

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING

Eastern Laboratory Services (ELS) can help dairy producers manage their herds by providing the most accurate, timely and cost-effective dairy diagnostic and analytical services in the industry.



ELS makes testing easy and convenient

Samples can be fresh, frozen or preserved. Milk or blood samples can be sent with your milk truck driver or shipped directly to ELS. Payment is accepted by check and credit card. Milk check deduction may also be available. Contact ELS to see how they can help you manage your herd's health and improve reproductive performance.

Johne's testing

Johne's is a hidden disease, so testing should be part of any management plan. More than 68% of U.S. dairy operations have cows that are infected with the bacteria that causes Johne's, *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* (MAP).

Just like cattle, goats are susceptible to Johne's disease. Once introduced, it can spread throughout the herd primarily from adults to kids. The serum or milk test can determine the status of infection in goats.

Once introduced into the herd, the cost of Johne's disease to producers is significant because it can contribute to:

- Decreased milk production
- Increased replacement costs
- Decreased feed efficiency
- Increased veterinary costs
- Premature culling of clinical or infected animals

Testing can help:

- Identify animals early before they contaminate facilities
- Determine if an animal exhibiting clinical signs is positive for Johne's and should be culled

Pregnancy testing

In cattle, milk and blood pregnancy tests can deliver a high level of accuracy with a sensitivity of 98.8%. In goats there is sensitivity of 94.9% from 28 days post-breeding.

Pregnancy testing can shorten your calving intervals by identifying open cows as early as 28 days post-breeding and 60 days post-calving. ELS tests deliver ultrasound-like accuracy and our analysis will detect pregnancy-associated glycoproteins (PAGs) in blood serum/milk.

Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV) testing

BVDV causes poor milk production, reproductive losses associated with abortion and stillbirths, early death and increased medical expenses. Protecting your herd and profits from BVDV requires a combination of herd health strategies including:

- Ongoing monitoring
- Effective vaccination program
- Biosecurity protocols to prevent reintroduction of persistently infected animals into the herd