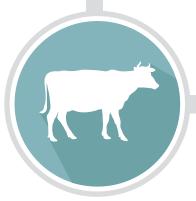
Trace-out Herd Tuberculosis Testing Process A trace-out is a herd that has received animals from an infected herd in the past five years.

When a positive case of bovine TB is found all cattle that could have come into contact with an infected animal must be quarantined and tested.

Tuberculin is injected into the animal's skin.



An inspector performs two diagnostic screening tests.



A blood sample is drawn.





Any lesions found with suspicious bacteria are tested for bovine TB DNA.



All samples with or without lesions are sent for culture testing.

After 72 hours, the cattle must be re-assembled in order to read the skin test. Any animal that reacted to the skin test or blood test or originating from the index premises will be humanely destroyed.

Samples are cultured for about 12 weeks in a CFIA laboratory. Any bacterial growth is tested for bovine TB DNA.



If the cattle test negative, the herd can be released from quarantine

Tissue samples are also culture tested. If there is a positive a new quarantine will be established.



If tissue samples from any cattle test positive the entire herd will be humanely depopulated.



A new investigation is done to determine potential spread to other animals and herds.

If all the cattle test negative, the herd can be released from quarantine.*

Total testing time: 14 weeks

* In rare cases, a quarantine may have to be extended in order to allow for further testing because of the outcome of other herd investigations.

