

Camelid bTB Testing Scenarios

Scenario 1: (Voluntary)

Camelid owners undertaking voluntary routine bTB surveillance as part of a scheme promoted by the industry and endorsed by Defra.

Action:

Farm veterinarian referral for blood testing package and send request to test form TN184

Optional comparative or bovine only skin test/boost (recommended by DEFRA but at the owners discretion).

10-30 days

Carry out one of the available blood tests.

Enferplex (interpretation with statistical package) provided by Sure Farm Ltd, or combined DPP VetTB - IDEXX (using serial interpretation) provided by APHA

Tests paid for by owner

Test outcome:

All results reported to farm veterinarian

All tests negative

Test inconclusive (Enferplex only)

Any test positive

What happens next:

Schedule next test after 12 months

Isolate and retest within 30 days

Farm veterinarian to notify APHA without delay

All tests negative Test inconclusive Any test positive (Enferplex only)

APHA follow-up:

Carry out a skin and blood test

(Single intradermal comparative cervical tuberculin - SICCT). 10-30 days later followed by either Enferplex (4 antigen interpretation) provided by APHA, or combined DPP VetTB - IDEXX (using serial interpretation) provided by APHA

Isolate and restrict the movements of individual test-positive animal(s).

No further action

Now see Scenario 4a

All tests negative Any test positive

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Scenario 2: (Voluntary)

Domestic movements
(e.g. shows, purchases or matings)

Action:

Farm veterinarian referral for blood testing package and send request to test form TN184

Optional comparative or bovine only skin test/boost
(recommended by DEFRA but at the owners discretion)

10-30
days

Carry out one of the available blood tests.

Enferplex (interpretation with statistical package) provided by Sure Farm Ltd,
or combined DPP VetTB - IDEXX (using serial interpretation) provided by APHA

Tests paid for by owner

Test outcome:

All results reported to farm veterinarian

All tests negative

Test inconclusive
(Enferplex only)

Any test positive

What happens next:

Schedule Post Movement test
6-8 weeks after arrival on to
the new holding

Isolate and retest
within 30 days

Farm veterinarian to
notify APHA without delay

Any tests
positive

All tests
negative

Test inconclusive
(Enferplex only)

Any test positive

APHA follow-up:

No further
action

Carry out a skin and blood test
(Single intradermal comparative cervical tuberculin
- SICCT). 10-30 days later followed by either
Enferplex (4 antigen interpretation) provided by
APHA, or combined DPP VetTB - IDEXX (using
serial interpretation) provided by APHA

Isolate and restrict
the movements
of individual test-
positive animal(s).

All tests negative

Any test positive

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British Llama Society



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Animal &
Plant Health
Agency

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Scenario 3: (Voluntary)

Exports

Action:

Farm veterinarian referral for blood testing package and send request to test form TN184

Compulsory comparative skin test as required for all EU exports.

10-30
days

Carry out one of the available blood tests pre-export.

(Check requirements for importing country as some countries now insist on a compulsory bTB blood test)
Enferplex (interpretation with statistical package) provided by Sure Farm Ltd,
or combined DPP VetTB - IDEXX (using serial interpretation) provided by APHA

Tests paid for by owner

Test outcome:

All results reported to farm veterinarian

All tests negative

Test inconclusive
(Enferplex only)

Any test positive

What happens next:

Schedule next test after
12 months

Isolate and retest
within 30 days

Farm veterinarian to
notify APHA without delay

All tests negative Test inconclusive Any test positive
(Enferplex only)

APHA follow-up:

No further action

Carry out a skin and blood test
(Single intradermal comparative cervical tuberculin
- SICCT). 10-30 days later followed by either
Enferplex (4 antigen interpretation) provided by
APHA, or combined DPP VetTB - IDEXX (using
serial interpretation) provided by APHA

Isolate and restrict the
movements of individual
test-positive animal(s).

All tests negative Any test positive

Now see Scenario 4a

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Scenario 4a: (Statutory)

Suspicion of bTB at post-mortem examination reported to APHA

Action:

APHA officer may offer a check skin test for the entire herd on the holding.

Which includes a skin test (single intradermal comparative cervical tuberculin – SICCT).

This may be conducted after the detection of typical lesions of TB and before identification of *M. bovis* by culture.

10-30 days

Where there is strong evidence of infection a check blood test might also be carried out.

Owner's choice on what test is performed.

Enferplex (4 antigen interpretation) provided by APHA,

or combined DPP VetTB - IDEXX (using serial interpretation) provided by APHA

(These blood and skin check tests will not be qualifying tests for the purposes of withdrawing the movement restrictions)

Test outcome:

All results reported to APHA officer

All tests negative

Any test positive

bTB culture results:

Isolate and remove

All tests and culture negative

All tests negative but culture positive

Culture positive + Spoligotyping

The check blood test(s) reviewed and severe interpretation applied

Enferplex (2 antigen) or combined DPP VetTB - IDEXX (using parallel interpretation)

Any tests positive but culture negative

Comparative skin test

Performed at least 90 days after the removal of the last test positive animal

Isolate and remove

Skin test (Single Bovine Tuberculin only)

Performed at least 90 days after the removal of the first infected animal

10-30 days

Combined antibody blood tests

Owner's choice of 2 from 3 available (Enferplex (2 antigen) / DPP VetTB / IDEXX (using parallel interpretation))

Skin test (Single Bovine Tuberculin only)

Performed at least 90 days after the last skin test

Any test positive

Isolate and remove

Negative

Positive

APHA follow-up:

No further action.

Highly recommended to carry out a further skin test and blood test in 12 months at owner's expense

APHA to lift the movement restriction.

(a) two consecutive rounds of single bovine intradermal tuberculin skin tests with negative results at a minimum interval of 90 days after the removal (or effective isolation) of the last infected or test-positive animal in the herd and (b) at least one round of antibody parallel testing.

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Scenario 4b: (Statutory)

Spread tracings

Action:

Individual traced camelids only

Skin test (Single Bovine Tuberculin only)

10-30
days

Combined antibody blood tests

Owner's choice of 2 from 3 available (Enferplex (2 antigen) / DPP VetTB / IDEXX
(using parallel interpretation))

Test outcome:

All results reported to APHA officer

All tests negative

Any test positive

What happens next:

No further action

Isolate and remove

APHA follow-up:

No further action

Herd now subject to
scenario 4a

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Scenario 4c: (Statutory)

Co-location, Contiguous or Back Tracing

Action:

Co-location and Back Tracing
Each camelid in such herds will require a skin test.
Which includes a skin test (Single intradermal comparative cervical tuberculin – SICCT)

Contiguous contact
Each camelid in such herds will require boosting
Which includes (Single Bovine Tuberculin only –
Test site not read)

10-30
days

Antibody blood tests. Owner's choice on what test is performed.
Enferplex (4 antigen interpretation) or combined DPP VetTB - IDEXX
(using serial interpretation)

Test outcome:

All results reported to APHA officer

All tests negative

Any test positive

What happens next:

No further action

Isolate and remove

APHA follow-up:

No further action

Herd now subject to
scenario 4a

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