

# NAHLN Sample Chart for Regulatory Submitters

NAHLN laboratories are not all approved to perform each available test. It is important that the submitter verify the NAHLN laboratory is approved to test for the suspected foreign or regulatory disease and what samples are approved for testing.

The NAHLN laboratory should always be contacted prior to sample submission to inform them of the incoming submission and verify this information.

Disease	Species	NAHLN Approved Sample Type
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Pigs (domestic species)*	Vesicular tissue or swabs in TBTB media (oral or lesion)
African Swine Fever (ASF)	Pigs	Live sick animal**: whole blood, whole blood swab
		Dead animal**: tonsil, spleen, lymph node (gastrohepatic and renal), whole blood swab^, spleen pulp swab^
		Following confirmation of ASF in the U.S., blood cards may be used for outbreak response/surveillance testing**
Classical Swine Fever (CSF)	Pigs	Live sick animal: whole blood**, whole blood swab**, tonsil scraping in TBTB media
		Dead animal**: tonsil, spleen; lymph node (mesenteric, submandibular, retropharyngeal), whole blood swab^, spleen pulp swab^
Pseudorabies (PRV)	Pigs	Serum
Swine Influenza Virus (IAV-S)	Pigs	Nasal Swabs in VTM (no pooling), Nasal wipes Lung Tissue (Environmental samples are not an acceptable sample)
Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV)	Horses	Serum, Vesicular fluid, epithelial flap, swab in TBTB media of lesion (Samples from horses may be tested in the NAHLN lab once the lab is activated based on a sample from that state being confirmed positive at NVSL. Only clinical horses in the same state as the activated NAHLN lab may be tested at that lab.)
Infectious Salmon Anemia (ISA)	Salmonid	Surveillance/movement: Heart, kidney, and gill preserved in RNA later™ Diagnosis: blood, kidney, heart, liver, spleen, and gill fresh tissue and/or tissue preserved in RNA later™ (random selection, slow swimmers, moribund avoid postmortem samples)

\* Any species not listed contact the laboratory prior to shipping.

\*\* Labs may pool up to 5 equal amounts of whole blood, tonsil, spleen, whole blood swabs, spleen pulp swabs, or blood cards. One sample type per pool. Samples should be pooled by the smallest epidemiological unit (pen>room>barn>premise). Samples can only be pooled from one premises. Lymph nodes cannot be pooled. Samples pooled by submitters cannot be further pooled. Regulatory slaughter samples cannot be pooled.

^ These sample types are approved for FAD investigations, active surveillance testing, and slaughter testing. Swabs may be collected by the laboratory if whole blood/spleen tissue is submitted by the collector if original sample material is retained.

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Spring Viremia of Carp (SVC)	Cyprinid	Whole fish, viscera, tissue samples, ovarian fluids (random selection, slow swimmers, moribund avoid postmortem samples)
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS)	Fin fishes	Whole fish, viscera, tissue samples, ovarian fluids (random selection, slow swimmers, moribund avoid postmortem samples)
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) / Newcastle disease (AMPV-1)	General Collection Guidance	CONTACT DVL-AV if questions NVSL.AI.ND@USDA.GOV  Refer to NVSL-WI-0023 for sample collection: <a href="https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/lab_info_services/downloads/WI_AV0020.pdf">https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/lab_info_services/downloads/WI_AV0020.pdf</a>
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) / Newcastle disease (AMPV-1)	Gallinaceous Poultry (e.g. chickens, turkeys, pheasant, quail)	Oropharyngeal (OP) Swabs preferred Tracheal (TR) swab acceptable on mortality Cloacal (CL) Swabs may be useful; e.g. detection of swine lineage viruses in turkeys OP or TR Swab Pooling: up to 5 swabs in 3 ml, or up to 11 swabs in 5.5 ml CL or OP Swab Pooling: up to 5 CL swabs in 3 or 5.5 ml
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) / Newcastle disease (AMPV-1)	Domestic Waterfowl	Primarily CL Swabs Oropharyngeal swabs may be useful/needed CL or OP Swab Pooling: up to 5 CL swabs in 3 or 5.5 ml
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) / Newcastle disease (AMPV-1)	Wild Waterfowl (can be used for free roaming backyard waterfowl)	1 CL and 1 OP Swab pooled together from one bird Pool 1 OP and 1 CL from the same bird in 3 ml VTM do not pool swabs from more than one bird
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) / Newcastle disease (AMPV-1)	Other wild or captive pet bird species	Primarily CL swabs 1 CL and 1 OP swab may be pooled together from one bird; fresh fecal samples may be used under specific circumstances For sampling captive flocks in closed, common housing: pool up to 5 swabs in 3 or 5.5 ml VTM by species group (e.g. passerines)
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) / Newcastle disease (AMPV-1)	Any Avian Species	Tissue Samples Pool tissues from the same bird by system in 3 or 5.5ml VTM (e.g. respiratory, enteric, reproductive, brain if neurologic); do not pool tissues from different birds EXCEPTION - for import testing of closed colony passerine-type pet birds, lung/spleen sections from up to 5 birds may be pooled together for virus isolation (not for PCR)
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) / Newcastle disease (AMPV-1)	Environmental Samples	BHI with antibiotics used for Post C&D testing Refer to Post C&D Sample Collection: <a href="https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/emergency_management/downloads/hpai/env_sampling_proced.pdf">https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/emergency_management/downloads/hpai/env_sampling_proced.pdf</a>

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Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)	Bovine	Fresh brainstem including obex
Scrapie	Sheep, Goats	Formalin-fixed and fresh obex, retropharyngeal lymph node and tonsil
CWD	Captive Cervids (deer, elk)	Formalin-fixed and fresh obex and retropharyngeal lymph nodes. (ELISA requires fresh tissue)
CWD	Wild Cervid (deer, elk)	Wild cervids are under state jurisdiction; state will provide diagnostic sampling guidelines for ELISA/IHC testing. Prepare test samples as directed by state diagnostic guidelines