

**Vet Practice (Stamp or Block Capitals)**

**Client Details (Please Print)**

**Email:**

**Practice email:**

**Submitting Vet Name:**

**Client Herd number:**

**Submitting Vet Mobile Phone:**

**Sample Details<sup>18</sup>**

Sample Type:  Faeces  Blood  Milk  Nasal Swab  CEM Swab  Tissue  **Oral Fluids**

Other (Specify)

CSV File Name  
(If tag numbers submitted on a separate csv File)

Name of animal or breeding **(Equine use only)**

Type of animal/ Brief History

Date of Sampling

How do you wish samples to be tested? Individual/Pooled (Please delete one)

Tube Code:	Animal ID:	Test code:	Test Description:

I wish to have details transferred to the following databases (Tick where appropriate)

ICBF  (For AHI programmes)  VetImpress

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Print Name) (Signature) (Date)



**Explanatory Notes**

1. Animal ID and farmer herd number must be filled in for BVD and Johnes (MAP) testing. All positive results will be notified to the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine in accordance with our terms and conditions.
2. Elisa antibody tests detect the presence of antibodies after an animal has been exposed to challenge either by natural infection, or in some cases, vaccination. The sensitivity and specificity of each test may vary. For more information please contact FarmLab Diagnostics
3. PCR tests detect the presence of DNA or RNA from the organism being tested for in the samples submitted. Positive results indicate that the organism is present in the sample. PCR tests will detect the presence of dead as well as living organisms. BVD antigen Elisa tests detect the presence of BVD virus in blood. This test is not suitable for use in calves less than 3 months old
4. BVD virus PCR tests detect the presence of BVDV RNA. The test may be carried out on blood, milk or ear notches. Samples may be pooled, however calves less than 60days of age must be tested individually.
5. MAP PCR detects the presence of Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis DNA in faeces (Johnes Disease) . A positive results indicates that there is a high probability that the faeces contains MAP organisms. A negative result does not mean that the animal is free of Johnes Disease infection. This test is usually used as an ancillary test for animals which are suspected as being infected with MAP either on clinical signs, or as a result of a positive MAP elisa blood test.
6. Tick borne fever PCR detects the presence of *Anaplasma marginale* and *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*. Please submit individual blood samples in EDTA sampling tubes. Samples from up to 6 animals may be pooled in the laboratory to reduce the cost of testing
7. *Histophilus somni* PCR detects the presence of H.Somni DNA. It may be used on nasal swabs or lung tissue. H Somni is often a commensal in the upper respiratory tract
8. *Mannheimia haemolytica* PCR . Detects the presence of M.haemolytica serotypes most commonly associated with outbreaks of bovine respiratory disease.
9. *Mycoplasma* PCR detects the presence of *Mycoplasma bovis*. Suitable samples include milk, nasal swabs, joint fluid.
10. Milk PCR detects the presence of the organisms most commonly associated with infectious mastitis in cows. This test is suitable for use on individual and bulk tank samples. Positive results may be obtained even due to the presence of killed organisms.
11. Abortion PCR. This test detects the presence of organisms associated with abortion in cattle or sheep. The significance of positive chlamydia results in cattle is not fully understood. Suitable samples include placenta and foetal tissues(Kidney and brain) . A sample of blood should be submitted separately for brucellosis testing to the DAFM blood testing laboratory by the submitting veterinary surgeon.
12. **Abortion PCR tests should only be submitted on special FLOQswabs available on request from Farmlab**
13. Respiratory virus PCR. This test detects the presence of viruses associated with respiratory outbreaks in cattle. Submitting vets may also wish to consider including tests listed at 7,8 and 9 above. Plain cotton swabs which have been pre-moistened with saline should be used. Please ensure samples reach the laboratory as soon as possible. Where possible samples should be refrigerated before posting.
14. For further information on test interpretation please refer to our "Guide to the interpretation of parasitology results which is available on our website.
15. Samples for milk culture should be taken aseptically from individual cows with clinical or subclinical mastitis. Udder quarters which are subclinically infected may be identified by using the somatic cell count test (17) or the California mastitis test. Standard milk culture is unsuitable for Bulk tank milk samples. For more information on BTM testing please contact the laboratory.
16. Sensitivity testing is carried out using antibiotic sensitivity discs on the predominant bacteria sp. which is identified on culture.
17. We recommend using the whole IBR Tank Milk test for bulk tank milk samples due to higher sensitivity. Test is suitable for use on pools of up to 128 animals. It is recommended to use the test as a monitoring tool and repeat 3-4 times yearly. A negative result does not indicate freedom from disease, herds with a low, less than 10%, within herd prevalence may yield a negative result. Where bulk tank milk samples are submitted for IBRgB testing, we will also test using the IBR Bulk Tank Milk elisa unless requested not to do so. Samples submitted from vaccinated herds being submitted for IBRgE testing will just be tested using the IBRgE milk elisa. Clients should note that the sensitivity of this test on pooled milk samples is low, requiring a minimum of 20% of the herd to be positive before the test will yield a positive result.
18. Other testing requests should be discussed with the laboratory before submission to clarify your testing requirements, and test availability. Requests for testing large numbers of samples (e.g greater than 500) should be notified to the laboratory in advance
19. Please fill in all elements of the "sample details" . **A valid tag number is required for all animals which are tested for BVDV and MAP. Tag numbers may be submitted separately on a printed list or excel file where it is not feasible to write all numbers on the submission form**
20. By submitting this form we assume that you have read our terms and conditions available on our website at. Samples must be packaged in accordance with our sample packaging instructions available on our website .
21. Please indicate by circling "Y" if you wish sample results to be transferred to either the ICBF or VetImpress databases
22. CEM swabs must be put on test within 48hrs of sampling. Where samples do not arrive in time to ensure this takes place a resample will be requested. Samples yielding a heavily contaminated culture growth may also have to be re-submitted. Complete Identification details should be submitted for all CEM samples. Details of CEM sample results will be shared with the Department of Agriculture

### Equine Microbiology

**PCTE CEM PCR and Culture.** PCR test for *Taylorella equigenitalis* (ISO 17025 accredited test) , aerobic culture for *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Rapid test, 48 hr turnaround .

**CEMM CEM Culture Mares** Aerobic and anaerobic culture Must be taken on charcoal swab, must reach lab within 48hrs of sampling. 7 day minimum turnaround. Minimum 7 day turnaround

**CEMS CEM Culture Stallion** 3 charcoal swabs per stallion. Must reach lab within 48hrs of sampling. 7 day minimum turnaround.

**EMC Endometrial Lavage or Swab Culture** Aerobic and anaerobic culture and sensitivity testing. Minimum turnaround 3 days.

**AWS Abscess / Wound Swab Culture** Culture and sensitivity testing, minimum 2 day turnaround

**BA03 Salmonella Culture.** faecal samples

**PCLI Lawsonia Intracellularis PCR.**

**REQI Rhodococcus equi PCR.** Special Request

**STPCR Streptococcus equi PCR.** Special request

**PCAI Influenza A PCR.** Pools of up to 10 nasal swabs

**PCRA Rotavirus A PCR**

### Equine Parasitology

**EWC Equine Worm Egg Count** Roundworm count on faecal samples

**ELL Equine Lungworm Larvae**

**EFL Equine liverfluke**

### Equine Blood Tests

**EIA Equine Infectious Anaemia** Elisa test

**EVA Equine Viral Arteritis** Elisa test

**CEIA Coggins – Equine Infectious Anaemia** AGID confirmation test for EIA

**PBSC Pre-Breeding Screen.** Elisa for EIA and EVA

**STRE Strangles Elisa** Elisa test for *Streptococcus equi* antibodies

**INFA Equine Influenza A** Antibody elisa test

**HAEME Equine Haematology** Complete blood count

**BIOE Equine Biochemistry** Total protein, albumin, globulin, AST, CK, GGT, Iron, Sodium, Potassium, Chloride, **BUN**

**HAEMEB Combination equine haematology and Biochemistry**

**EMP Equine Mineral profile** Calcium, Phosphate, Copper, Mg, GPX, T4

**FIGG Foal IGG** For determination of passive transfer of colostrum

**SAA Serum Amyloid A** Acute infection inflammatory marker

### Equine Genetic Tests

**WFFS Warmblood Fragile Foal Syndrome** Available on special request. EDTA blood or hair roots from tail

**HWSD Connemara Pony Hoof Wall Separation** Disease. Available on special request. EDTA blood or hair roots from tail.

### Large Animal Elisa Tests

**EL01 IBRgB Antibody Elisa.** Use in unvaccinated herds. BL/IM

**EL02 IBRgE Antibody Elisa.** For use to detect naturally infected animals which may have been vaccinated BL/IM

**EL03 IBR bulk tank milk antibody elisa.** Highly sensitive IBR antibody detection test for bulk tank samples from dairy herds BTM

EL04	<b>MAP antibody elisa.</b> Johnes Disease test. BL/IM
EL05	<b>Leptospira hardjo</b> antibody elisa. Cattle BL
EL06	<b>Multispecies leptospira antibody elisa</b> Cattle BL
EL07	<b>Salmonella antibody elisa.</b> Multispecies test for salmonella. Cattle BL
EL08	<b>Salmonella dublin elisa</b> Exposure to Salmonella Dublin. Cattle BL/BTM
EL09	<b>Neospora antibody elisa</b>
EL10	<b>Mannheimia haemolytica antibody elisa.</b> Cattle. Clotted blood sample
EL11	<b>Parainfluenza 3 (PI3) antibody elisa.</b> Cattle. Clotted blood sample
EL12	<b>Bovine herpes 4 Antibody Elisa.</b> Cattle. Clotted blood sample
EL13	<b>Mycoplasma bovis Antibody Elisa</b> Cattle Clotted blood sample/ Bulk Tank Milk
EL14	<b>Chlamydia abortus Antibody Elisa</b> Sheep Clotted blood sample
EL15	<b>Toxoplasma antibody Elisa Test</b>
EL16	<b>Schmallenberg Virus</b> Cattle, sheep BL/BTM
EL17	<b>Q Fever Antibody Elisa Test.</b> BL
EL18	<b>Bluetongue Virus Antibody Elisa.</b> BL
EL19	<b>Bovine Leukosis Virus Antibody Elisa.</b> BL
EL20	<b>Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus ,</b> BL
EL21	<b>BVD P80 Antibody elisa</b> Cattle, for the detection of antibodies to BVD Virus. Positive results indicate previous exposure or vaccination. Test code PC01; PC02 or IA01 required to demonstrate viraemia. BL, IM, BTM
EL22	<b>Bovine herpes Virus 1 Antibody elisa test.</b> Whole virus antibody test for the detection of BHV1 , can be used on pools of up to 10 serum samples , cattle
EL23	<b>Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Whole virus antibody elisa.</b> Whole virus antibody elisa for the detection of BVDV antibodies in cattle serum
<b>Large Animal Immunoassay tests</b>	
IA01	<b>BVD erns Elisa</b> Cattle. Clotted Blood. Detects persistently infected BVD animals
IA02	<b>Calf Scour test</b> Calves Faeces Detection of rotavirus, coronavirus, E.coli, cryptosporidia
IA03	<b>Lamb Faecal Scour test</b> Lambs faeces Detection of rotavirus, coronavirus, E.coli, cryptosporidia
IA04	<b>Giardia faecal test</b> Faecal samples from Lambs and calves
<b>Large Animal Antibody profiles</b>	
BRAP	<b>Respiratory Antibody Profile .</b> IBRgE Ab; BRSV Ab; PI3 Ab; Mannheimia haemolytica Ab; Mycoplasma bovis Ab; Clotted blood sample required, please ensure tube full
RPTF	<b>Respiratory Blood Profile with Tick Borne Fever</b> IBRgE Ab; BRSV Ab; PI3 Ab; Mannheimia haemolytica Ab; Mycoplasma bovisAb ; TBF PCR. <b>Clotted blood sample plus EDTA sample required</b>
BIA	<b>Bovine Infertility Antibody Profile</b> Neospora Ab; IBRgE Ab; Salmonella Dublin Ab; Salmonella spp Ab; BOHV4 Ab; Leptospirosis hardjo Ab. Q Fever Ab
OIA	<b>Ovine Infertility Antibody Profile</b> Chlamydia abortus; toxoplasma gondii; Salmonella spp.
<b>Large Animal PCR tests</b>	
PC01	<b>BVD PCR</b> Cattle Individual blood samples
PC01A	<b>BVD PCR</b> Cattle up to 24 blood samples tested as one pool
PC02	<b>Johnes Disease PCR</b> Cattle, Sheep, goat's faeces. Detection of Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis
PC04	<b>Tick Borne Fever PCR</b> Cattle, sheep. <b>EDTA blood samples.</b> Detection of Anaplasma phagocytophilum
PC05	<b>Schmallenberg Virus PCR</b> Cattle, Sheep Tissues

<b>PC06 Bluetongue Virus PCR</b>			
<b>PC07 Mycoplasma bovis PCR</b>	Cattle	Milk, joint fluid, nasal swab, bronchoalveolar lavage.	Detection of mycoplasma bovis
<b>PC0A Ovine Abortion Sheep PCR</b>	Swab from placenta or ovine foetus	Detection of Toxoplasma gondii and Chlamydia abortus.	Campylobacter Foetus. Salmonella spp
<b>PCBA Bovine abortion PCR</b>	Swab from placenta or bovine foetus	Detection of Neospora caninum, leptospira spp, Salmonella, <i>Histophilus sommni</i>	
<b>PCBR Respiratory Cattle PCR</b>	Detection of IBR, PI3, Coronavirus, BRSV, Mannheimia haemolytica, Histophilus sommni, Mycoplasma bovis in nasal swabs/ BAL fluid or Lung Tissue		
<b>PCMA Mastitis PCR</b>	Detection of mastitis causing organisms in cattle. Strep. Uberis/dysgalactiae/agalactiae; Staph aureus. Mycoplasma bovis		
<b>PCSA Salmonella PCR.</b>	Detection of Salmonella in faecal/ tissue samples		
<b>PC08 Trichomonas Fetus PCR and Microscopy</b> Detection of <i>Trichomonas fetus</i> in sheath washes from bulls or vaginal swabs from cows			
<b>PC09 Campylobacter Fetus (venerealis) PCR</b> Detection of <i>Campylobacter fetus</i> in sheath washes from bulls or vaginal swabs from cows			
<b>Large Animal Bacteriology</b>			
<b>BA01 Mastitis Culture</b>	Milk sample, no preservative.	Antimicrobial sensitivity testing also provided	
<b>BA02 Skin swab/ abscess culture</b>	Cattle, sheep, other species.	Antimicrobial sensitivity testing also provided	
<b>BA03 Salmonella Culture.</b>	faecal samples		
<b>Large Animal Parasitology</b>			
<b>PA01 Individual Intestinal Roundworms and coccidia.</b>	Cattle, sheep, Faeces	Mc Master Technique.	Samples will be tested individually. Does not include a coccidia count or speciation
<b>PA02 Pooled Intestinal Roundworms and coccidia.</b>	Cattle, sheep, Faeces	Mc Master Technique.	Submitted samples will be tested as one composite sample. Does not include coccidia count or speciation
<b>PA03 Individual Lungworm</b>	Cattle, Sheep, Faeces	Baermann Technique	Samples will be tested individually
<b>PA04 Pooled Lungworm</b>	Cattle, Sheep	Faeces Baermann Technique.	Samples will be tested as one composite sample
<b>PA05 Individual Fluke</b>	Cattle/ Sheep samples.	Submitted samples will be tested individually for liver fluke and rumen fluke with sedimentation technique	
<b>PA06 Pooled Fluke</b>	Cattle/ Sheep samples.	Submitted samples will be tested as one pool for liver fluke and rumen fluke with sedimentation technique	
<b>PA07 Coccidia oocyst count and speciation.</b>	Cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry	Faeces	
<b>PA08 Liver Fluke Coproantigen test</b>	Cattle, Sheep	Immunoassay for earlier detection of liver fluke in faecal samples	
<b>PA10 Individual fluke, gutworm and coccidia.</b>	Combination of PA01 and PA05		
<b>PA09 Pooled fluke, gutworm and coccidia.</b>	Individual samples will be tested as one pool using the sedimentation and McMaster technique		
<b>EL31 Bulk Tank Milk Ostertagia test</b>	Dairy Cattle.	Detection of gutworm antibodies in bulk tank milk samples	
<b>EL32 Fasciola hepatica antibody elisa</b>	Detection of exposure to liver fluke in serum or milk samples from cattle		
<b>Other Large Animal Tests</b>			

<sup>MEP</sup> <b>Metabolic Profile</b>	Ca, Mg, Total Protein, Albumin . Globulin, $\beta$ hydroxybutyrate, NEFA. Clotted serum sample. Use to detect metabolic status and energy balance in dairy cows and sheep
<sup>MFP</sup> <b>Mineral Profile</b>	Cu, GPx, Zn, Thyroxine(T4), Ca, Mg, Phosphorous, Cattle/ sheep Clotted serum sample and Lithium heparin blood
<sup>HAEME</sup> <b>Haematology</b>	Complete blood count. EDTA sample required
<sup>SCC</sup> <b>Somatic Cell Count</b>	Milk Sample from Dairy Cattle
<sup>PAG</sup> <b>Milk Pregnancy Test</b>	Detection of pregnancy associated glycoproteins from 30 days of gestation in milk or blood samples from bovines
<sup>MALD</sup> <b>MALDI-TOF</b>	Available on special request as an ancillary test for speciation of bacteria following culture
<sup>CVT</sup> <b>Cytology.</b>	Cytological examination of lung washes/ aspirates
<sup>BIOR</sup> <b>Biochemistry analysis</b>	Urea, Creatinine, Alkaline phosphatase, Total protein, Albumin, Globulin GGT, GLDH Cattle/ Sheep Clotted serum sample
<sup>MFP</sup> <b>Mineral Profile</b>	Cu, GPx, Zn, Thyroxine(T4), Ca, Mg Cattle/ sheep Clotted serum sample and Lithium heparin blood
<sup>CO</sup> <b>Cobalt Assay.</b>	Available on special request.
<sup>IO</sup> <b>Iodine Assay.</b>	Available on special request.
<sup>Cu</sup> <b>Copper</b>	Serum or plasma
<sup>GPx</sup> <b>Gluthathione Peroxidase</b>	Lithium Hep blood required
<sup>Zn</sup> <b>Zinc</b>	
<sup>Ca</sup> <b>Calcium</b>	
<sup>Mg</sup> <b>Magnesium</b>	
<sup>T4</sup> <b>Thyroxine</b>	Serum sample
<sup>GLU</sup> <b>Glucose</b>	
<sup>TP</sup> <b>Total Protein</b>	
<sup>BHB</sup> <b><math>\beta</math>hydroxybutyrate</b>	
<sup>NEFA</sup> <b>NEFA</b>	
<sup>URE</sup> <b>Urea</b>	
<sup>CRE</sup> <b>Creatinine</b>	
<sup>AP</sup> <b>Alkaline phosphatase</b>	
<sup>TP</sup> <b>Total protein</b>	
<sup>GGT</sup> <b>Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase</b>	
<sup>GLDH</sup> <b>Glutamate Dehydrogenase</b>	
<b><u>Avian Serology Tests</u></b>	
<sup>IBDE</sup> <b>Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro) (conventional vaccines)</b>	
<sup>IBDVP</sup> <b>Infectious Bursal Disease VP2 (For use with recombinantVP2 vector vaccinated birds)</b>	
<sup>IBVE</sup> <b>Infectious Bronchitis</b>	
<sup>NDVE</sup> <b>Newcastle Disease Virus</b>	
<sup>EDSE</sup> <b>Egg Drop Syndrome</b>	
<sup>REOE</sup> <b>Reovirus</b>	
<sup>MGSE</sup> <b>Mycoplasma gallisepticum/ synoviae combined</b>	
<sup>MGE</sup> <b>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</b>	
<sup>MGS</sup> <b>Mycoplasma synoviae</b>	
<sup>ARTE</sup> <b>Avian Rhinotracheitis</b>	
<sup>ORTE</sup> <b>Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale</b>	



<sup>AEE</sup> <b>Avian Encephalomyelitis</b>
<sup>Ai</sup> <b>Influenza A antibody elisa.</b> General antibody elisa for all strains of Avian Influenza A
<b>Avian PCR tests</b>
<sup>PCAI</sup> <b>Influenza A PCR.</b> PCRTTest for Influenza A. Tracheal, cloacal swabs, faeces Pools of up to 10 samples
<sup>PCAI</sup> <b>Mycoplasma MG/MS PCR.</b> Can be used on pools of up to 10 samples
<sup>PCILT</sup> <b>Infectious Laryngotracheitis PCR</b>
<sup>PCIBV</sup> <b>Infectious Bronchitis Virus PCR.</b> PCR to detect all coronavirus strains associated with IBV
<sup>PCIBD</sup> <b>Infectious Bursal Disease PCR</b>
<b>Swine Antibody Elisa Tests</b>
<sup>PRRS</sup> <b>PRRS Antibody Elisa test .</b> For the detection of antibodies in serum to PRRSV
<sup>MHYO</sup> <b>Mycoplasma hyopneumonia Antibody Elisa Test</b>
<sup>APP</sup> <b>Actinobacillus Pleuropneumonia Elisa test</b>
<sup>SI</sup> <b>Swine Influenza Virus antibody elisa test</b>
<sup>ELHP</sup> <b>Haemophilus parasuis (Glassers Disease) Elisa</b>
<b>Swine PCR Tests</b>
<sup>PCPRS</sup> <b>PRRS PCR test</b> blood, serum, tissue, bronchial swabs, bronchial lavage, saliva, and semen samples from swine and cell culture supernatant and collective samples of saliva. Detection of European and North American Strains
<sup>PCMHYO</sup> <b>Mycoplasma Hyopneumonia PCR test.</b> For the detection of Mycoplasma hyopneumonia in lung tissue
<sup>PCPCV</sup> <b>Porcine circovirus PCR.</b> For the detection of PCV2 and PCV3 in serum and chew rope samples
<sup>PCENTP</sup> <b>Porcine Enteric PCR</b> · Multiplex PCR test for the detection of Brachyspira pilosicoli, Lawsonia intracellularis, E.coli strains F4 and F18
<sup>PCSA</sup> <b>Salmonella PCR.</b> Detection of Salmonella in faecal/ tissue samples
<sup>PCLI</sup> <b>Lawsonia Intracellularis PCR.</b> analysis of samples from swine, such as swab samples (e.g. rectal), tissues and organs (e.g. colon, intestine, small intestine, ileocecal area), intestinal contents, faeces. In pools of up to 5 samples
<sup>PCAI</sup> <b>Influenza A PCR.</b> Pools of up to 10 nasal swabs
<sup>PCAIT</sup> <b>Swine influenza A subtyping</b>
<sup>PCRA</sup> <b>Rotavirus A PCR</b> faecal samples
<sup>PCRC</sup> <b>Rotavirus C PCR</b> Faecal Samples
<sup>PCBRH</sup> <b>Brachyspira PCR.</b> PCR test to detect <i>Brachyspira hyodysenteriae</i> and <i>Brachyspira pilosicoli</i> in faecal samples
<b>Companion Animal Tests</b>
<sup>BIOC</sup> <b>Companion animal Biochemistry analysis</b> ALP, ALT, Creatinine, Total Bilirubin, BUN, Total Protein, Globulin, Albumin, Ca, Phosphate, Potassium, Sodium, Chloride
<sup>HAEM</sup> <b>Companion animal Haematology</b> Complete blood count
<sup>T4</sup> <b>Thyroxine</b> Serum sample
<sup>BASA</sup> <b>Small animal Culture</b> Culture and sensitivity testing. Ears, pyoderma, abscess etc. Aerobic and anaerobic culture
<sup>RHDV</sup> <b>Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease Virus 2 PCR.</b>