

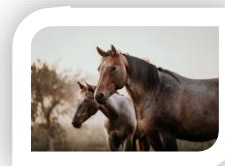
Equine PRE-BREEDING PACKAGES

AHL are a DAFM approved laboratory for CEM culture.

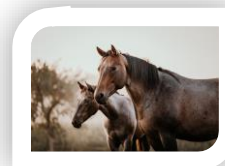
Please adhere to the International Codes of Practice when sampling

Ensure all swabs are submitted in amies transport medium and that the swabs have not expired.

Code	Name	Sample(s)	Test Method / Description / Sample(s) required	TAT
<i>Please use our Equine Submission form F145 (all equine tests) or (F107 EVA, EIA and CEM).</i>				
P100	CEM, EVA & EIA - MARE	Swab(s) & Serum	Clitoral swab(s): taken from two sites; the clitoral fossa and the clitoral sinuses & Serum , or an endometrial swab: taken during oestrus from the lining of the uterus via the open cervix to demonstrate whether the uterus is free from infection *please indicate sites swabbed on submission form*	7
P104	CEM & EVA MARE	Swab(s) & Serum	Clitoral swab(s): taken from two sites; the clitoral fossa and the clitoral sinuses & Serum , or an endometrial swab: taken during oestrus from the lining of the uterus via the open cervix to demonstrate whether the uterus is free from infection *please indicate sites swabbed on submission form*	7
T316	EVA ELISA	Serum	To detect antibodies against Equine Arteritis Virus (EAV) in horses. Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA) is a contagious viral disease that can cause respiratory illness, abortion in pregnant mares, and other systemic effects. The ELISA method provides a reliable means of identifying horses that have been exposed to the virus.	3
T317	EIA ELISA	Serum	To detect antibodies against the Equine Infectious Anemia Virus (EIAV) in horses. Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) is a viral disease that affects horses, donkeys, and mules, characterized by recurrent fever, anemia, swelling, and weight loss. The ELISA method provides a sensitive and specific means of identifying horses that have been exposed to EIAV.	3
P102	CEM, EVA & EIA ELISA Stallion	3 x Swab(s) & Serum	Swabs should be taken from three sites: the urethra, urethral fossa and penile sheath & a serum sample	7



T515	Cervical Bacteriology	Swab	Swab in amies transport medium, Aerobic and Anaerobic Culture, Maldi tof ID & Sensitivity	2-4
T507	CEM Swab Mare	Swab(s)	Clitoral swab(s): taken from two sites; the clitoral fossa and the clitoral sinuses or an endometrial swab taken during oestrus from the lining of the uterus via the open cervix to demonstrate whether the uterus is free from infection.	7
T508	CEM Swab Stallion	Swab(s)	Swabs should be taken from three sites: the urethra, urethral fossa and penile sheath	7
11716	Strangles (Streptococcus equi) ELISA	Serum	To detect antibodies against Streptococcus equi, the bacterium responsible for causing Strangles in horses. The ELISA method provides a sensitive and specific means of identifying horses that have been exposed to or are recovering from an infection with Streptococcus equi. For horses with positive results, repeat testing after 2-4 weeks is often necessary to monitor the stability or decline of antibody titers, which can provide important insights into whether the horse is recovering or remains infected. Repeat testing is crucial for monitoring horses at risk of becoming chronic carriers or for ensuring proper management of the disease within a herd or stable.	7
T513	EVA VNT	Serum	Referred test	5-7
T512	EIA Coggins	Serum	Referred test	5-7
T903	CEM PCR Mare PCR	Swab(s)	Taylorella equigenitalis PCR with Pseudomonas aeruginosa & Klebsiella pneumonia culture . Clitoral swab: taken from two sites; the clitoral fossa and the clitoral sinuses, or an Endometrial swab: taken during oestrus from the lining of the uterus via the open cervix to demonstrate whether the uterus is free from infection	3
T904	CEM PCR Stallion PCR	3 x Swab(s)	Taylorella equigenitalis PCR with Pseudomonas aeruginosa & Klebsiella pneumonia culture . Swabs should be taken from three sites: the urethra, urethral fossa and penile sheath	3



Respiratory and Diarrhoea PCR Panels

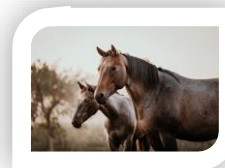
Practical Tips for PCR sampling:

When to sample? The PCR is a very sensitive and specific method, but if the pathogen is not in the sample, the PCR scores are negative. The excretion phase can vary for different types of pathogens. For example, in the case of strangles, samples can also be taken too quickly, as after infection the bacteria quickly disappear into the underlying tissue and only return to the mucous membranes of the frontal airways after 1-2 days. A swab taken during the first day(s) of fever may then give a false-negative result. For other pathogens, for example, it may be precisely the acute stage that is the optimal time to collect sample material. In case of questions or doubt, feel free to contact Animal Health Laboratories.

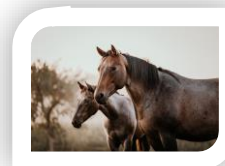
Pooled samples When confronted with several horses all simultaneously displaying comparable symptoms (e.g. fever, cough or diarrhoea) at a farm, it is possible to pool swabs from multiple horses (up to three) for testing, rather than submitting them individually. You then only pay the cost of the PCR test once but have a significantly higher chance of detecting the pathogen in this group of horses. Tests that can accept pooled samples are indicated below.

More information or questions about PCR tests or results please contact us at Animal Health Laboratories 023 88 54100.

12106	Foal / Yearling Diarrhoea Panel PCR	Faeces	To identify the presence of multiple pathogens that can cause diarrhoea in foals and yearlings using on PCR technology. The panel provides a comprehensive diagnostic approach to determine the causative agents of diarrhoea, allowing for targeted treatment and management. Tests included: <i>Clostridium difficile (TcdB = toxine B gen)</i> , <i>Clostridium perfringens (CPA, CPB, CPB2)</i> , <i>equine coronavirus</i> , <i>Salmonella enterica</i> , <i>equine rotavirus (ERV)</i> , <i>Lawsonia intracellularis</i> Clinical Signs: Diarrhoea suspected of bacterial or viral infections. Diarrhoea or loose faeces whether accompanied by blood or fibrin in stools. May be accompanied by fever and general clinical signs and can lead to dehydration.	4-5
12105	Adult horse Diarrhoea Panel PCR	Faeces	To identify the presence of multiple pathogens that can cause diarrhoea in adult horses using PCR technology. The panel provides a comprehensive diagnostic approach to determine the causative agents of diarrhoea, allowing for targeted treatment and management. Tests included: <i>Clostridium difficile (TcdB = toxine B gen)</i> , <i>Clostridium perfringens (CPA, CPB, CPB2)</i> , <i>equine coronavirus</i> , <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Clinical Signs: Diarrhoea suspected of bacterial or viral infections. Diarrhoea or loose faeces whether accompanied by blood or fibrin in stools. May be accompanied by fever and general clinical signs and can lead to dehydration	4-5

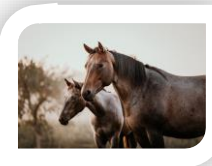


12194	Panel Respiratory Diseases PCR	Swab/ Lavage	To detect multiple respiratory pathogens in horses using PCR technology. The panel provides a comprehensive diagnostic tool to identify the causative agents of respiratory infections, allowing for targeted treatment and management. Tests included: <i>Equine herpesvirus type 1, Equine herpesvirus type 4, Equine influenza virus, Streptococcus equi, Rhodococcus equi, Equine arteritis virus, Equine herpesvirus type 2, Equine herpesvirus type 5, Streptococcus zooepidemicus, Equine rhinitis B virus - Swab / Lavage (pool 1-3)</i>	4-5
11776	Foal Respiratory Diseases Panel PCR	Swab	To detect multiple respiratory pathogens in foals using PCR technology. The panel provides a comprehensive diagnostic tool to identify the causative agents of respiratory infections in foals, allowing for targeted treatment and management. Tests included in the panel: <i>Equine herpesvirus type 1, Equine herpesvirus type 4, Equine influenza virus, Streptococcus equi, Rhodococcus equi Nasal Swab (Pool 1-3)</i> When to select this panel; Acute respiratory symptoms, suspected of bacterial or viral infections. Clinical signs include fever, enlarged lymph nodes, nasal discharge, coughing, respiratory distress and swollen legs.	4-5
11775	Adult Equine Respiratory Diseases Panel PCR	Swab	To detect multiple respiratory pathogens in adult horses using PCR technology. The panel provides a comprehensive diagnostic tool to identify the causative agents of respiratory infections in adult horses, allowing for targeted treatment and management. Tests included in the panel: <i>Equine herpesvirus type 1, Equine herpesvirus type 4, Equine influenza virus, Streptococcus equi Nasal Swab (Pool 1-3)</i> When to select this panel; Acute respiratory symptoms, suspected of bacterial or viral infections. Clinical signs include fever, enlarged lymph nodes, nasal discharge, coughing, respiratory distress and swollen legs.	4-5
11777	Tick Borne Disease Panel (pathogens primarily transmitted by ticks)	EDTA	Test to detect the presence of multiple tick-borne pathogens in horses using PCR technology. The panel includes <i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum, Theileria equi, and Babesia caballi</i> , which are responsible for causing tick-borne diseases such as granulocytic anaplasmosis and piroplasmosis. PCR is a highly sensitive and specific method for identifying the DNA of these pathogens in blood samples, allowing for rapid and accurate diagnosis. Tests included: <i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum, Theileria equi (piroplasmosis), Babesia caballi (piroplasmosis)</i> Clinical signs can be quite variable for the respective pathogens, including fever, lethargy, anemia, icterus, haemoglobinuria, respiratory distress but especially for <i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i> also mild colic, muscle pain, ataxia, swollen legs.	2-4



Faecal Testing

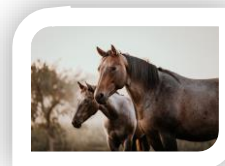
T906	Lawsonia intracellularis PCR	Faeces	To detect the presence of Lawsonia intracellularis, the bacterium responsible for causing equine proliferative enteropathy (EPE), using PCR technology. PCR is highly sensitive and specific, enabling the direct identification of bacterial DNA in clinical samples. When to use: Foals / Yearlings suspected of EPE (Equine Proliferative Enteritis): weight loss, hypoproteinemia, oedema in chest, under abdomen and on legs	5
10632	Campylobacter culture	Faeces	To detect and isolate Campylobacter species, which are bacteria that can cause gastrointestinal illness in animals, including horses. Campylobacter culture is used to identify the presence of these bacteria in clinical samples, allowing for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment.	6
10900	Clostridium perfringens Culture	Faeces	To detect and isolate Clostridium perfringens, a bacterium that can cause gastrointestinal illness and enterotoxemia in animals, including horses. Clostridium perfringens culture is used to identify the presence of these bacteria in clinical samples, allowing for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment.	6
11895	Equine coronavirus pooled PCR	Faeces	To detect the presence of Equine Coronavirus (ECoV) using PCR technology. The pooled PCR method allows for the testing of combined samples from multiple horses, providing a cost-effective and efficient way to screen for Equine Coronavirus in a group of horses. When to choose this test; clinical problems where sometimes several horses in the yard show fever, lethargy, lack of appetite, sometimes colic or diarrhoea or loose faeces. In sporadic cases hepatic encephalopathy is also seen.	4-5
10759	Cryptosporidia	Faeces	To detect the presence of Cryptosporidia, a genus of protozoan parasites that can cause gastrointestinal illness in animals, including horses. Cryptosporidia infection, also known as cryptosporidiosis, can lead to diarrhoea and other clinical signs. Detecting Cryptosporidia in faeces is essential for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment.	2-4



T801	Faecal Egg Count	Faeces	The Faecal Egg Count (FEC) test is to quantify the number of parasite eggs present in a faecal sample. It is used to diagnose parasitic infections, assess the parasite burden, and monitor the effectiveness of deworming programs in horses.	1-3
T804	Liver Fluke	Faeces	To detect the presence of liver fluke (<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>) eggs in the faeces of horses. Liver fluke infection, also known as fascioliasis, can lead to significant health problems, including liver damage and reduced productivity. Detecting liver fluke eggs in faeces is essential for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment.	1-3
T802	Lungworm	Faeces	To detect the presence of lungworm larvae in the faeces of horses. Lungworm infection can cause respiratory issues and reduced productivity. Detecting lungworm larvae in faeces is essential for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment.	1-3
T506	Salmonella Culture, Maldi ToF ID	Faeces	To detect and identify <i>Salmonella</i> species in faeces, using culture methods followed by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry for precise bacterial identification. This process allows for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment of <i>Salmonella</i> infections.	3-5

Microbiology

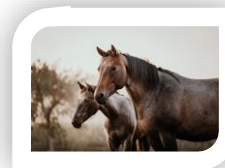
T522	Standard aerobic bacteriology & sensitivity	Urine / other material	Test involves isolating and identifying bacteria from clinical samples, followed by determining the most effective antibiotics for treatment. This test is essential for diagnosing bacterial infections, guiding treatment decisions and monitoring antibiotic resistance patterns.	3-5
T517	Aerobic and Anaerobic culture Maldi ToF ID & Sensitivity	Urine / other material	Test involves isolating and identifying bacteria from clinical samples, followed by determining the most effective antibiotics for treatment. This test is essential for diagnosing bacterial infections in livestock, guiding treatment decisions and monitoring antibiotic resistance patterns.	3-5



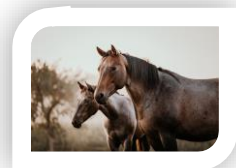
T520	Strangles Streptococcus equi subsp.equi	Swab /Guttural Pouch	A culture is performed to diagnose Strangles, a highly contagious bacterial infection that affects horses. The test involves isolating and identifying <i>S. equi</i> from clinical samples (usually from the respiratory tract or lymph nodes), confirming the presence of the bacteria, and guiding the treatment and management of infected animals.	2-4
T600	Ectoparasites	Skin scrape/ Hair pluck	The test for identifying ectoparasites in skin samples using microscopy involves a detailed process to detect and identify external parasites such as mites, lice, ticks, and fleas that can cause skin diseases, discomfort, and economic loss in animals.	1-2
MAL01	MALDI - TOF Identification	Isolated colony	Bacterial Isolate identification using MALDI-TOF (Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Time-of-Flight) mass spectrometry – Please send isolated bacterial colony.	1-2
T511	Dermatophyte Culture / Ringworm	Hair pluck	Test is used to diagnose dermatophyte infections (ringworm). These fungal infections, caused by dermatophytes (such as <i>Trichophyton</i> and <i>Microsporum</i> species), affect the skin, hair, and nails of animals, leading to hair loss, scaly lesions, and inflammation.	10

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY

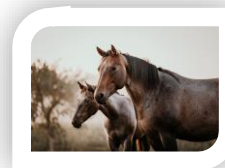
10280	Large Equine Screening Panel	Serum & EDTA & Heparin	<i>Hemoglobin, Hematocrit, Erythrocytes, MCV, MCHC, MCH, Thrombocytes, Leukocytes, Leucocyte differentiation, Thrombocytes, Urea, Creatinine, Chloride, Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Phosphate, Total bilirubin, ALP, AST, CPK, gGT, GLDH, LDH, Total protein, Albumin CE, Alfa-globulin, Beta-globulin, Gamma-globulin, Haptoglobin, GSH-Px</i>	2-4
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10281	Panel for Small Equine Screening	Serum & EDTA	<p><i>Hemoglobin, Hematocrit, Erythrocytes, MCV, MCHC, MCH, Thrombocytes, Leukocytes, Leucocyte differentiation, Urea, Creatine, CPK, gGT, LDH, Total protein, Albumin CE, Alfa-globulin, Beta-globulin, Gamma-globulin, Total bilirubin.</i></p> <p>This comprehensive screening panel is designed to evaluate the overall health and physiological status of small equines by measuring a wide range of haematological and biochemical parameters. The panel includes tests for red and white blood cells, kidney function, muscle enzymes, liver enzymes, and protein profiles. This screening is useful for routine health assessments, diagnosing underlying conditions, and monitoring the health status of small equines.</p>	2-4
10311	Panel for Trace Elements	Heparin	<p><i>Iodine, Zinc, Selenium & Copper</i></p> <p>This test measures the concentrations of essential trace elements—iodine, zinc, selenium, and copper—in the blood of horses. Trace elements play critical roles in numerous physiological processes, including immune function, enzyme activity, and overall metabolic health. The Equine Panel for Trace Elements helps in diagnosing and monitoring deficiencies or imbalances of these important nutrients.</p>	2-4
11885	Liver Panel	Serum	<p>Test to assess liver function and health by measuring specific enzymes and substances in the serum that are indicative of liver activity and integrity. The Liver Panel includes measurements of <i>AST, GLDH, gGT, LDH, total bilirubin, albumin (BCG), and bile acids</i>. These parameters help in diagnosing liver diseases, monitoring liver function, and assessing overall metabolic health.</p>	2-4
10268	Kidney Panel	Serum	<p><i>Creatinine, Urea, Phosphate, Calcium, Albumin BCG</i></p>	2-4
12055	Electrophoresis Panel	Serum	<p><i>Test to assess the levels of various serum proteins, including total protein, albumin, and different globulin fractions, using electrophoresis. The Electrophoresis Panel helps in evaluating the protein profile of an animal's serum, which can be crucial for diagnosing and monitoring the progression of inflammation, infections, and other conditions affecting protein metabolism. Tests Included: Total protein, Albumin CE, alfa-1-globulin, alfa-2-globulin, beta-1-globulin, beta-2-globulin, gamma-globulin.</i></p>	2-4

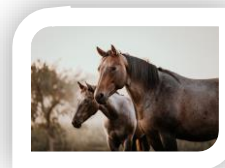


10282	Extended Panel for Inflammation	Serum & EDTA	This test provides a comprehensive assessment of inflammation and overall health by evaluating various serum proteins, haematological parameters, and enzyme levels. The panel includes measurements of total protein, haptoglobin, albumin, various globulin fractions, and complete blood count (CBC) parameters, along with leukocyte differentiation and alkaline phosphatase (ALP). This panel is particularly useful for diagnosing and monitoring inflammatory conditions, infections, and other health issues in animals. Tests Included: <i>Total protein, Haptoglobin, Albumin CE, alfa-globulin, beta-globulin, gamma-globulin, Hemoglobin, Hematocrit, Erythrocytes, MCV, MCHC, MCH, Leukocytes, Leucocyte differentiation, ALP</i>	2-4
10267	Panel for Red & White Blood Cells and differentiation	EDTA	This test provides a comprehensive assessment of both red and white blood cells, including their differentiation, using a blood sample collected in an EDTA tube. The panel measures various hematological parameters that are essential for diagnosing and monitoring a wide range of conditions, including anaemia, infections, inflammations, and hematologic disorders. Tests Included: <i>Hemoglobin, Hematocrit, Erythrocytes, MCV, MCHC, MCH, Thrombocytes, Leukocytes, Leucocyte differentiation</i>	2-4
10279	Muscle Panel	Serum	Test to assess muscle health and function by measuring specific serum markers that indicate muscle damage or metabolic issues. The Muscle Panel includes measurements of <i>calcium, magnesium, aspartate aminotransferase (AST), creatine phosphokinase (CPK), and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)</i> . These parameters help in diagnosing muscle disorders, monitoring muscle function, and assessing overall metabolic status.	2-4
10270	Organ Panel	Serum	AST, GLDH, gGT, LDH, Urea, Total bilirubin, Phosphate, Albumin BCG, Calcium, Magnesium, CPK, Creatinine	2-4
10217	PPID	EDTA / Plasma	For the hormone determination necessary for the diagnosis of Pituitary Pars Intermedia Dysfunction (PPID), commonly known as Cushing's disease , in horses.	6

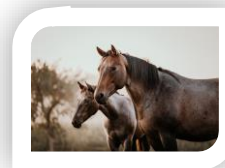


PCR / ELISA Individual Tests

T334	Lawsonia intracellularis antibody ELISA	Serum	Test to detect antibodies against Lawsonia intracellularis, the causative agent of proliferative enteropathy (also known as equine proliferative enteropathy or EPE) in horses. The presence of antibodies indicates exposure to the pathogen.	8
11765	Equine herpes virus type 1 (EHV-1) PCR (rhinopneumonia)	See description	<p><i>Test to detect the presence of Equine Herpes Virus Type 1 (EHV-1) using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology. EHV-1 is a significant pathogen in horses, causing respiratory disease, abortion, neonatal foal death, and neurological disease (equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy, EHM). PCR is a highly sensitive and specific method for identifying EHV-1 DNA in clinical samples.</i></p> <p>For signs of suspected EHV-1 infection Respiratory nasal swab or neurological nasal swab + EDTA pooled 1 to 3</p> <p>On suspicion of herpes virus abortion / rhinopneumonia Lung aspiration Biopsy Foal and Vaginal Swab from Mare</p>	4
11771	Equine herpes virus type 4 (EHV-4) PCR (rhinopneumonia)	See description	<p><i>Test to detect the presence of Equine Herpes Virus Type 4 (EHV-4) using PCR technology. EHV-4 is a significant pathogen in horses, primarily causing respiratory disease. PCR is a highly sensitive and specific method for identifying EHV-4 DNA in clinical samples, allowing for rapid and accurate diagnosis.</i></p> <p>For signs of suspected EHV-4 infection Respiratory (nasal swab) pooled 1 to 3</p> <p>On suspicion of herpes virus abortion / rhinopneumonia Lung aspiration Biopsy Foal and Vaginal Swab from Mare</p>	4
11787	Streptococcus equi PCR	See description	<p><i>Test to detect the presence of Streptococcus equi, the bacterium responsible for causing Strangles in horses, through PCR technology. PCR is highly sensitive and specific, allowing for the identification of bacterial DNA in clinical samples.</i></p> <p>pooled 1:3 lavage nasopharyngeal or guttural pouch</p>	4



11761	Equine influenza virus PCR	See description	Test to detect the presence of Equine Influenza Virus (EIV) using PCR technology. Equine Influenza is a highly contagious respiratory disease in horses caused by strains of the Influenza A virus. PCR is a highly sensitive and specific method for identifying EIV RNA in clinical samples, allowing for rapid and accurate diagnosis. Clinical Signs; Acute respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, nasal discharge, rapid spread through the yard. Nasal Swab (Individual or Pool 1-3)	4
11946	Equine coronavirus ELISA	Serum	Test to detect the presence of antibodies to Equine Coronavirus (ECoV) using ELISA. The ELISA method provides a sensitive and specific means of identifying horses that have been exposed to Equine Coronavirus (ECoV).	7
11783	Rhodococcus equi PCR	See description	Test to detect the presence of Rhodococcus equi, a bacterium that causes severe pneumonia and other infections in foals, using PCR technology. PCR is a highly sensitive and specific method for identifying Rhodococcus equi DNA in clinical samples, allowing for rapid and accurate diagnosis. Clinical Signs: Foals with bronchopneumonia suspected of R. equi infection. Uses: Farm related problem with R. equi infection or screening of at-risk farms. Nasal Swab/ abscess content / tracheal Lavage (Pool 1-3)	4
11760	Leptospira interrogans spp PCR	Urine	Test to detect the presence of Leptospira interrogans and related species using PCR technology. Leptospira spp. are bacteria that cause leptospirosis, a zoonotic disease that can affect multiple species, including horses. PCR is a highly sensitive and specific method for identifying Leptospira DNA in urine samples, allowing for rapid and accurate diagnosis. Clinical Signs; Fever for several days, loss of appetite, malaise, sometimes jaundice, with or without hemoglobinuria and leukocytosis, abortion, moon blindness.	4
11778	Anaplasma phagocytophilum PCR	EDTA	To detect the presence of Anaplasma phagocytophilum, the causative agent of equine granulocytic anaplasmosis (EGA), using PCR technology. Anaplasma phagocytophilum is a tick-borne bacterium that can infect horses and other animals, leading to fever, lethargy, and other clinical signs. PCR is a highly sensitive and specific method for identifying Anaplasma DNA in blood samples, allowing for rapid and accurate diagnosis. Clinical Signs; Fever, lethargy, anorexia, hind leg oedema, muscle pain, ataxia and icterus. Association with Tick Borne Fever.	4



PathoSense Pathology *New Technology*

This test utilizes advanced whole genome sequencing (WGS) technology to identify and characterize viruses and bacteria in clinical samples. Whole genome sequencing provides comprehensive genetic information about pathogens, enabling precise identification, strain typing and insights into genetic variations, antimicrobial resistance, and pathogenicity. This new technology offers a powerful tool for accurate diagnosis and epidemiological studies. (**Test Code 12172**)

For sampling: Please contact us prior to sampling. Turnaround Time up to 12 days

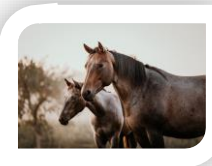
For more details scan the QR Code



Cytology

- **Fine-Needle Aspiration Biopsy (FNAB):** Perform the aspiration using a sterile fine needle. Place the aspirated material onto a slide and prepare smears.
 - **Bronchoalveolar Lavage (BAL):** Obtain bronchoalveolar lavage fluid using appropriate techniques. Centrifuge the fluid if necessary and prepare slides from the sediment.
 - **Urine:** Collect a fresh urine sample using a sterile container. Centrifuge the urine and prepare slides from the sediment.
 - **Body Fluids:** Collect the fluid using sterile techniques. Centrifuge the fluid if necessary and prepare slides from the sediment.
 - **Swabs:** Collect the sample using a sterile swab. Roll the swab onto a slide to prepare a smear
- Smears prepared on a microscopic slide are air dried and sent at room temperature to the lab.**

10523	Cytology	FNAB, BAL, Urine.	Test to evaluate cells obtained from fine-needle aspirates, bronchoalveolar lavage, or urine samples. Cytology is used to diagnose various conditions, including infections, inflammations, neoplasms, and other pathological changes. It provides valuable information about the cellular composition of the sample, aiding in the diagnosis and management of diseases.	4
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Histology

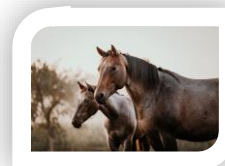
****samples should be taken and from the animal and immediately transferred into a 4% formalin storage pot. Pre-filled pots with formalin are available to purchase from our website****

T118	Histology Tissues	Tissue in formalin	Max up to three sites / locations (formalin) Test to evaluate tissue samples obtained from up to three different sites or locations for the diagnosis of various pathological conditions, including neoplasms, inflammatory diseases, infections, and other tissue abnormalities. Histological examination provides detailed information about the cellular architecture and pathology of the tissue, aiding in the diagnosis and management of diseases.	5
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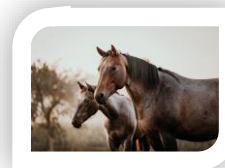
GENETIC TESTS

sample types accepted: Hair, EDTA Blood, heparin Blood, Semen or Tissue

P678	Polysaccharide Storage Myopathy – PSSM1	Polysaccharide Storage Myopathy 1 (PSSM Type 1) is a muscle disorder in which an abnormal accumulation of sugar molecules is based on the muscle cells.	7-10
P899	Hoof wall separation disease (HWSD)	Hoof wall separation disease (HWSD) manifests clinically as separation of the dorsal hoof wall along the weight-bearing surface of the hoof during the first year of life. Connemara Ponies	7-10



P655	Incontinentia pigmenti – IP	IP can lead to the development of skin lesions that later progress into wart-like growths and areas of hair loss. In some cases, hair regrowth occurs, with the hair having a woolly texture. Additionally, affected horses may exhibit streaks of varying coat coloration from birth, resembling a brindled pattern and abnormalities in teeth, hooves, and eyes can be noted in affected mares	7-10
P318	Warmblood Fragile Foal Syndrome – WFFS	Warmblood Fragile Foal Syndrome (WFFS) type I, also known as Foal Syndrome (FFS) type I, is a fatal genetic defect affecting connective tissue. It is caused by an autosomal recessive mutation in the PLOD1 gene, which is responsible for encoding an enzyme crucial in collagen biosynthesis. Thoroughbred / Warmblood	7-10
P311	Night blindness / Coat Colour Appaloosa pattern	The disease is associated with short-sightedness and (in case homozygous for LP) Leopard complex spotting.	7-10
P205	DNA profile Horse	In addition to parentage verification, a DNA profile can be used to confirm the identity of an individual. The reliability of such an analysis is extremely high, as it necessitates an exact match of all genetic information between two samples. This test can be used to fingerprint your horses DNA profile for security.	7-10
P392	Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia (GT) 2	Clinical signs usually are characterised by bleeding of the skin, mucous membranes and gums, and may also include bruises, epistaxis (nosebleeds), and gastrointestinal haemorrhage.	7-10
P309	Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome – AIS 2	Clinical features are underdeveloped testicular-like structures in the area where ovaries were expected, higher testosterone values and potential increased risk for prostate cancer.	7-10
P200	Parentage Verification Horse	This product includes parentage verification and DNA profiling of the offspring. If the DNA profile of the (expected) parent(s) is unavailable, a separate DNA profile needs to be ordered. A DNA profile is established using DNA markers. The profile from each sample is stored in a database and can be represented as a barcode, which is unique to each individual. This DNA profile serves the purpose of parentage verification, involving a comparison of the genetic information present in an offspring with that of the potential parents. For accurate parentage verification, all genetic information in the offspring must be traceable to the combination of the dam and the sire. In most cases, the reliability of this analysis exceeds 99.5 percent.	7-10



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