

# VOLUNTARY OPP/CAE TEST AND CONTROL PILOT PROGRAM \*

## REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION:

(Note: The word “flock” refers to both sheep and goats.)

**NOTE: This program is being rewritten in 2018. Please check back for updates.**

The flock owner or manager who wishes to participate in the OPP Pilot Study will agree to:

- Maintain flock inventory in an electronic format and, prior to each annual inspection, submit an inventory update to the program coordinator including official individual identification numbers of all additions and dispositions having occurred since the previous annual inspection.
- Arrange for annual blood sampling for OPP/CAE testing. Samples will be collected by or under the supervision of a state or federal animal health official and blood samples delivered by the producer to the local flock veterinarian for processing and shipment to the University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (MN-VDL).
- Adhere to the OPP./CAE Pilot Study Testing Protocol as outlined below.
- If the flock is found to be infected with the OPP/CAE virus, follow a flock-specific management protocol including separation of test-negative from any retained test-positive animals, as well as from those of unknown status. ***Any retained test-positive animals must be managed as a separate flock.*** An eradication and/or control program will be developed in partnership with, and monitored by, the local veterinarian. Test results will be sent to the veterinarian to be reviewed with owner, and the eradication/control program will be reviewed with both parties annually.

## PARTICIPATION / STATUS LEVELS:

- **Enrolled** — All animals 12 months of age or older which are believed to be negative are tested annually (11-13 months). Flocks undergoing eradication may also elect to do additional testing.
- **Test-Negative** — After 3 consecutive annual whole-flock 100% negative tests have been achieved, or a 5-year test and monitoring program has been completed as described below with no positives detected, the flock will be assigned “Test-Negative” status. From that point forward, assuming no animals test positive, a percentage of the flock will be tested annually.

## TESTING PROTOCOL:

### **YEAR ONE: Initial Screening Test (may be either whole flock or percentage)**

- **Whole-flock:** Test all sheep/goats in the flock 12 months of age or older.
  - If 100% negative, select either the 3- or 5-year program for subsequent annual tests.
  - If any animals test positive, they should be culled or separated from the negatives. The flock may enter the 3-year program outlined below as soon as all animals test negative at least 6 months, but no more than 13 months, following removal of all test-positives.
- **Partial-flock:** Test a statistical subset of the flock as defined in Appendix 1.
  - If there are no positives, it is recommended though not required that the remainder of the flock be tested as soon as possible so that any positives can be culled or separated from the negatives. If the owner elects to test the remainder of the flock within 60 days of the initial test, and all animals are determined to be negative, this two-stage test will be considered a whole-flock 100% negative test for the purposes of this pilot program and the owner may select either the 3 or 5-year program for subsequent annual tests.

- If there are no positives, and the owner *does not test* the remainder of the flock within 60 days, all animals 12 months of age or older should be tested the following year. If that whole-flock test is negative, the owner may select either the 3 or 5-year program for subsequent annual tests. If any animals are positive on that first whole-flock test, they should be culled or separated from the negatives. ***The flock may enter the 3-year program outlined below as soon as all animals test negative at least 6 months, but no more than 13 months, following removal of all test-positives.***
- If any animals are positive on the initial partial-flock test, the producer should consider all options for control and/or eradication prior to further testing.

### **Subsequent Annual Tests (complete either program to attain “Test-Negative” status)**

#### ***THREE-YEAR PROGRAM:***

- ***YEAR TWO***

- Test all sheep 12 months of age or older which are believed to be negative.
- If all animals test negative, the flock will proceed to Year Three for the next annual test.
- If any animals test positive, the flock should be tested again 6-13 months following removal of all test positive animals. ***“Test Negative” status will not be awarded until three consecutive annual whole-flock negative tests have been achieved.***

- ***YEAR THREE***

- Test all sheep 12 months of age or older which are believed to be negative.
- If all animals test negative, the flock will be assigned “Test Negative” status.
- If any animals test positive, the flock should be tested again 6-13 months following removal of all test positive animals. ***“Test Negative” status will not be awarded until three consecutive annual whole-flock negative tests have been achieved.***

#### ***FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM:***

- ***YEAR TWO***

- Test only those sheep that were between 12 and 24 months of age at the time of the initial whole-flock 100% negative screening test.
- If those animals all test negative, the flock may continue in the Five-Year Program.
- If any animals test positive, the flock will no longer be eligible to participate in the Five-Year Program. The flock should be tested again 6-13 months following removal of all test positive animals. As soon as one whole-flock 100% negative test has been achieved, the flock may enter the Three-Year Program.

- ***YEAR THREE***

- Test only those same animals that were tested in year two.
- If those animals all test negative, the flock may continue in the Five-Year Program.
- If any animals test positive, the flock will no longer be eligible to continue in the Five-Year Program. The flock should be tested again 6-13 months following removal of all test positive animals. As soon as one whole-flock 100% negative test has been achieved, the flock may enter the Three-Year Program.

- ***YEAR FOUR***

- Test 10% of the flock (a minimum of 5 animals) preferably consisting of ewes at least 5 years of age.
- If those animals all test negative, the flock may continue in the Five-Year Program.

—If any animals test positive, the flock will no longer be eligible to continue in the Five-Year Program. The flock should be tested again 6-13 months following removal of all test positive animals. As soon as one whole-flock 100% negative test has been achieved, the flock may enter the Three-Year Program.

- **YEAR FIVE**

—Test all animals in the flock 12 months of age or older.

—If all animals test negative, the flock will be assigned “Test Negative” status.

—If any animals test positive, the flock will no longer be eligible to continue in the Five-Year Program. The flock should be tested again 6-13 months following removal of all test positive animals. As soon as one whole-flock 100% negative test has been achieved, the flock may enter the Three-Year Program.

## **Acquisitions**

All acquisitions, unless from an OPP Pilot Study enrolled flock of equal or higher status, must be tested within the 30 days immediately before or after arrival on the premises, and annually for as long as they remain in the flock or until 3 consecutive annual negative tests have been achieved.

## **Maintaining “Test-Negative” Status**

Once “Test-Negative” status has been achieved, only 10% of the flock (but no less than 5 animals) needs to be tested annually, preferably consisting of ewes that have been in the flock for at least 2 years. In addition, all acquisitions must be tested as noted above. The state or federal animal official conducting the annual inspection may, at his/her discretion, specify which animals are to be tested.

## **Blood samples collected at annual inspection**

When blood samples are collected for OPP testing, the following protocol must be followed:

- 1) Producer will provide all required collection supplies (tubes, needles, etc.).
- 2) Tubes will be pre-labeled and organized for easy access while checking ID.
- 3) Laboratory submission form will be completed and ready for signature.
- 4) Producer will deliver samples to local DVM, who will submit sera to the MN-VDL.

## **Additional testing for eradication purposes**

While this Pilot Study requires testing only once each year, plus retests if needed at the individual animal level, those working to eliminate OPPV may elect to do additional testing in order to accelerate the eradication process. To encourage more frequent testing, the flock owner or manager, in cooperation with their local veterinarian, may collect blood samples for tests done *in addition to the annual flock requirement*. Samples will be delivered to the veterinarian for processing/shipment to the MN-VDL.

## **Local veterinarian submits to laboratory**

The accredited local veterinarian is responsible for processing and submission of all samples to the MN-VDL for testing with the USDA-licensed OPP/CAE AGID test kit. Only serum should be submitted.

## **IF ANIMALS ARE FOUND TO BE TEST-POSITIVE, SUSPECT, OR INCONCLUSIVE:**

Any animal with a positive, suspect, or inconclusive test result, if not immediately removed from the flock, will be placed in isolation and serum remaining from the AGID test will be retested at the MN-VDL with the 'Elitest' ELISA. If this retest is negative the animal may return to the flock but must be included in the next annual round of testing. If the retest is positive, suspect, or inconclusive, the flock owner or manager may request that remaining serum be sent to the USDA National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa, for final determination.

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## **APPENDIX 1**

### **RANDOM TESTING TABLE**

When a flock of unknown OPPV status is tested for the first time, only a portion of the animals may be sampled for the initial screening. The following table shows the number of animals 12 months of age and older that needs to be randomly sampled and tested in order to be 95% confident of detecting at least one positive animal if 5% or more of the flock is infected.

- If there are no positive animals on this first round of testing, it is recommended though not required that the remainder of the flock be tested as soon as possible so that any positives can be culled or separated from the negatives.
- If any animals test positive on this first round of testing, the producer should consider all options for control and/or eradication prior to further testing.

<b>10 (10)</b>		<b>180 (50)</b>
<b>20 (19)</b>		<b>200 (51)</b>
<b>30 (26)</b>		<b>250 (53)</b>
<b>40 (31)</b>	<b>FLOCK SIZE</b>	<b>300 (54)</b>
<b>50 (35)</b>	<b>(SAMPLE SIZE)</b>	<b>350 (54)</b>
<b>60 (38)</b>		<b>400 (55)</b>
<b>70 (40)</b>		<b>450 (55)</b>
<b>80 (42)</b>		<b>500 (56)</b>
<b>90 (43)</b>		<b>600 (56)</b>
<b>100 (43)</b>		<b>700 (57)</b>
<b>120 (47)</b>		<b>800 (57)</b>
<b>140 (48)</b>		<b>1000 (57)</b>
<b>160 (49)</b>		<b>2000 (58)</b>

*NOTE: Since sampling a truly random subset can present difficulties at the management level, the flock owner or manager may wish to select for testing ewes/does that have been in the flock for at least 2 years. Doing so may increase the odds of detecting OPPV infection at the flock level.*