Your HerdWise Results and Reports

Risk Based Management

Cows are allocated risk categories after each test, based on their antibody profile. The risk levels can either be simplified into high/low risk cows or divided into three cow types; green, amber and red.

In addition to the cow types, there are a number of infection groups into which the cows are placed. This covers transmission as well as predictions related to milk production loss.

This information can then form an integral part of a risk-based Johne’s management plan on-farm.

Accessing your reports

Following testing, all results are available for you and your vet to view and download from Herd Companion – [www.herdcompanion.co.uk](http://www.herdcompanion.co.uk).

You will need a username and password to access your results. Your vet will require their own log-in as well.

To request a free Herd Companion username and password, please contact NMR Customer Services on 03330 043 043.

We will notify you via email once your results are available to access.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk level</th>
<th>HerdWise classification</th>
<th>Johne’s infection group</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Infection status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>J0</td>
<td>Repeat ELISA negative – minimum two tests.</td>
<td>Low risk - no evidence of infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>J1</td>
<td>ELISA negative - one test only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>J2</td>
<td>ELISA negative but positive within previous three tests.</td>
<td>Moderate risk - evidence of infection and may be shedding MAP. Should be managed as a risk for calving and milk/colostrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>J3</td>
<td>ELISA negative but positive on previous test.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>J4</td>
<td>ELISA positive – first positive test.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>J5</td>
<td>Repeat ELISA positive - minimum two tests. Two or more positive results in any four consecutive tests at any time in individual cow test history.</td>
<td>High risk - evidence of infection and highly likely to be shedding MAP (i.e. high level of infectivity).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Red Cows

There is a large body of research to show that cows which have been classified as ‘red’ should be treated as a risk for their lifetime, even if they have subsequent negative tests. To reflect this, any cow that has ever been classified as ‘red’ remains flagged as a ‘red’ cow regardless of subsequent test results. This will allow you to keep better track of those cows that pose a risk of spreading Johne’s disease in your herd and means that high risk cows will always be flagged at the top of your report.

Cows classified as ‘red’ will continue to be tested as long as they remain in the herd. Whilst there is a cost implication involved with continuing to test these animals, this extra information makes a valuable contribution towards breeding and culling decisions.

NML Risk Assessment Tool

Alongside testing, an assessment of the risk of Johne’s entry and spread in your herd is essential to effective Johne’s management.

The risk assessment tool uses the information gathered from a questionnaire filled out by the farmer and their vet along with the latest set of HerdWise test results to generate a two sided report.

The report includes a summary of current status and likely future prevalence of Johne’s in your herd based on the latest test results and the current risks. The report is intended as a discussion document between farmer and vet. If the report highlights areas of high risk or predicts an increase in prevalence it is recommended that the Johne’s management plan is reviewed with input from your vet to allow for necessary changes to be made.

Completion of this risk assessment in conjunction with your vet fulfils part of the requirements of the National Johne’s Management Plan. For more information, visit www.actionjohnesuk.org
Summary Report

This report provides a summary of the last six results for each cow in the herd. It allows the whole herd to be viewed together and results are displayed in order of risk.

Herd Summary Report

Producer Details  | NMR Herd Number  | Scheme Commencement Date  | No. Cows present at latest test  | Page: 1 of 10
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
845 | -- | 18.38 | -- | 6.03 | 38.33 | 76.36 | 123.44 | J5
36 | -- | 64.75 | -- | 17.94 | 48.16 | 61.07 | 78.29 | J5
47 | -- | -- | 12.96 | 15.49 | 26.78 | 28.45 | 70.68 | J4
448 | -- | -- | 10.39 | 9.39 | 29.69 | -- | 32.54 | J4
639 | -- | -- | 27.12 | 10.33 | 12.55 | 55.34 | 17.68 | J3
228 | -- | -- | 19.24 | 22.14 | 41.51 | 13.74 | 16.88 | J2
123 | -- | 12.21 | 28.23 | 43.96 | 24.98 | 18.68 | 21.29 | J2
341 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.07 | J1
89 | -- | 5.05 | 0.67 | 7.08 | 6.33 | 10.47 | 7.66 | J0

Individual numerical results are also supplied which can be discussed and interpreted with your vet. These results can be used to help in making breeding and culling decisions.

Cows which are designated Amber J3 are those cows which are currently ELISA negative but were positive on the previous test. These cows are in the sub-clinical phase of the disease and often have production problems and are a risk of spreading the disease.

A cow becomes J2 when she has had a positive reading in the last four tests but her latest two tests are negative.

Cows with consistently negative results will be classified as green and are considered J0 'low risk'.

High and Low Risk Reports

The High Risk Report is one of the most significant reports in HerdWise. It highlights which animals are most likely to be shedding bacteria and pose the highest risk of transmitting the disease. Predicted calving dates are also shown so that cow segregation decisions can be made in good time.

The milk yield predictor is added to the report so that observations may be made for individual animals.

A Low Risk Report is also available which is useful for decision making regarding feeding milk and colostrum and establishing which animals can safely be calved in communal pens.
Cohort Monitor Report

Farmers often observe that groups of animals with consecutive ear tag numbers can become infected with Johne’s. This would indicate that the cohort of calves are likely to have been infected at the same time, e.g. were all born in the same maternity area when an infectious cow was present or were all fed a batch of contaminated milk or colostrum. The Cohort Monitor Report aims to establish whether transmission may have occurred to a batch of calves and whether trends can be seen. It shows the current or latest Johne’s disease status (before the animal left the herd) according to the date on which the animal was born.

Animals that leave the herd will drop into the darker shaded area in each bar and the report splits homebred and non-homebred animals so that bio-security risks can be illustrated and calving can be managed effectively.

Please note that it is unlikely that current calves will show positive results so the view is retrospective.

Historic Report

A graphical representation of red, amber and green cows is displayed numerically and as percentages in the herd. These graphs illustrate trends in prevalence over time and are a useful tool to monitor herd infection levels and improvements.

Aggregate Data

An aggregate data table summarises how many cows are in each risk group (J0-J5) along with a summary of their colour category. This allows farmers to track the effectiveness of control measures over several years. Below this on Herd Companion is also a composite data table which shows the test profile for each cow in the herd (past and present).

For more information on HerdWise, please contact NMR Customer Services on 03330 043 043