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Hot Zone Bulletin

SUBJECT: MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM SUBSPECIES PARATUBERCULOSIS (MAP) AND CROHN'S DISEASE

For 20 years there has been debate about a possible association between Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis (MAP) and Crohn's disease in humans. This hypothesis has been reviewed and investigated by a number of Food Safety Authorities. All have reported the evidence for MAP being a causative agent for Crohn's disease is inconclusive.

In animals, MAP is responsible for an intestinal illness known as Johne's disease. This a chronic inflammatory disease affecting cattle, deer and sheep. It has been reported in livestock in many countries. Some wild animals such as rabbits and ferrets can also become infected with MAP and show similar intestinal changes.

Due to some similarities between Johne's and Crohn's disease, MAP has been the subject of numerous studies to determine whether a link could be established. MAP has been identified in some Crohn's disease patients but this is not a consistent finding. MAP or evidence of MAP, has also been reported in people not suffering from Crohn's disease. It is possible that MAP is an opportunistic invader, similar to other bacteria found in the bowel such as E.coli. There is insufficient scientific evidence to prove a link between Johne's disease (or MAP) in animals and Crohn's disease in hymans.

WHAT IS MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM SUBSPECIES PARATUBERCULOSIS (MAP)?

Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis (MAP) is a bacterium that causes Johne's disease in animals. However, it can survive outside the animal for long periods, and there is evidence that it is a common environmental contaminant, with common sources of contamination to be soil and water. In all animals, Johne's disease lesions are generally found in the bowel. As the disease progresses, organisms are shed in feces. Our findings indicate that good hygienic practice is an integral part in the control of Mycobacterium avium, including the isolation of any sick or unhealthy animals. We do not recommend the use of disinfectants/sanitizers that include phenol compounds, as they may be toxic to certain animal species.

A RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

Efficacy Is Everything!

With Organic Soil Tolerance for use in Veterinary Clinics, Pet Shops, Kennels, Animal Care Facilities, Tack Shops, Animal Life Science Laboratories, Breeding and Grooming Establishments, Zoos, Food Processing Facilities and Farms.

CANINE EFFICACY
Bordatella (Kennel Cough)
Canine Parvovirus (CPV)
Canine Adenovirus
Canine Distemper
Canine Parainfluenza Virus
Canine Hepatitis
Infectious Bronchitis Virus
Rabies Virus

AVIAN EFFICACY
Avian Influenza A H9N2
Avian Laryngotrachetis
Avian Influenza A H5N1 Virus
Avian Reovirus

FELINE EFFICACY
Feline Calicivirus (virulent strain)
Feline Infectious Peritonitis
Feline leukemia virus
Feline Panleukopenia
Feline Picornavirus
Feline Rhinotrachetis

Please see product specification sheet for a complete efficacy list.