

RESEARCH	SAMPLE	FEATURES
ANAPLASMA PHAGOCYTOPHILUM MARGINAL ANAPLASMA BABESIA SPP/THEILERIA SPP MYCOPLASMA WENYONII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole blood. 	Individual analysis.
BESNOITIA BESNOITI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole blood. 	Individual analysis.
BHV1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole blood. 	Fleeting viremia.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trigeminal ganglion 	Dormant.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory organ: lung, trachea. 	Sample to be taken no later than 3 hours after death.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transtracheal aspiration (TTA) liquid. Nasal swab product. 	Sample to be taken no later than 3 days after the first clinical signs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matrix liquid. 	
BHV4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaginal swab. 	
BVD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lung. 	Sample to be taken no later than 3 hours after death.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oesophagus, abomasum, intestine, rectum... 	“
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spleen 	“
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mesenteric lymph nodes. 	“
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transtracheal aspiration (TTA) liquid. Nasal swab product. 	Sample to be taken no later than 3 days after the first clinical signs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serum. 	Individual analysis. Pool of 10 maximum only if the cattle > 1 month. NO EDTA or HEPARIN TUBE.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milk. 	Tank or individual milk.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auricular cartilage 	Analysis in a pool of 10 or individually.

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CHLAMYDOPHILA ABORTUS COXIELLA BURNETII (on small ruminants) SEMI QUANTIFICATION COXIELLA BURNETII (on cattle)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaginal or placental swab product. 	Individual analysis or in a pool of 3 (small ruminants).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milk. 	Tank milk or individual milk.
GANGRENOUS CORYZA (OHV2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole blood. 	Individual analysis.
BTV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole blood (EDTA tube only). 	Individual analysis.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organs. 	Highly recommended rate. Allowed on runt's liver and heart.
GIARDIA INTESTINALIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faeces. 	Individual analysis.
AVIAN INFLUENZA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs. Cloacal swabs. 	Samples analysed in a pool of 5 as part of self-checking analyses.
H1N1 SWINE INFLUENZA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nasal swabs Lung, trachea Fluid, bronchoalveolar or allantoic 	Samples analysed individually or in a pool of 3 for swabs.
PRRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serum. 	Individual analysis or pool of 5.
NEOSPORA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fetus organs. 	Encephalon, heart or liver.
PARATURBERCULOSIS* <i>Mycobacterium paratuberculosis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faeces obtained by rectal scraping. 	Quantity of faeces > 10 g.
PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA MANNHEIMIA HAEMOLYTICA– MYCOPLASMA BOVIS HISTOPHILUS SOMNI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lung. Transtracheal aspiration (TTA) liquid. Nasal swab product. 	Individual analysis or pool of 3.
PCR SALMONELLA/LISTERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaginal swab 	Individual analysis or pool of 3.
ROTAVIRUS – CORONAVIRUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faeces. 	Quantity > 1 ml or 1 g.
RSV/PI3 CORONAVIRUS (associated with 6 other respiratory pathogens) INFLUENZA D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lung. 	Sample to be taken no later than 3 days after the first clinical signs and 3 hours after death. Individual analysis or pool of 3.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transtracheal aspiration (TTA) liquid. ■ Nasal swab product. 	<p>Sample to be taken no later than 3 days after the first clinical signs</p> <p>Individual analysis or pool of 3.</p>
SBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Whole blood, serum. 	Fleeting viremia.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Organs. 	Encephalon.
TOXOPLASMA GONDII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fetus organs. 	Heart muscle, encephalon.

* Outsourced analysis.

Recommendations:

– Samples storage :

- * Organs, Transtracheal aspiration (TTA), bronchoalveolar or matrix fluids, swab products (excluding Influenza) and milk: the optimal time is 24 hours in refrigeration. Beyond that, the sample must be frozen.
- * Cloacal, tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs for Influenza: the samples must be sent quickly to the laboratory under cover of the cold (for a swab with transport medium, time ≤ 72 H in refrigeration).
- * Auricular cartilage : the optimal time between collection and arrival at the laboratory must be less than 8 days.

Remark : for vaginal and placental swab products, the maximum refrigeration shelf life is 8 days.

- * Blood: the optimal time between collection and arrival at the laboratory should be:
 - . Less than 8 days for BVD, BTV, SBV RT-PCR.
 - . **Do not freeze blood.**

Apart from these conditions, the results are given with reservations.

– Transport packaging:

- * For transtracheal aspiration (TTA) or matrix fluid, a sterile tube is mandatory.
- * For swab products, it is advisable to use a dry swab.
- * For all samples, a triple waterproof packaging with cold storage is recommended.
- * **For abortion specimens, use the packaging reserved for this purpose.**

– Refusal cases :

1. Putrefied sample:
 - a) Blood: black color with smell of putrefaction.
 - b) Organs: greenish appearance indicating tissue lysis.
 - c) Auricular cartilage: time between collection and arrival at the laboratory > 15 days.

2. Tube arrived broken.