

# Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab

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

**Dr. Lindsey Hall  
Temecula Creek Equine  
32819 Temecula Pkwy  
Suite B  
Temecula, CA 92592**

**Case#: 2020-6571  
Report Date: 05/28/20**

Submittal Date: 05/22/20  
Owner: Orillion, Marie

Species: Domestic Goat  
Breed: Nigerian Dwarf Goat

Age: 2 Years  
Sex: Male

## Final Report:

**Serology- Reported on 05/28/20** Authorized by James Evermann, Section Head

Please see Serology test interpretation comments at end of report

Sample	Animal	Caseous
1 A Serum	Lone star	Neg
2 A Serum	Moon Struck	Neg
3 A Serum	Panache	Neg

### Johne's Disease by ELISA

Specimen	Animal	SP ratio	Result
1 A Blood, Clotted	Lone star	0.000	Negative
2 A Blood, Clotted	Moon Struck	-0.001	Negative
3 A Blood, Clotted	Panache	0.001	Negative

### Lentivirus ELISA goats/sheep

Specimen	Animal	% I	Result
1 A Blood, Clotted	Lone star	4.560	Negative
2 A Blood, Clotted	Moon Struck	5.181	Negative
3 A Blood, Clotted	Panache	7.254	Negative

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## Johne's Disease by ELISA : SOP-SERO-27

Negative: Antibodies to *M. paratuberculosis* were not detected. The animal is either not infected or in a very early, undetectable stage of infection.

Suspect: Low level of serum antibodies but above normal background levels. The animal may be in the early stages of infection. Cattle with this result are roughly 15 times more likely to be *M. paratuberculosis* infected than ELISA negative animals. Fecal culture or repeat serologic testing needed to resolve status.

Positive: Serum (cattle, goats, sheep)/milk (cattle only) antibodies to *M. paratuberculosis* detected. This animal is likely to be shedding the bacterium in its feces and possibly in its milk. Recommend animal be segregated.

## Serology Test interpretation comments:

### Caseous Lymphadenitis SHI-testing. : SOP-SERO-33

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. 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 herd mates.}*

Titers between 1:8 and 1:256 are interpreted as evidence of infection, colostral immunity or vaccination.

### SRLV - Small Ruminant Lentivirus (CAE/OPP) (cELISA) : SOP-SERO-32

Negative: No antibody to small ruminant lentivirus (SRLV) detected. Submit an additional serum sample drawn in 60 - 90 days in order to detect recent infection.

POSITIVE: Antibody to small ruminant lentivirus (SRLV) detected. A positive result indicates infection or passively acquired antibody via colostrum or serum therapy.

**The percentage inhibition value is used only to determine the cutoff for detection (or non-detection) of specific antibody to Small Ruminant Lentivirus (CAE/OPP) per the kit manufacturer's requirements. It is NOT a substitute for antibody titer, nor is it used to predict clinical disease status or likelihood of developing clinical disease. If there are any questions regarding the assay, results or interpretation, please contact the laboratory and ask for the Consulting Microbiologist.**

*NOTE: SRLV includes caprine arthritis-encephalitis virus (CAEV) and ovine progressive pneumonia virus (OPPV)/ Maedi-Visna. Recent molecular epidemiology has shown both viruses are variants within a group best characterized as small ruminant lentiviruses. The c-ELISA detects both variants. For more information, please see the Animal Disease FAQ on the WADDL home page.*