

ABSTRACTS



JOHNIN TESTS IN JOHNE'S DISEASE. A total of 1,440 intradermal johnin tests were made in cattle naturally infected with Johne's disease at 14-, 16-, 18-, and 20-week intervals, and support the following conclusions:

1. Cattle infected with Johne's disease will react to the intradermal johnin test in a previously unused site, even though they fail to react when repeated tests are made in the same site.

2. A partial local desensitization does take place when repeated intradermal johnin tests are made in the same site.

3. If the same testing site is used, a lapse of 20 weeks should take place before retesting.

4. Perhaps a new testing site is preferable for each test.

5. The intradermal johnin test when properly applied is a highly efficient biological test for sensitivity to *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* infection in cattle.

[Sikes, D. Johnin tests in Johne's disease. American Journal of Veterinary Research. 14:12-15. (January) 1953.]

EVALUATING IMMUNITY WITH NEWCASTLE DISEASE VACCINE.

The method used to measure the immunity was to challenge chickens by intranasal inoculation and to determine the presence or absence of virus in the blood, spleen, or lung seventy-two or ninety-six hours later. Failure to isolate virus from the tissues was considered evidence of immunity. Preliminary experiments were

carried out to evaluate the immunity in five groups of chickens following the use of formalin-inactivated newcastle disease vaccine. The study revealed that a single dose of vaccine given to a 3-month-old chicken induced a partial immunity. A second dose of vaccine given two weeks after the first injection did not definitely enhance the immunity. However, two doses given three months apart did result in a substantial degree of immunity which lasted at least eight months after the last dose of vaccine.

[Hofstad, M. S. Evaluating immunity with newcastle disease vaccine. American Journal of Veterinary Research. 14:590-593. (October) 1953.]

IMMUNIZATION OF YOUNG LAMBS AGAINST ENTEROTOXEMIA.

Results indicate that vaccination of lambs at 10 days of age with a *Cl. perfringens* type D bacterin is of little value; that perhaps 60-80 per cent of lambs 20-30 days of age will show immunity response; and that all lambs 60 days of age may be expected to respond in some degree. In judging the value of vaccination of young lambs against enterotoxemia, it should also be noted that in 50 per cent of the lambs showing an immunity response, the antitoxin was not demonstrable in the blood until three weeks after vaccination.

[Smith, L. D. and Marsh, H. Immunization of young lambs against enterotoxemia. American Journal of Veterinary Research. 14:408-410. (July) 1953.]