

# *Mycoplasma bovis* antibodies in a longitudinal outbreak study



Mette Bisgaard Petersen\*, Dinah Lerdaahl Holm, Jeanette Pedersen, Matt Denwood and Liza Rosenbaum Nielsen

Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Denmark \*mbp@sund.ku.dk

## Background

*Mycoplasma bovis* has traditionally been diagnosed with bacterial culture, but this is time consuming and expensive. Antibody measurements are cheap and readily available, but the relationship between clinical signs and antibody response in individual animals is not currently understood.



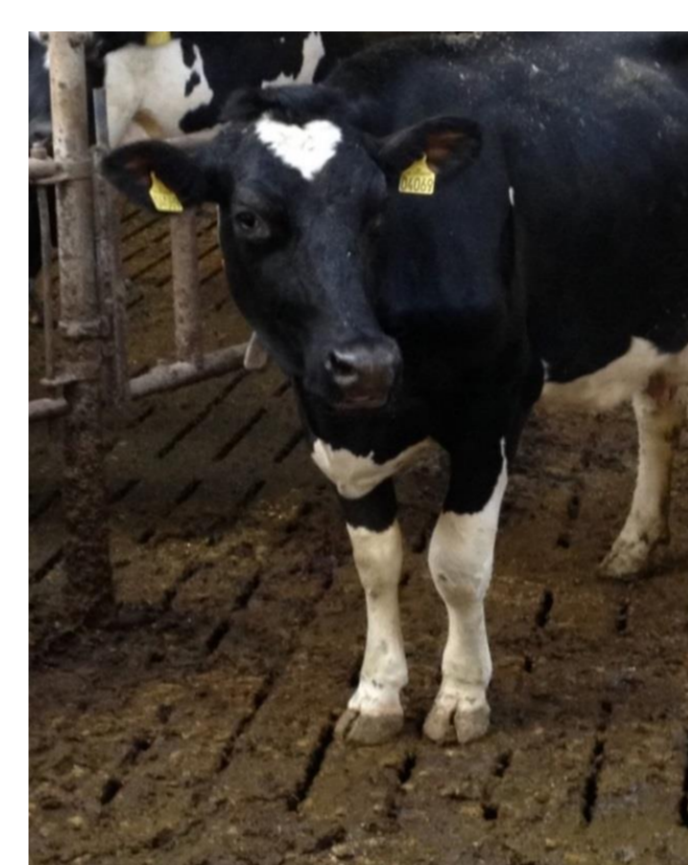
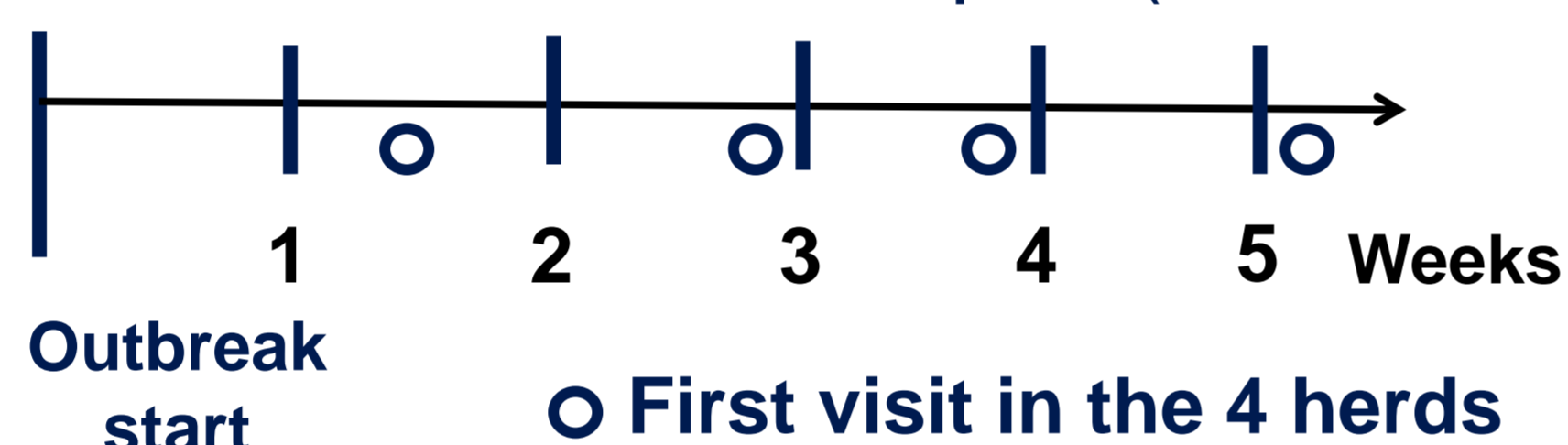
## Study objective

To compare the development and variation in the dynamics of antibody responses to *Mycoplasma bovis* in groups of cows with different clinical signs

## Methods

4 Danish dairy herds with acute outbreaks of *Mycoplasma bovis* associated disease

Blood and milk sampling for antibody measurements and clinical examination, done 5 times, 3 weeks apart (~3 months)



4 clinical groups

- Mastitis
- Arthritis
- Others
- Healthy

Linear mixed model:

herd and cow as random effects

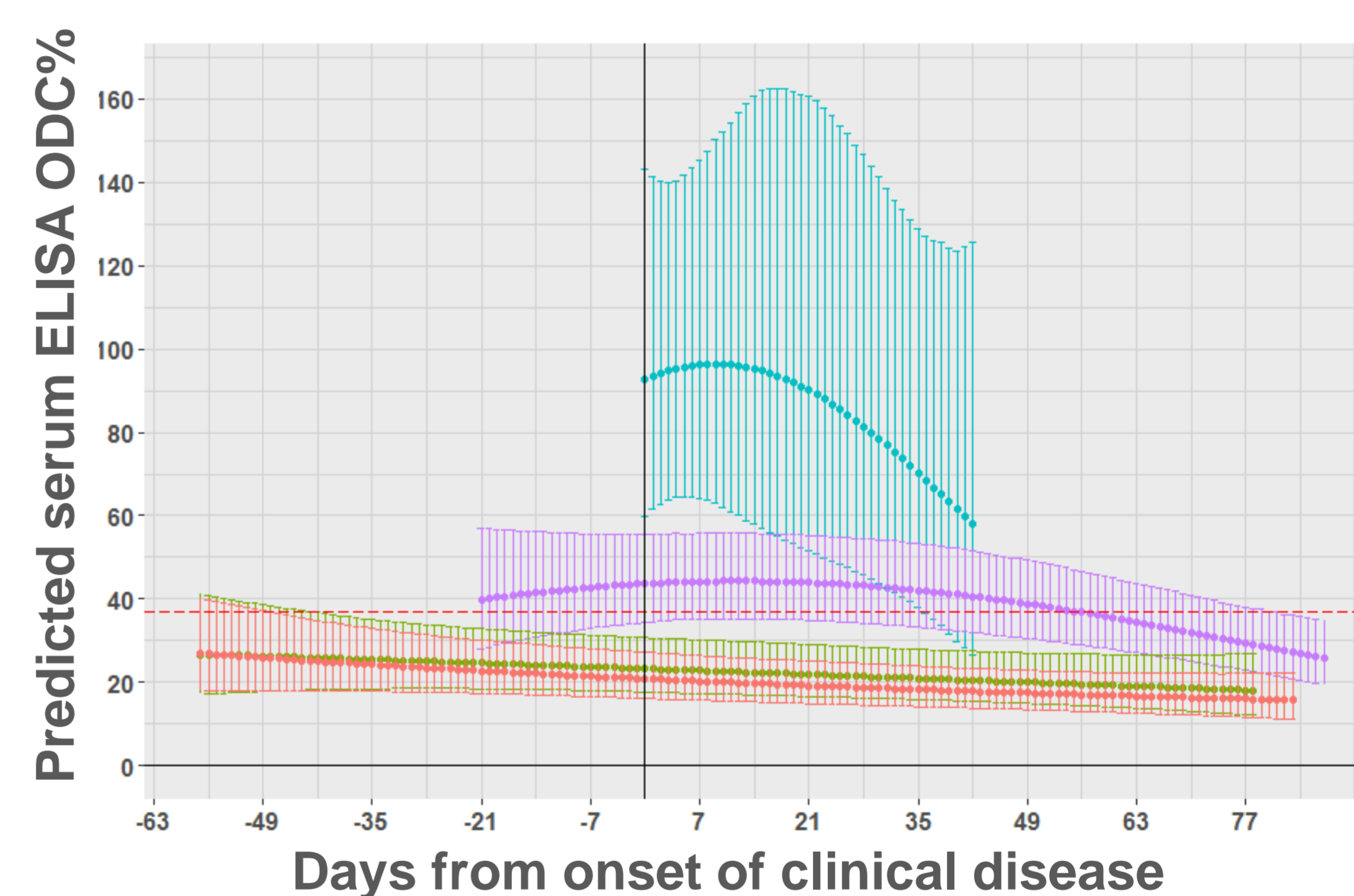
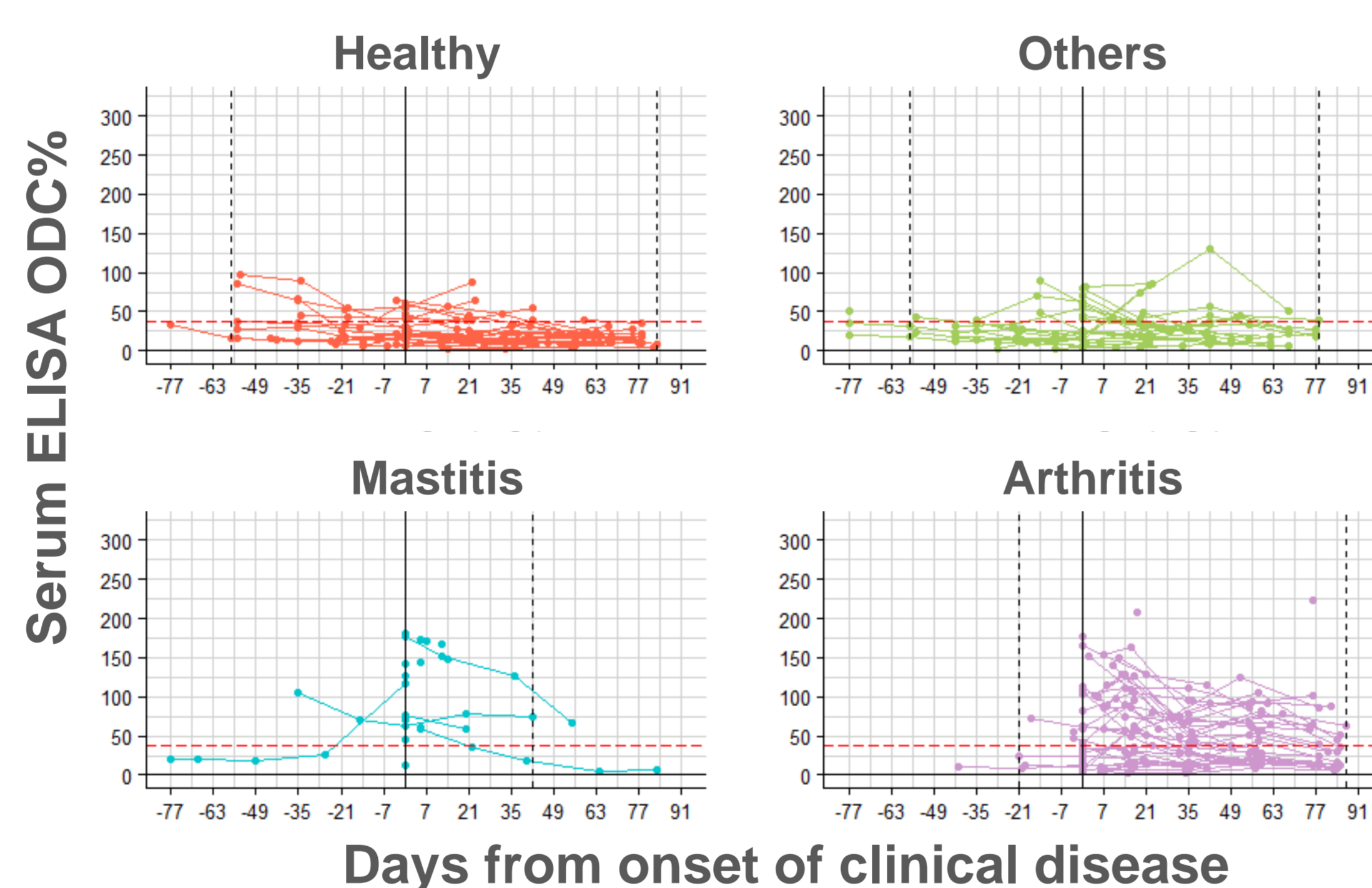
Outcome:

*Mycoplasma bovis* BioX K302 ELISA-values (ODC%)

## Results

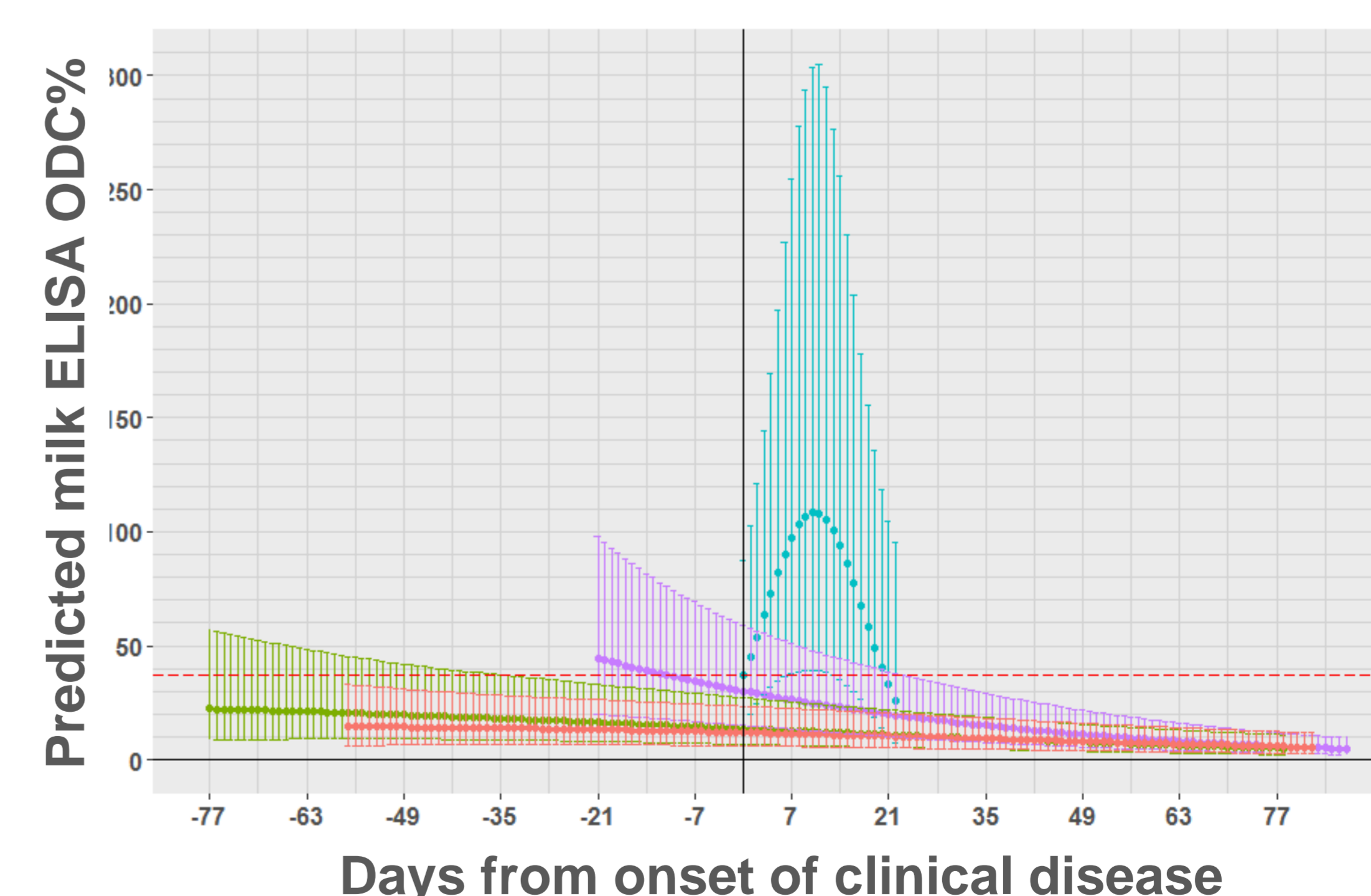
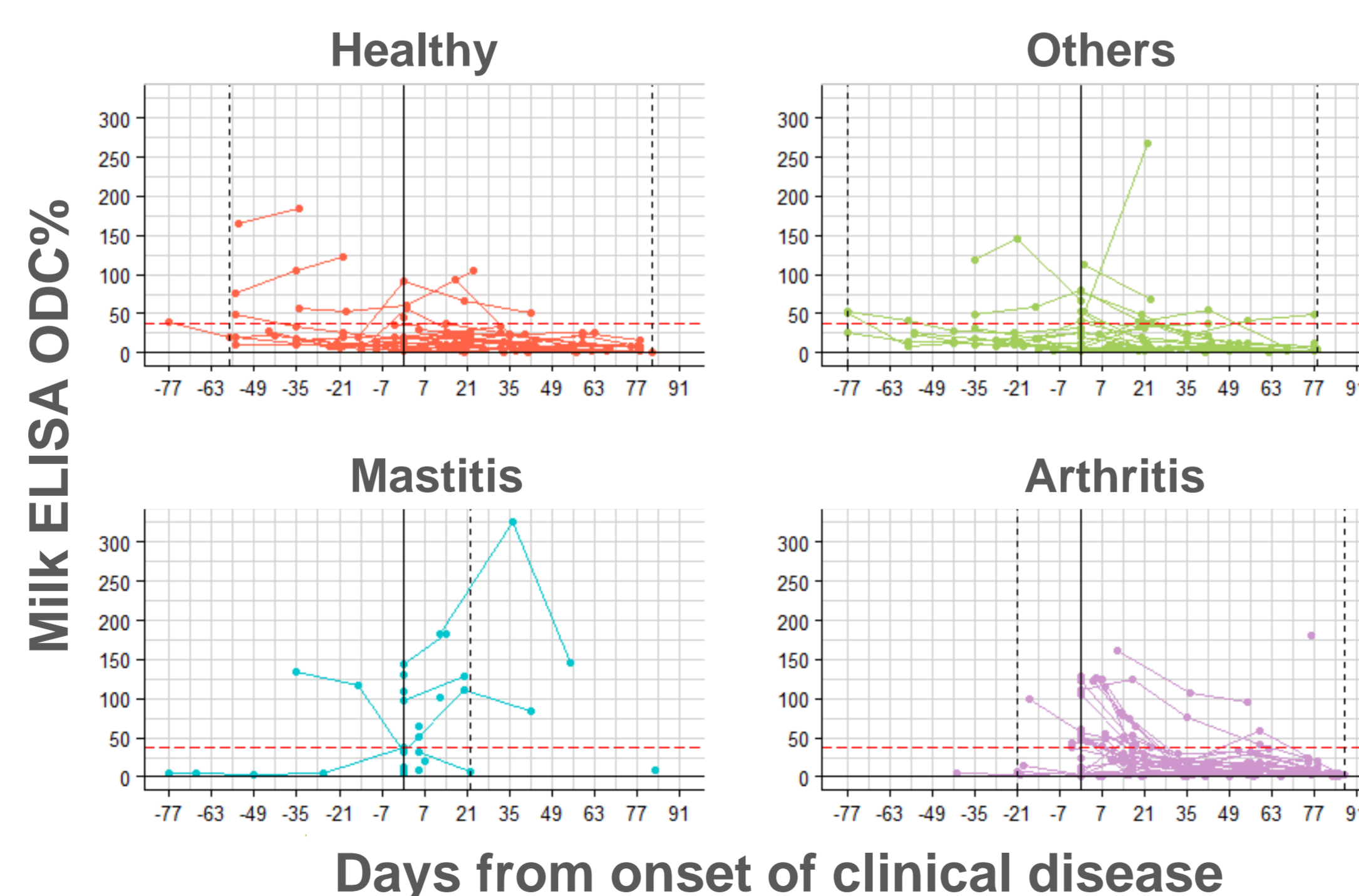
### Blood samples

- Substantial variation between cows
- Variation between clinical groups
- Antibodies very dynamic compared to other diseases



### Milk samples

- Only useful for cows with mastitis
- Very short-lived, but substantial rise in antibodies
- Antibodies very dynamic compared to other diseases



## Conclusions

Substantial variation between cows, even within groups with similar clinical signs of *Mycoplasma bovis*. The differences between groups might be useful for group diagnostics. Control herds need investigation