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Herds Restricted

4,486 In the last 12 months

4,513 In the previous 12 months

Reactors **20,196** in the last 12 months 21,845 in the previous 12 months

Herd Incidence

4.25% 27 June 2021

4.25% 26 June 2022

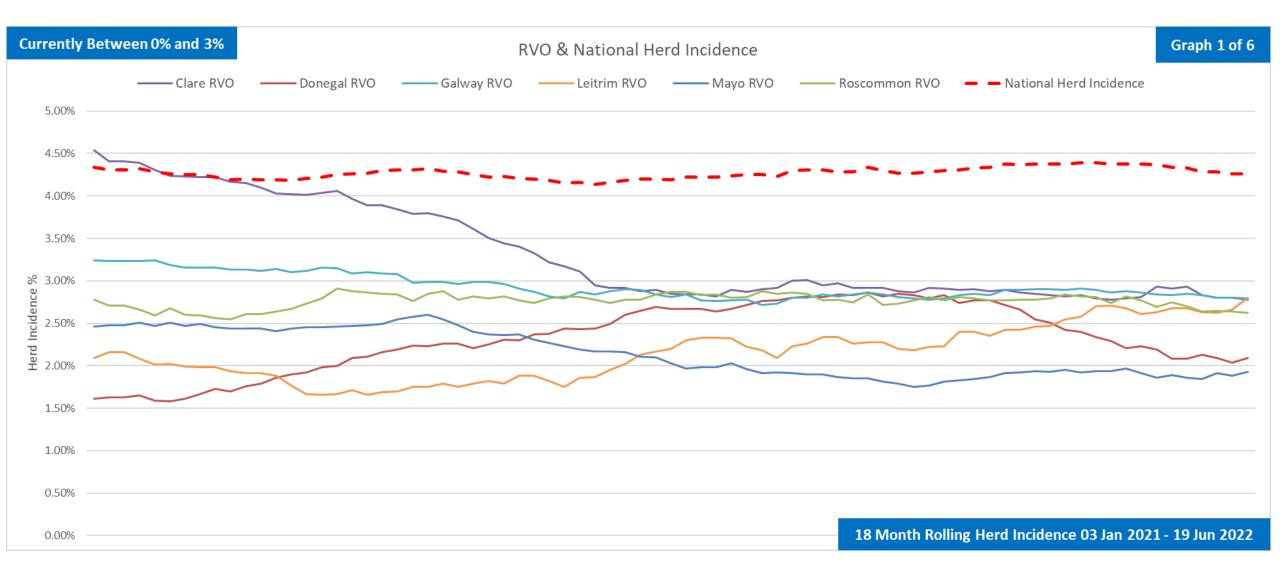
5-year herd Incidence



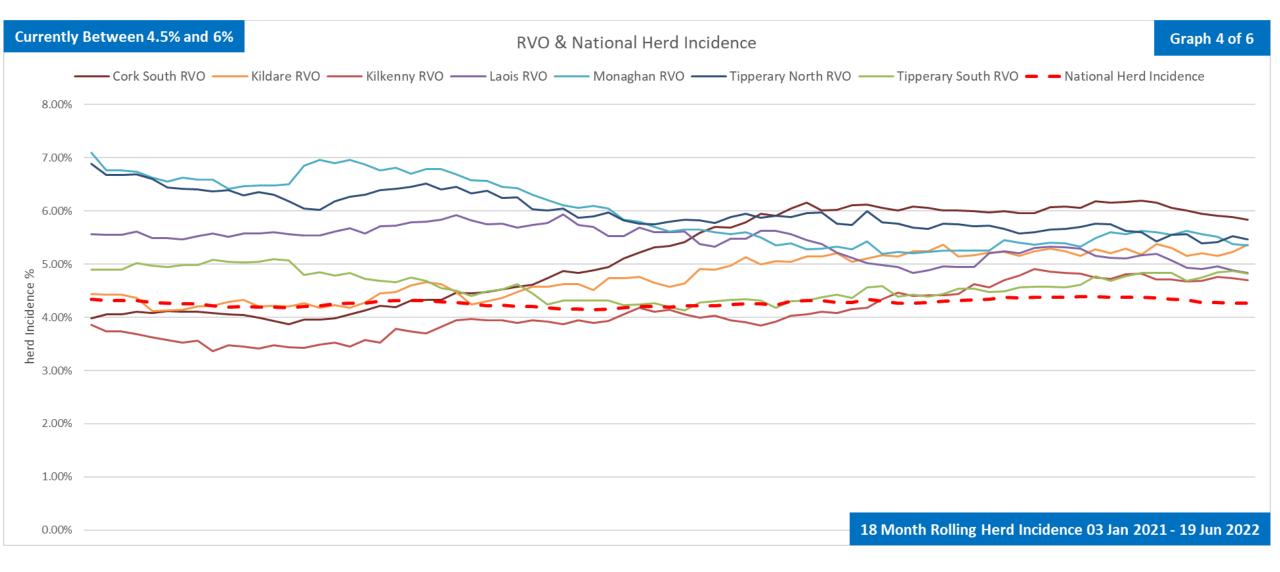
2017 - 3.47%

New restriction in the last 12 months Q1 2022 100

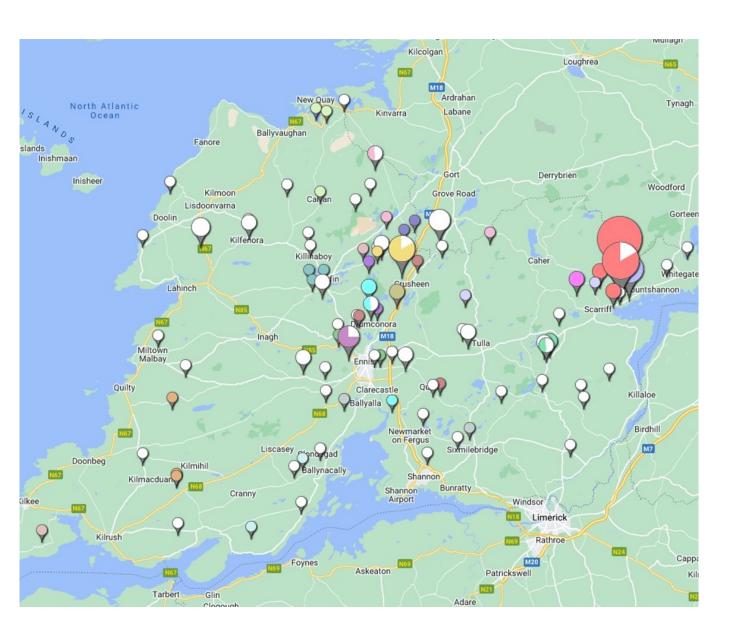
0 and 3%



4.5 - 6.5%



Mapping data for 164 M. bovis isolates from Co. Clare.



Samples that are related are highlighted by different colours.

In this area we can identify 20 separate clusters of related samples (n=41, 6, 6 and 4 in decreasing order of cluster size).

The number of samples that we were able to resolve into clusters by WGS was 97 out of 164 samples.

Note: the samples in white are <u>not</u> related to each other or to other samples in the database from Clare.

<u>Case study – Brian Gormley VI, Donegal</u>

- Donegal suckler beef herd
- 63 cattle
- Previous breakdown June 2011, 2 reactors
- Well run operation

- Breakdown in April 2019 (still housed- 2 sheds)
- 28 skin reactors plus 4 more GIF 32 in total
- 17 cows / heifers, 13 calves, 2 bulls

SOURCE OF INFECTION

- No Contiguous TB.
- No TB Bought in

- Wildlife not considered likely
- Infection occurred during housing, calves infected
- 3 separate grazing fragments, infected cattle grazed all 3
- Low level of badger activity on surveys

Problem cow

- Cow 209 (born 2008)
- Skin test negative, but GIF positive

- Recumbent at time of GIF test
- Very thin, and had been loosing weight for > 18 months
- Sent for PM in Sligo RVL
- Milary TB in peritoneum, liver, spleen, pleura, lungs, Lymph nodes (pulmonary, abdominal and head)

Problem cow

- Moved around the 2 sheds
- Beside heifers, moved in beside the bulls, moved to the cow shed

- Conclusion:
- Source of the infection for the outbreak 209
- Infected at previous outbreak (2011) or by wildlife
- Anergy