1. Procedures

1.1. Fecal Sampling
1.1.1. Collect up to five fecal pellets as designated, one pellet directly from each animal, into a designated tube containing preservatives and beads.
1.1.2. Keep the samples in a freezer until shipment.

1.2. Fur sampling
1.2.1. With the FLOQ swab, swab the entire body going against the direction of hair growth (from base of tail to head). Be sure to swab around ears, under chin, base of neck, belly, and base of tail.
1.2.2. Insert the swab into the tube and cap the tube.
1.2.3. If pooling of samples are required, one swab may be used for up to five animals. Cut off the swab tips from the shafts and drop them into one tube.
1.2.4. Keep the samples in a freezer until shipment.

1.3. Oral sampling (method 1)
1.3.1. With the Transportation Swab, swab the oral cavity slightly against the mucosal surface of the oral cavity. Pay attention not to insert the tip into the throat.
1.3.2. One swab is used for each animal.
1.3.3. Insert the swab into the transportation medium and cap the tube.
1.3.4. Keep the samples in a refrigerator without freezing until shipment.

1.4. Oral sampling (method 2)
1.4.1. With the FLOQ swab, swab the oral cavity slightly against the tongue and the palate. Pay attention not to insert the tip into the throat.
1.4.2. Insert the swab into the tube and cap the tube.
1.4.3. If pooling of samples are required (according to any designated plan of sampling and pooling), cut off the swab tips from the shafts and drop them into one tube.
1.4.4. Keep the samples in a freezer until shipment.
1.5. Blood sampling (terminal)
   1.5.1. Under anesthesia, blood is sampled by cardiac puncture or from auxiliary artery.
   1.5.2. Transfer the blood into a 1.5ml tube.
   1.5.3. Euthanize the animal by cervical dislocation.
   1.5.4. Pack the animal carcass in a labeled small zip-seal bag.
   1.5.5. Pass the sample to the staff responsible to serum isolation, with the record of time when the blood is collected.

1.6. Blood sampling (blood spot)
   1.6.1. Surviving bleed is conducted on saphenous vein
   1.6.2. Two drops of blood are applied on the center spot of a piece of Heamaform-40 paper in the plate. Blood should diffuse into the medium to fully cover but not saturate it.
   1.6.3. If pooling of two samples is required (according to any designated plan of sampling and pooling), apply 2 drops of blood from one animal on a piece of Heamaform-80 paper, then as soon as possible (i.e. in less than for 5 min), apply another 2 drops of blood from another animal.
   1.6.4. Allow Heamaform paper to dry for 30 minutes.
   1.6.5. If sending the entire Haemaform plate, tape the lid down using sticky tape and fill in the Haemaform Plate template with sample details.
   1.6.6. If sending the Heamaform paper individually, transfer the dried Heamaform paper into a 1.5ml tube with the corresponding labeling.
   1.6.7. Keep the samples in a refrigerator without freezing until shipment.