT US

DRL provides **diagnostic services** for farmers seeking to manage Johne's in their herds and minimise production losses arising from Johne's.

The team at DRL is highly motivated to deliver a **premium and cost-effective diagnostic package**, to give farmers the most useful information.

DRL has over three decades of world-leading research in New Zealand MAP and TB.

PROMOTIONAL PRICE

MAY 2023 TESTING

Whole Herd Submissions (90+ Samples)

\$6.00*

Individual Submissions (<90 Samples)

\$8.00*

*Price per sample, excluding GST

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Let's face the facts about Johne's disease (JD)

What is JD?

Johne's disease is a major production limiting disease of farmed ruminant species globally, caused by infection with *Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis* (MAP).

There is no treatment for Johne's Disease, and there is no cure. JD affects cattle, deer, sheep, goats, and alpacas in New Zealand.

Why Paralisa™?

- ✓ The Paralisa™ serum test established by the University of Otago at the DRL laboratory is a **multi-antigen ELISA** test.
- ✓ When used in parallel with the absorbed ELISA, Paralisa™ **improves test sensitivity**.
- ✓ The **greatest gains** are in the early, subclinical states of disease.
- ✓ Identifying animals early allows farms to guard against further spread and implement a **Johne's management strategy**.

How does JD affect animals?

MAP infection is predominantly subclinical in most animals with farmers becoming aware of the disease when the clinical signs of infection such as diarrhea and wasting become apparent. This has led to classification of three disease states:

- ✓ **Infected** - not yet shedding or showing clinical signs,
- ✓ **Infectious** - infected and shedding but not yet showing clinical signs
- ✓ **Affected** - infected, shedding and showing clinical signs

A calf can get infected with MAP bacteria at any point, but the most common time is during the first six months of life. Calves can become infected through contaminated colostrum or milk from infected cows, or by encountering manure or soil that contains the bacteria.

Eligibility:

- ✓ Heifer Testing is available to all **2021 born heifers**.
- ✓ Samples must be collected in **purple top** blood tubes.
- ✓ Sample identification labels (barcoded) should be placed **over the blood tube label**.
- ✓ Ensure blood sample is sufficient, it should reach the **bottom of the blood tube label**.
- ✓ **Samples booked in** will be afforded priority.

CONTACT US

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TERMS

Valid for May 2023 ONLY.

*Price per sample, excluding GST

† O'Brien R, Liggett S, Bates A, F G. Johne's disease diagnosis in New Zealand: An update. In: Proceedings of the Society of Dairy Cattle Veterinarians of the NZVA Annual Conference; Hamilton, New Zealand. NZVA; 2016:41-50.

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