Experimental infection of some North American wild ruminants and domestic sheep with Mycobacterium paratuberculosis: clinical and bacteriological findings

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Studies published so far dealing with the culture detection of disseminated MAP infection in wild ruminants have been performed under experimental conditions (Williams et al., 1983), or only isolated cases have been described (Von Deutz et al., 2003). In other studies, the identification of MAP has been made only in either the gastrointestinal tract (Jessup et al., 1981; Chiodini and Van Kruiningen, 1983; DeLisle et al., 1993; Power et al., 1993; Pacetti et al., 1994; Nebbia et al., 2000; Marco et al., 2002) or in different lymph nodes (Temple et al., 1979; DeLisle et al., 2003). Williams E.S., Snyder S.P., Martin K.L. (1983): Experimental infection of some North American wild ruminants and domestic sheep with Mycobacterium paratuberculosis: clinical and bacteriological findings. Paratuberculosis. While the clinical signs are generally similar in other ruminants and camelids, there can be some differences, particularly in the presence and extent of diarrhea. Weight loss and exercise intolerance are prominent signs in sheep and goats, and affected animals may trail the flock. Diarrhea is less common than in cattle, it is more likely to appear as soft feces than frank diarrhea, and it may be intermittent. Paratuberculosis, especially the liver, of sheep, wild small ruminants, cervids, South American camelids and captive saiga antelope (Saiga tatarica). Limited information is available for nonruminant species. Treatment and chemophylaxis for paratuberculosis. Vet Clin North Am Food Anim Pract. 2011;27(3):547-57. Mycobacterium avium Subspecies paratuberculosis Infection in Cases of Irritable Bowel Syndrome and Comparison with Crohn's Disease and Johne's Disease: Common Neural and Immune Pathogenicities. Antonio M. Scanu, Tim J. Bull, Sara Cannas, Jeremy D. Sanderson, Leonardo A. Sechi, Giuseppe Dettori, Stefania Zanetti, John Hermon-Taylor. Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis causes Johne's disease, a systemic infection and chronic inflammation of the intestine that affects many species, including primates. Infection is widespread in livestock, and human populations are exposed. Johne's disease is associated with immune dysregulation, with involvement of the enteric nervous system overlapping with features of irritable bowel syndrome in humans.