

NAHLN Sample Chart for Regulatory Submitters

National Animal Health Laboratory Network (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; for others contact FADDL)	vesicular tissue, oral swab, or swab of lesion (all in TBTB)
African Swine Fever (ASF)	Pigs	Live sick animal**: whole blood (EDTA), 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** maybe used for outbreak response/surveillance testing.
Classical Swine Fever (CSF)	Pigs	Live sick animal**: whole blood (EDTA), 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	Preference in order: 1. lung tissue or homogenate, 2. nasal swab or nasal wipe, 3. udder wipe, 4. oral fluids or oral swab (swabs in VTM, no pooling of samples)
Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV)	Horses	Serum Vesicular fluid, epithelial flap, swab of lesion in TBTB media (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)

Please always contact the lab prior to submitting samples. Associated reference: NVSL-WI-0729

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) or Newcastle disease	General Collection Guidance	CONTACT DVL-AV if questions NVSL.AI.ND@USDA.GOV Refer to for sample collection Avian Sample Collection for Influenza A and Newcastle Disease
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) or Newcastle disease	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 BHI, or up to 11 swabs in 5.5 ml BHI CL or OP Swab Pooling: up to 5 CL swabs in 3 or 5.5 ml BHI
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) or Newcastle disease	Domestic Waterfowl	Primarily cloacal (CL) swabs CL swab pooling: up to 5 CL swabs in 3 or 5.5 ml BHI
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) or Newcastle disease	Wild Waterfowl (can be used for free roaming backyard waterfowl)	1 CL and 1 OP/TR swab pooled together from 1 bird in 3 ml VTM; do not pool swabs from more than 1 bird
Avian Influenza (IAV-A) or Newcastle disease	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) or Newcastle disease	Any Avian Species	Tissue samples pooled 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) or Newcastle disease	Environmental Samples	BHI with antibiotics used for Post C&D testing Refer to Post C&D Environmental Sampling Guidance - Poultry (pdf)

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Avian Influenza (IAV-A)	Bovine	Milk (PCR/ELISA), nasal swab in BHI or VTM (PCR), mammary gland BHI or VTM (PCR), serum (ELISA) Individual milk samples may be pooled up to 5 animals in the laboratory; samples pooled in the field cannot be further pooled in the laboratory Serum must be submitted with milk sample from same animal
Avian Influenza (IAV-A)	Other Mammal Species	Brain tissue, no pooling, BHI or VTM
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

*Samples sent to FADDL may differ. Contact the laboratory prior to shipping.

** Labs may pool up to 5 equal amounts of whole blood, tonsil, spleen, whole blood swab, spleen pulp swab, or blood card. One sample type per pool. Samples should be pooled by the smallest epidemiological unit (pen>room>barn>premises). 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. Swabs may be collected by the laboratory if whole blood/spleen tissue is submitted by the collector and the original sample material is retained by the laboratory.