



There are two submission forms available for Bovine sampling:
Form F146 – for all non-milk samples i.e Blood, Swabs, Tissue, Lavage and other and F147 – All milk samples and samples for Genetics These are available here on our website:

Test Packages

All milk sample tests except for culture and sensitivity should be sent to the lab with a preservative

Code	Name	Sample(s) required	Test Method / Description / Samples Required	TAT
P129	Post Abortion Panel	Serum	Early identification of the specific pathogen responsible for abortion, allows for interventions such as vaccination, biosecurity improvements, and treatment to reduce the risk of further reproductive losses. This panel tests for antibodies to <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Lepto</i> , <i>Neospora</i> and <i>Q Fever</i> .	7
P130	Pre-Purchase panel COW	Serum	Testing cows for these pathogens <i>IBR gE</i> , <i>Leptospira</i> , <i>Johne's</i> and <i>Neospora</i> before purchase is a proactive and cost-effective strategy to safeguard herd health and productivity.	7
P131	Pre-Purchase panel BULL	Serum	Pre-purchase testing of bulls for <i>IBRgE</i> , <i>Leptospira</i> , and <i>Johne's Disease</i> is crucial to ensure the health of the animal and to prevent the introduction of diseases into a herd. These tests help identify carriers or infected animals that could pose significant health, productivity, and economic risks.	7
P132	Respiratory antibody Panel	Serum	The Bovine Respiratory Antibody Panel measures the presence of antibodies to key pathogens associated with Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD) . This test is performed using ELISA to determine whether cattle have been exposed to these pathogens or have been vaccinated. Understanding antibody levels is valuable for assessing herd immunity, diagnosing infections, and managing vaccination protocols. This panel tests of antibodies to <i>RSV</i> , <i>PI3</i> , <i>M bovis</i> , <i>Coronavirus</i> , <i>IBRgE</i> , <i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i>	7



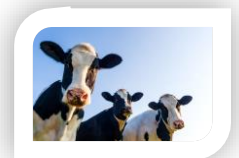
P123	Panel Respiratory infections PCR	See description	This panel includes tests for a range of viral and bacterial pathogens that can either directly cause respiratory disease or predispose animals to secondary infections. This panel is especially valuable in outbreaks or high-risk situations, such as newly arrived feedlot cattle or stressed animals. It provides actionable insights for effective disease management and improved animal welfare. <i>BRSV, PI3, Bovine Coronavirus, Mannheimia haemolytica 1/6 and 2, Histophilus somni, Pasteurella multocida, Mycoplasma bovis and Influenza D</i> ; Individual or pooled swabs up to 3 or individual lung lavage or pool up to 3	5-7
P121	Juvenile antibody screen	Serum x 5	The bovine juvenile antibody screen is a proactive tool for improving herd health by assessing immunity to major pathogens, guiding vaccination strategies, and identifying disease risks. This testing ensures that young cattle are prepared for future stressors and minimizes the potential for outbreaks, protecting herd productivity and profitability. Samples serum from 5 x unvaccinated young stock (age: 9-12 months) to check for recent exposure to the following: <i>BVD, IBR, Lepto, M bovis, PI3 and RSV – Total no of antibody tests – 25</i>	7
10201	Blood Parasites Panel	EDTA	Test to detect the presence of multiple blood parasites in animals using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or microscopic examination techniques. The panel includes <i>Anaplasma, Babesia, Mycoplasma wenyonii, Theileria, and Trypanosoma species</i> . These parasites can cause significant health issues in animals, and the test is particularly useful for diagnosing acute infections (parasitemia) in clinically ill animals. Detection is preferably performed on peripheral blood samples collected in EDTA tubes.	5-7
P125	Mineral check Panel	Bulk Milk Preserved	The Mineral Check is a periodic bulk milk test that provides insight into the iodine, selenium, zinc, copper and molybdenum intake of dairy cattle and shows the phosphorus excretion via bulk milk. The result indicates whether the measured contents deviate from the reference values set by GD for lactating cows. It is recommended to carry out this test as part of a program up to 4 times per year for monitoring purposes.	12
P127	Claw Health	Bulk Milk Preserved	With the Claw Health Bulk Milk test, your bulk milk is tested for <i>biotin, zinc and manganese</i> . In addition, you will gain insight into <i>Mortellaro's</i> infection pressure with the <i>mortellaro ELISA</i> . It is recommended to carry out this test as part of a program up to 4 times per year for monitoring purposes.	14

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T902	Contagious Mastitis Panel PCR	Milk	Test to detect the presence of key pathogens responsible for contagious mastitis in dairy animals using PCR technology. The pathogens targeted by this test include <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> , <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> , and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> . PCR is a highly sensitive and specific method for identifying bacterial DNA in milk samples, allowing for rapid and accurate diagnosis of mastitis-causing agents.	3-5
P124	Milk antibody monitoring panel	Milk	Antibodies to the following BVD, Lepto, M bovis , PI3, RSV, Coronavirus, IBR, Liver Fluke, Ostertagia, Neospora, Salmonella, Q Fever, Coronavirus – recommended to carry out this testing as part of a monitoring programme.	5-10
P126	Bulk milk parasite antibody screen	Milk	A tool for monitoring and managing <i>Ostertagia</i> , <i>Liver Fluke</i> , <i>Neospora</i> and <i>Lungworm</i> in a dairy herd. By identifying risks and guiding interventions, it helps improve herd health, productivity, and profitability while reducing long-term disease impacts.	5-10
12137	IgG Colostrum uptake Check	Serum	This test measures the concentration of immunoglobulin G (IgG) in the serum of calves to assess the absorption of maternal antibodies from colostrum. Adequate uptake of IgG from colostrum is crucial for passive immunity in newborn calves, protecting them against infections during the early stages of life. The test provides valuable information about the quality of colostrum, as well as the timeliness and sufficiency of colostrum intake by the calves. A sample of five calves is recommended per herd	4
T139	Pepsinogen	Serum pool 4-6	Individual or pooled in calves. This test provides insight into the extent to which an animal has been exposed to gastrointestinal worm larvae. The results will help you determine whether building treatment is necessary. It is advisable to have blood tests carried out for the presence of pepsinogen within a week after housing.	9
11682	Dry cow check	Serum	Test to assess the metabolic health and nutritional status of dry cows by measuring key biomarkers in serum. The panel includes measurements of <i>haptoglobin</i> , <i>beta-hydroxybutyrate (BHB)</i> , <i>non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA)</i> , <i>magnesium</i> , and <i>urea</i> . These parameters help in evaluating inflammation, energy balance, and overall metabolic condition of dry cows, which is crucial for ensuring a smooth transition into lactation and optimizing productivity.	7-9

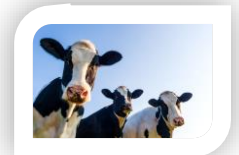
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12068	Panel Fresh Cow Check	Serum	Test to assess the metabolic and health status of fresh cows by measuring key biomarkers in serum. The panel includes measurements of <i>NEFA, beta-hydroxybutyrate (BOHB), urea, calcium, phosphate, magnesium, haptoglobin, albumin/globulin ratio, total bilirubin, aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and creatine kinase (CK)</i> . These parameters help in evaluating energy balance, nutritional status, liver and muscle function, and overall health of fresh cows, ensuring a smooth transition into lactation and optimizing productivity.	4-5
T137	Panel for liver function	Serum	<i>AST, GLDH, gGT, Total bilirubin, Albumin BCG, NEFA</i> . Provides insight into the degree of fatty liver and damage to the liver tissue	2-4
T136	Panel general screening	Serum	<i>Albumin, ALP, AST, GLDH, gGT, Total protein, Urea, Creatinine, Phosphate, BOHB, Haptoglobin, Total bilirubin, NEFA</i>	2-4
P202	Trace Elements Package	Heparin	Iodine, Zinc, Selenium, Copper This package provides an almost complete picture of the current uptake of the most important trace elements	2-4
P128	Panel for Vitamins	Serum or heparin	<i>Vitamin E, Beta Carotene</i> the Vitamin Package provides insight into the current absorption of Vitamin E and β -carotene. (Li hep / Serum individual or pooled 4- 6)	2-4
10265	Panel for Electrophoresis	Serum	<i>Total protein, Albumin CE, alfa-globulin, beta-globulin, gamma-globulin</i> . This Package is used to assess the progression of inflammation, often in combination with other assays or packages (differentiation package). An alternative is the more extensive inflammation and red blood count package	2-4
T135	Panel for Red & White Blood Cells and differentiation	EDTA	For use diagnose anaemia (Hb level) and the underlying cause of the anaemia (other determinations). In addition, it is a tool to assess the presence and progression (by repeating the determination) of inflammation, possibly in combination with other determinations or packages such as the electrophoresis package	2-4

Faecal Tests

P105	Adult Scour Package	Faeces	Liver Fluke, Rumen Fluke, Worm Egg Count, Coccidia	1-3
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P107	Calf Scour Package	Faeces	Rotavirus, Adenovirus, Coronavirus, E coli K99, Cryptosporidia, Giardia	1-2
P133	Adult Scour Package Clinical	Faeces	For use with cases of chronic adult scour - this package tests for the following; <i>Liver Fluke, Rumen Fluke, Worm egg Count, Coccidia, Salmonella Culture, Johnes (MAP) PCR</i>	3-5
11907	Yersinia spp.	Faeces	Test to detect the presence of Yersinia species in fecal samples. Yersinia spp., including Yersinia enterocolitica and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis, are bacteria that can cause gastrointestinal illness in animals, including diarrhea and enteritis. Detecting Yersinia spp. in faeces is essential for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment of gastrointestinal infections.	6
T801	Worm Egg Count & Coccidia Oocyst Count	Faeces	When to use this test: animals with clinical signs such as Diarrhoea, weight loss, poor growth, bottle jaw, or reduced appetite. Routine Monitoring: During grazing season to track worm burdens, In high-risk periods for coccidia, such as after weaning or when calves are confined in groups. Post-Treatment to confirm parasite clearance and assess drug efficacy or Before Turnout or Housing to ensure animals are parasite-free when moving to new grazing areas or sheds.	1-3
T800	Fluke – Liver & Rumen	Faeces	Testing bovine fecal samples for liver and rumen fluke eggs is essential for diagnosing infections, managing parasite burdens, and preventing productivity losses in cattle. It supports targeted treatment, improves pasture management, and enhances herd health, ensuring optimal performance and profitability.	1-3
T802	Lungworm	Faeces	Detecting lungworm larvae L1 stage in a bovine faecal sample is an important diagnostic step to identify infections with Dictyocaulus viviparus , the causative agent of lungworm disease (bovine parasitic bronchitis or "husk"). This disease can cause significant respiratory issues, decreased productivity, and even death if left untreated. This tests confirms the presence of an active lungworm infection.	1-3
T901	Johnes PCR	Faeces	<i>MAP PCR use for clinical cases or as follow up ancillary faecal testing samples for farms participating in the IJCP. Some herds are eligible for funding through the Irish Johnes Control Programme – Please use the Animal Health Ireland Form when submitting Ancillary Faecal samples.</i>	3-5

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10632	Campylobacter culture	Faeces	To detect and isolate Campylobacter species, which are bacteria that can cause gastrointestinal illness in animals, Campylobacter culture is used to identify the presence of these bacteria in clinical samples, allowing for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment.	6
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ELISA Antibody Tests

Notes on Antibody Testing:

Differentiate Recent vs. Past Infections - Paired Serology: Comparing antibody levels in acute and convalescent samples (e.g., 2–3 weeks apart) detects rising titers, indicating a recent infection. Useful in outbreak investigations to confirm active virus circulation.

Single Sample Testing: High antibody levels in a single sample indicate prior exposure but cannot confirm an active infection.

T305	IBRgB (BHV-1)	Serum / Milk	The gB antibody test detects antibodies produced in response to the glycoprotein B of BoHV-1. It identifies exposure to BoHV-1 through infection or vaccination with a non-marker vaccine.	3-5
T140	IBRgB (BHV-1) Antibody ELISA	Bulk Milk Only	Test to detect antibodies against Bovine Herpesvirus Type 1 (BHV-1), the causative agent of Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR), in bulk milk samples. IBR is a significant respiratory disease in cattle that can lead to severe economic losses. The ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) method provides a reliable means of identifying herds that have been exposed to or are infected with BHV-1.	3-5
T306	IBRgE Marker (BHV-1)	Serum / Milk	The gE marker test detects gE antibodies, enabling differentiation between: Infected animals (gE antibody positive) and vaccinated animals (gE antibody negative if only exposed to the vaccine).	3-5
T336	Bovine Coronavirus	Serum / Milk	The Bovine Coronavirus (BCoV) antibody test detects antibodies in serum and milk samples, which are produced by cattle in response to infection with Bovine Coronavirus (BCoV) . This virus is an important pathogen in cattle, associated with respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases	5-10
T310	RSV antibody	Serum / Milk	The RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus) antibody test in cattle is used to detect antibodies to bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV) , a significant pathogen in the bovine respiratory disease complex (BRDC) .	5-10

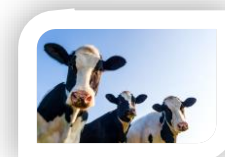


T309	Parainfluenza 3 (PI3)	Serum / Milk	The Parainfluenza 3 (PI3) antibody test in cattle is used to detect antibodies against the bovine parainfluenza virus type 3 (PI3) . PI3 is a common respiratory virus and a significant contributor to the bovine respiratory disease complex (BRDC) .	5-10
T308	Mycoplasma bovis	Serum / Milk	Mycoplasma bovis is associated with several diseases, including respiratory disease, mastitis, arthritis, and reproductive disorders, making testing a critical part of herd health management. Antibody presence does not necessarily indicate active infection: Animals may have recovered from past infections or been exposed without showing clinical signs. Combining antibody tests with other diagnostic methods (e.g., PCR) provides a more comprehensive picture. See ref above re paired serology testing	5-10
T319	Q Fever	Serum / Milk	Detects antibodies against <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> in blood or milk, commonly used for herd screening.	5-10
T315	Salmonella	Serum / Milk	used for detecting antibodies / exposure to Salmonella spp. , in blood or milk.	5-10
T314	Schmallenberg	Serum	The Schmallenberg Virus (SBV) Antibody ELISA Test is used to detect antibodies against the Schmallenberg virus in livestock such as cattle, sheep, and goats. SBV is an orthobunyavirus transmitted primarily by biting midges (<i>Culicoides spp.</i>) and can cause significant economic and welfare impacts in affected herds or flocks.	5-10
12081	Mannheimia haemolytica	Serum	Testing for <i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> antibodies in cow blood is a valuable tool for understanding herd immunity, monitoring disease risks, and optimizing vaccination protocols. It plays a critical role in managing Bovine Respiratory Disease, reducing economic losses, and ensuring the health and productivity of cattle herds.	5-10
T312	Neospora	Serum / Milk	Testing for Neospora caninum antibodies in cow serum or milk samples is essential for diagnosing and managing neosporosis , a significant cause of reproductive losses in herds. <i>Neospora caninum</i> is a protozoan parasite primarily transmitted through infected feed or vertically from dam to fetus.	5-7

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T307	Johnes (MAP) <i>Discounts available on volume – Call us to discuss</i>	Serum / Individual Milk	Test to detect antibodies against Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis (MAP), the causative agent of Johne's disease, in serum or milk samples. Johne's disease is a chronic, infectious disease that affects the intestines of ruminants, leading to weight loss, diarrhea, and decreased production. The test helps in identifying infected animals and managing the disease within herds. Results for herds participating in the Irish Johne's Control Programme (IJCP) will be uploaded to the ICBF database post testing. Positive and inconclusive results for all herds will be notified to DAFM.	3-5
T302	BVD Total Antibody	Serum / Milk	The BVD Total Antibody ELISA test enables early detection and better disease control in herds. It can be used for monitoring herd immunity and exposure risks to BVDV.	3-5
T304	Leptospira hardjo	Serum / Milk	Identifies antibodies against <i>Leptospira</i> spp., confirming recent or past exposure to the bacteria.	5-7
10354	Lungworm antibody	Serum	Test to detect antibodies against lungworms (<i>Dictyocaulus viviparus</i>) in a bovine serum sample. Lungworm infections can cause significant respiratory issues in cattle, leading to reduced productivity and economic losses. This test provides a reliable means of identifying herds that have been exposed to lungworms.	9
10355	Lungworm antibody ELISA	Bulk Milk Only	Test to detect antibodies against lungworms (<i>Dictyocaulus viviparus</i>) in bulk milk samples from dairy herds. Lungworm infections can cause significant respiratory issues in cattle, leading to reduced productivity and economic losses. The ELISA method provides a reliable means of identifying herds that have been exposed to lungworms.	12
T311	Liver Fluke	Serum / Milk	A liver fluke blood test is a valuable diagnostic tool for detecting exposure to Fasciola hepatica , assessing herd infection levels, and guiding treatment and control measures. Regular testing helps protect cattle health, optimize productivity, and prevent economic losses caused by liver fluke infections. Antibody detection does not always distinguish between past and current infections. It may need to be combined with other tests (e.g., faecal analysis or liver enzyme testing) for a full picture.	5-10
T318	Pregnancy Test ELISA <i>Discounts available on volume – Call us to discuss</i>	Serum	This ELISA test detects early pregnancy-associated glycoproteins (early PAGs) in bovine serum as a marker for pregnancy. The pregnancy-associated glycoproteins (PAGs), which only produced in the presence of an embryo or fetus This test can be used as early as 28 days after breeding in cows with no interference from a previous pregnancy as early as 60 days after calving.	3-5



T303	Pregnancy Test ELISA <i>Discounts available on volume – Call us to discuss</i>	Milk	This ELISA test detects early pregnancy-associated glycoproteins (early PAGs) in bovine serum as a marker for pregnancy. The pregnancy-associated glycoproteins (PAGs), which only produced in the presence of an embryo or fetus. This test can be used as early as 35 days after breeding in cows with no interference from a previous pregnancy as early as 60 days after calving.	3-5
T313	Ostertagia Antibody ELISA	Bulk Milk	Test to detect antibodies against <i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i> , a parasitic nematode, in bulk milk samples from dairy herds. <i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i> is a significant cause of parasitic gastroenteritis in cattle, leading to reduced productivity and economic losses. The ELISA method provides a reliable means of identifying herds that have been exposed to <i>Ostertagia</i> infection.	5-10
11887	Treponema (Mortellaro) antibody ELISA	Bulk Milk	Test to detect antibodies against <i>Treponema</i> spp., the bacteria associated with digital dermatitis (Mortellaro's disease) in cattle, using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method. Digital dermatitis is a highly contagious disease affecting the feet of cattle, leading to lameness and significant economic losses. Detecting antibodies in milk helps in assessing the exposure of the herd to <i>Treponema</i> spp.	12
10420	Bluetongue	Serum	Test to detect antibodies against the Bluetongue Virus (BTV) in bovine serum samples. Bluetongue is a viral disease transmitted by <i>Culicoides</i> midges, affecting ruminants such as cattle, sheep, and goats. The presence of antibodies indicates exposure to the virus. The ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) method provides a reliable means of identifying herds that have been exposed to BTV.	7
10990	Bluetongue antibody ELISA	Individual milk	Test to detect antibodies against the Bluetongue Virus (BTV) in bulk milk samples from dairy herds. Bluetongue is a viral disease transmitted by <i>Culicoides</i> midges, affecting ruminants such as cattle, sheep, and goats. The presence of antibodies indicates exposure to the virus. The ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) method provides a reliable means of identifying herds that have been exposed to BTV.	7
10991	Bluetongue antibody ELISA	Bulk Milk	Test to detect antibodies against the Bluetongue Virus (BTV) in bulk milk samples from dairy herds. Bluetongue is a viral disease transmitted by <i>Culicoides</i> midges, affecting ruminants such as cattle, sheep, and goats. The presence of antibodies indicates exposure to the virus. The ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) method provides a reliable means of identifying herds that have been exposed to BTV.	7

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PCR / Other

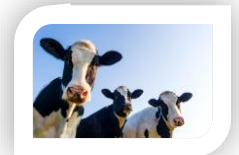
T701	BVD Antigen (Virus) PCR	Bulk Milk	This test detects BVD Virus in a bulk milk tank.	5-7
T301	BVD Ag (Virus) ELISA	Serum	For Animals 75 days or older	3-5
T700	BVD Ag (Virus) Animal PCR	Serum	Any age – PCR MUST to be selected for animals that are under 75 days of age.	3-5
T905	BVD Ag (Virus) PCR	Serum	TASAH INVESTIGATION For Herd TASAH Scheme (follow up testing post PI detection in herd) Please ensure the samples arrive to the laboratory with the accompanying form from Animal Health Ireland	3-5
11416	Chlamydia Sp. PCR	Swab	Chlamydial infection in cattle has been associated with reproductive disorders including abortion, endometritis, repeat breeding, vaginitis, seminal vesiculitis, weak calves and perinatal mortality	5
T142	Mycoplasma bovis PCR	Synovial fluid / Swab	<i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> can cause severe arthritis in calves and adult cattle. Animals are very lame, with one or more swollen lower limb joints in which damage rapidly occurs. This PCR test is used to detect the presence of Mycoplasma bovis in a swab or synovial fluid.	5
T323	IBR Virus PCR	Nasal Swab	This test detects the presence of the virus in a nasal swab sample	4-5
11811	Schmallenberg Virus PCR	Serum	This test detects the presence of Schmallenberg Virus in a serum sample	5-6
10607	Freemartin PCR	EDTA	PCR testing can identify freemartins at a young age, preventing unnecessary investment in raising a heifer that will not be productive	14

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11778	Anaplasma phagocytophilum Tick-borne fever PCR	EDTA	To detect the presence of Anaplasma phagocytophilum, the causative agent of tick-borne fever in cattle and sheep, and granulocytic anaplasmosis in humans and dogs, using PCR technology. Anaplasma phagocytophilum is a tick-borne bacterium that can cause significant health issues in affected animals and humans. PCR is a highly sensitive and specific method for identifying Anaplasma DNA in blood samples, allowing for rapid and accurate diagnosis.	4-5
10743	Tritrichomonas Culture	Lavage	Use this test to detect the presence of <i>Tritrichomonas foetus</i> , a protozoan parasite that can cause reproductive disorders in cattle, through culture. Tritrichomonas foetus is responsible for trichomoniasis, which can lead to abortion, infertility, and other reproductive issues. Detecting this parasite is essential for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment.	10
10742	Tritrichomonas Microscopy	Lavage	Use this test to detect the presence of <i>Tritrichomonas foetus</i> , a protozoan parasite that can cause reproductive disorders in cattle, through culture. Tritrichomonas foetus is responsible for trichomoniasis, which can lead to abortion, infertility, and other reproductive issues. Detecting this parasite is essential for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment.	8
T144	Toxoplasma gondii PCR	Swab/ Tissue	Pool 1-3 This test is used to detect the presence of Toxoplasma gondii DNA in tissues, blood, or other samples.	7
MAL01	MALDI - TOF Identification	Bacterial Isolate	Bacterial Isolate identification using MALDI-TOF (Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Time-of-Flight) mass spectrometry – Please send isolated bacterial colony.	1-2

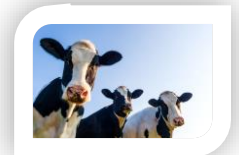
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Clinical Chemistry

T111	Urea	Serum	Testing blood urea levels in cows is an essential tool for managing nutrition, monitoring health, and optimizing productivity. It ensures efficient feed use, supports reproductive success, and helps detect potential health issues early.	4
T103	Magnesium	Serum	Testing magnesium levels in cow blood is crucial for diagnosing and preventing deficiencies, ensuring optimal health and productivity. It helps manage risks like grass tetany, supports lactating cows, and improves overall herd management by guiding nutritional decisions.	4
T102	Calcium	Serum	Testing calcium levels in a cow's blood is essential for maintaining optimal health, particularly during critical periods like late pregnancy, calving, and lactation. It helps diagnose and prevent hypocalcemia, manage subclinical cases, and ensure efficient nutrition.	4
10232	Haptoglobin	Serum	This test measures the concentration of haptoglobin in serum. Haptoglobin is an acute-phase protein produced by the liver in response to inflammation, infection, or tissue damage. Measuring haptoglobin levels can help in diagnosing and monitoring inflammatory conditions and diseases in animals.	4
11987	Vitamin D	Serum	This test measures the concentration of Vitamin D in serum. Vitamin D plays a crucial role in calcium metabolism and, consequently, in phosphorus metabolism. It is essential for maintaining healthy bones and teeth, supporting immune function, and regulating other cellular functions.	7
T112	BOHB	Serum	This test measures the concentration of Beta-Hydroxybutyrate (BOHB) in serum. BOHB is a ketone body produced during the breakdown of fats in the liver and is an important indicator of energy metabolism. Measuring BOHB levels is particularly useful in diagnosing and monitoring metabolic disorders such as ketosis in dairy cattle and other ruminants.	4

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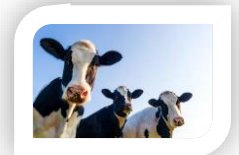


10245	NEFA	Serum	This test measures the concentration of Non-Esterified Acids (NEFA) in serum. NEFAs are released from adipose tissue into the bloodstream during the mobilisation of fat stores, particularly when an animal is in a negative energy balance. Elevated NEFA levels can indicate an increased rate of fat mobilisation, which is often associated with metabolic disorders such as ketosis and fatty liver disease, especially in dairy cows during the transition period.	4
10226	Ferro/iron	Serum	Testing iron levels in bovine blood is essential for diagnosing and managing conditions like anemia, iron deficiency, and toxicity.	4
10225	Phosphate	Serum	Testing phosphate levels in a cow's blood is crucial for diagnosing and managing metabolic and nutritional imbalances.	4
T138	Lead	Serum	Testing lead levels in a cow's blood is essential for diagnosing and managing lead poisoning, protecting animal and human health.	4
T106	GSH-Px – Selenium	Heparin	Provides information about Se stores in the body, does not provide information about current Se uptake.	4

Microbiology

T501	Culture, Bacterial Identification and Sensitivity – Mastitis	Milk	<p>Clinical Mastitis: Testing helps confirm the pathogen causing the infection.</p> <p>Subclinical Mastitis: Culture helps identify hidden infections.</p> <p>Recurring or Chronic Cases: which may be due to resistant pathogens or deep-seated infections (e.g., <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>).</p> <p>Sensitivity Testing ensures appropriate treatment.</p>	3-5
T522	Culture and Sensitivity Aerobic	Swab / Fluid	Standard aerobic bacteriology & sensitivity - Samples must be collected properly and transported quickly to avoid overgrowth of contaminants	3-5
T517	Culture and Sensitivity Aerobic and Anaerobic	Swab / Fluid	Aerobic and Anaerobic culture Maldi tof ID & Sensitivity - This combined testing strategy provides comprehensive information about bacterial infections, enabling precise and effective treatment	3-5

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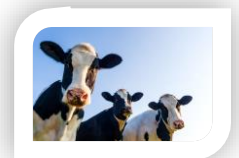
T511	Dermatophyte Culture	Hair Pluck	Test is used to diagnose dermatophyte infections (<i>ringworm</i>). These fungal infections, caused by dermatophytes (such as <i>Trichophyton</i> and <i>Microsporum</i> species), affect the skin, hair, and nails of animals, leading to hair loss, scaly lesions, and inflammation. The test typically involves collecting a hair pluck or skin scraping from the affected area for culture in a laboratory setting	10
T1-10	Autogenous Wart Vaccine	Wart Sample	Warts clean and dry not preserved in formalin please specify no of animals on submission	10

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	See description	Sample Type: FNAB, BAL, Urine; Cytology is used to evaluate cells obtained from fine-needle aspiration biopsies (FNAB), bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), 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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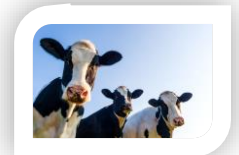


Histology

****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	Vas deferens Or other	Tissue (up to three sites) To evaluate tissue samples obtained from the vas deferens or other tissues for the diagnosis of various pathological conditions, including infections, inflammations, neoplasms, 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 affecting the reproductive tract.	5
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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** Price 155.00)

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



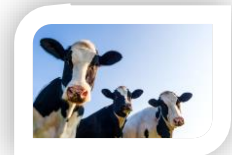
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BOVINE GENETICS

1ml EDTA / Buccal Swab / Nasal Swab / Hair Roots (minimum of 15 freshly plucked hairs with roots)

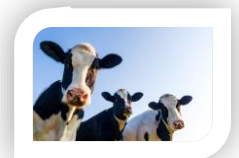
GT-750e	Polled	Our test serves the common European breeds that are of the Friesian (such as Holstein-Friesian and Jersey) and the Celtic (dual-purpose and beef cattle breeds) type. The genetic basis for polledness is dominantly inherited making heterozygous animals (P/p) polled. Horned animals are homozygous p/p. This test determines polledness for cattle of both Friesian and Celtic origin.	7-10
GTA-101e	Bovine Thrombozytopathy (TP)	A genetic test for Bovine Thrombozytopathy (TP) is performed to identify whether an animal carries a genetic disorder that disrupts platelet function. This condition can lead to problems with blood clotting, which increases the risk of serious bleeding, especially after injuries or during birth. This test allows breeders to select animals that are not carriers of the TP gene, helping to ensure the health of the herd and prevent the spread of the condition within the herd.	7-10

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GTA-102e	Braunvieh Haplotype 2 (BH2)	A genetic test for Braunvieh Haplotype 2 (BH2) is performed to screen for an inherited condition that can cause fertility problems in Braunvieh cattle. BH2 is a genetic haplotype associated with an increased risk of embryonic death and reduced fertility in carriers. This test allows breeders to identify and avoid carriers of the BH2 haplotype, helping to improve the fertility and health of the herd and prevent the spread of this genetic condition within the herd.	7-10
GTA-103e	Simmental Haplotype 2 (FH2)	A genetic test for Simmental Haplotype 2 (FH2) is performed to screen for an inherited condition that can lead to reduced fertility and increased embryonic mortality in Simmental cattle. FH2 is a genetic haplotype associated with fertility problems, especially in female animals. This test allows breeders to identify and avoid carriers of the FH2 haplotype, helping to improve fertility and herd health and prevent the spread of this genetic condition within the herd.	7-10
GTA-104 e	Simmental Haplotype 4 (FH4)	A genetic test for Simmental Haplotype 4 (FH4) is performed to screen for an inherited condition that can lead to fertility problems, such as reduced fertility and increased embryonic mortality, especially in female animals. FH4 is a genetic haplotype associated with these problems. This test allows breeders to identify and avoid carriers of the FH4 haplotype, improving the fertility and health of the herd and preventing the spread of this genetic condition in the herd.	7-10
GTA-105 e	Simmental Haplotype 5 (FH5)	A genetic test for Simmental Haplotype 5 (FH5) is performed to screen for an inherited condition that can affect fertility, especially in female Simmental cattle. FH5 is a genetic haplotype associated with increased embryonic mortality and reduced reproductive efficiency. This test allows breeders to identify and avoid carriers of the FH5 haplotype, helping to improve fertility within the herd and prevent the spread of the condition.	7-10
GTA-106 e	Bovine male subfertility (BMS)	A genetic test for Bovine Male Subfertility (BMS) is performed to identify genetic causes of reduced fertility in bulls. BMS can affect sperm quality, leading to reduced chances of fertilization. Genetic testing allows breeders to identify and avoid bulls with risk factors for subfertility, helping to improve the fertility and productivity of their herds.	7-10
GTA-107 e	Dwarfism (DW)	A genetic test for dwarfism in cattle is performed to detect whether an animal carries the gene responsible for dwarfism. Dwarfism can lead to health problems and reduced productivity in animals, and it can also affect reproduction. This test allows breeders to identify and avoid dwarfism risks in their breeding programs, ensuring they breed healthy, high-performing animals and minimize the spread of the gene in the herd.	7-10

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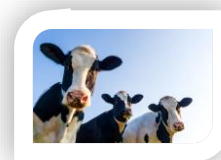
GTA-800 e	A1/A2 Beta(β)-Casein genotyping	A genetic test for A1/A2 Beta(β)-Casein genotyping in cattle is performed to determine whether an animal carries the A1 or A2 gene for beta-casein. Beta-casein is an important milk protein, and the A2 form is often considered healthier for consumers due to potential health benefits. The test allows breeders to select bulls and cows that carry the A2 form of beta-casein, which can help produce milk that better meets the market's demand for A2 healthy milk.	7-10
GTA-810 e	Kappa(k)-Casein genotyping	A genetic test for Kappa(k)-Casein genotyping in cattle is performed to identify the variants of the kappa-casein gene. Kappa casein is an important milk protein that influences milk quality, such as coagulation properties & milk production. The genetic variations in this gene can affect the yield of cheese and other dairy products. Breeders use this test to select bulls and cows that carry favorable kappa-casein genotypes, which can help improve milk quality & increase the efficiency of dairy production.	7-10
GTA-850e	Combi Beta(β)-Kappa(k) Casein Genotyping (A1/A2 + kappa)	A genetic test for Combi Beta(β)-Kappa(k) Casein Genotyping (A1/A2 + kappa) is performed to determine both the A1/A2 beta-casein variant and the kappa-casein variant in cattle. This test provides a comprehensive analysis of the milk proteins that influence milk quality, such as digestibility, cheese production and coagulation properties. This genetic information allows breeders to select animals that carry genetically favorable combinations of beta and kappa casein, which can contribute to higher milk and cheese product quality and meet consumer preferences for healthier milk varieties.	7-10
GT-751e	Wagyu defect IARS	A genetic test for Wagyu defect IARS (Idiopathic Attenuated Respiratory Syndrome) - abnormality that leads to breathing problems in Wagyu cattle. This defect can affect the health and welfare of the animals, affecting their growth and productivity. The test allows breeders to identify and avoid animals at risk, limiting the spread of the defect in the herd and improving the overall health of the herd.	7-10
GT-752e	Wagyu 4 hereditary defects tests	A genetic test for the four hereditary defects in Wagyu cattle is performed to screen for genetic abnormalities that can affect the animals' health, growth and productivity. These defects include conditions such as the genetic causes of meat quality, fertility and mortality. This testing allows breeders to select animals that are free of harmful genetic defects, preventing the spread of these defects in the herd and improving the overall quality of Wagyu cattle.	7-10

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GT-754e	Wagyu 9 tests: 5 hereditary defects + 4 meat quality markers	A genetic test for the Wagyu 9 tests (5 hereditary defects + 4 meat quality markers) is performed to identify both genetic abnormalities and important meat quality characteristics. The 5 hereditary defects test for health problems that could affect the animals, while the 4 meat quality markers help predict meat properties such as marbling, tenderness and flavor. This test allows breeders to avoid risky defects and at the same time select genetically valuable animals that contribute to both herd health and the optimization of meat quality.	7-10
GT-739e	SCD (polymorphism Stearoyl-CA-Desaturase)	A genetic test for SCD (Polymorphism Stearoyl-CoA Desaturase) in Wagyu cattle is performed to determine if an animal carries genetic variations that affect the fat quality of the meat. SCD is an enzyme involved in the conversion of saturated fatty acids into unsaturated fatty acids, which is important for the marbling of the meat. This test allows breeders to select Wagyu cattle that genetically produce greater marbling and better fat quality, which increases the value of the meat and improves flavor and tenderness.	7-10
GT-740e	bGH (polymorphism bovine growth hormone exon 5)	A genetic test for bGH (bovine growth hormone exon 5 polymorphism) in Wagyu cattle is performed to identify variations in the growth hormone gene, which affects the growth and development of the animals. The bGH gene plays a role in the regulation of growth and muscle development, which is important for meat production. This test allows breeders to select animals with a genetic profile that leads to more efficient growth and better meat yield, which can improve the overall productivity and meat quality of Wagyu cattle.	7-10
GT-741e	Wagyu 4 hereditary defects + 1 meat quality marker	A genetic test for the 4 hereditary defects and 1 meat quality marker in Wagyu cattle is performed to identify both genetic defects and meat quality traits. The 4 hereditary defects test for health problems that could affect the animals, while the meat quality marker helps to predict the marbling of the meat, which is essential for the taste, tenderness and value of the Wagyu meat. This test allows breeders to avoid animals at risk and at the same time select animals that contribute to a healthy livestock and optimal meat quality.	7-10
GT-742e	Wagyu 6 tests: 4 hereditary defects + 2 meat quality markers	A genetic test for the 6 tests (4 hereditary defects + 2 meat quality markers) in Wagyu cattle is performed to identify both genetic health risks and meat quality traits. The 4 hereditary defects help breeders avoid animals with harmful genetic abnormalities, while the 2 meat quality markers predict marbling and fat quality, which are essential for the taste, tenderness and value of the meat. This test allows breeders to select healthy animals that genetically contribute to both the health of the herd and the optimization of meat quality.	7-10
GT-743e	CAPN (polymorphism calpain)	A genetic test for CAPN (calpain polymorphism) in Wagyu cattle is performed to identify variations in the calpain gene, which is involved in muscle tissue breakdown and meat tenderness. Calpain plays a crucial role in the maturation of meat and influences its texture and tenderness. This test allows breeders to select animals that are genetically better able to produce high-quality meat with a soft texture and better tenderness, which increases the value of the Wagyu meat.	7-10

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GT-744e	CAST (polymorphism calpastatin)	A genetic test for CAST (calpastatin polymorphism) in Wagyu cattle is being conducted to identify variations in the calpastatin gene, which regulates the action of calpain, the enzyme involved in the breakdown of muscle tissue. Calpastatin affects the speed of meat maturation and the tenderness of the meat. This test allows breeders to select animals that genetically contribute to slower meat maturation, resulting in better texture and tenderness, thereby improving the quality of Wagyu meat.	7-10
GT-745e	Wagyu combined analysis of 4 beef markers: SCD, bGH, CAPN, CAST	A genetic test for the combined analysis of 4 meat markers (SCD, bGH, CAPN, CAST) in Wagyu cattle is performed to identify the genetic factors that influence meat quality. SCD (Stearoyl-CoA desaturase) affects fat quality and marbling, bGH (Bovine Growth Hormone) plays a role in growth and muscle development, CAPN (Calpain) and CAST (Calpastatin) regulate the breakdown of muscle tissue and maturation, which affects the tenderness of the meat. By analyzing these four markers, breeders can select animals that genetically contribute to better marbling, tenderness and growth, which optimizes the quality and value of Wagyu meat.	7-10
GT-746e	Wagyu 8 tests: 4 hereditary defects + 4 meat quality markers	A genetic test for the 8 tests (4 hereditary defects + 4 meat quality markers) in Wagyu cattle is performed to identify both genetic health risks and meat quality traits. The 4 hereditary defects help breeders avoid animals with genetic abnormalities that can affect health and productivity. The 4 meat quality markers (such as SCD, bGH, CAPN, CAST) help predict marbling, fat quality, growth, and tenderness of the meat. This test allows breeders to select healthy animals that contribute to both healthy livestock and the optimization of meat quality.	7-10
GT-734e	Wagyu microsatellite analysis, additionally to tests for hereditary defects and meat quality marker	A genetic test for Wagyu microsatellites, in addition to tests for hereditary defects and meat quality markers, is being conducted to investigate the genetic diversity and ancestry of the animals. Microsatellites are short, repeating DNA sequences that vary between individuals and help identify specific genetic characteristics, such as relatedness and racial purity. This type of test provides additional information about the genetic background, which is important for breeding programs, improving livestock numbers and optimizing meat quality, while minimizing the risk of hereditary defects.	7-10
GT-721e	Erythrocyte Membrane Protein Band III deficiency	A genetic test for Erythrocyte Membrane Protein Band III deficiency in Wagyu cattle is performed to detect whether an animal carries the gene responsible for this condition. Band III is a protein in red blood cells that is important for transporting ions and maintaining cell structure. Deficiency can lead to blood cell problems, which can affect the health and well-being of the animals. This test allows breeders to identify and avoid animals at risk, ensuring the health of the livestock and preventing hereditary problems.	7-10

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GT-722e	Chediak-Higashi-Syndrome (CHS)	A genetic test for Chediak-Higashi syndrome (CHS) in Wagyu cattle is performed to determine whether an animal carries the gene responsible for this hereditary condition. CHS is a rare genetic disorder that affects the functioning of white blood cells, which can lead to immune system problems, increased susceptibility to infections and other health complications. This test allows breeders to identify and avoid animals at risk, preventing the spread of the syndrome in the herd and protecting the overall health of the herd.	7-10
GT-723e	Wagyu Factor XI deficiency	A genetic test for Factor XI deficiency (F11) in Wagyu cattle is performed to check for a genetic condition that affects blood clotting. Factor XI is a protein that is essential for a normal blood clotting process. A deficiency can lead to an increased risk of bleeding, which can cause complications during injuries or during birth. This test allows breeders to identify animals carrying the F11 gene, allowing them to minimize the risk of clotting problems in their herds and breed healthy, high-performing animals.	7-10
GT-724e	Claudin 16 deficiency	A genetic test for Claudin 16 deficiency in Wagyu cattle is performed to check for a genetic condition that affects kidney function. Claudin 16 is a protein essential for the functioning of the kidneys, especially in the regulation of electrolytes and minerals in the blood. A deficiency can lead to serious kidney problems and electrolyte disturbances, which can seriously affect the animal's health. This test allows breeders to identify and avoid at-risk animals, helping to maintain the overall health and welfare of the livestock.	7-10
GT-727e	Wagyu combi4 - all four defects at once	A genetic test for all four hereditary defects simultaneously in Wagyu cattle — Erythrocyte Membrane Protein Band III deficiency, Chediak-Higashi syndrome (CHS), Factor identify multiple genetic conditions that can affect the animals' health. These conditions can lead to bleeding problems, immune system disorders, kidney problems and other health complications. This test allows breeders to identify and avoid at-risk animals, which helps maintain herd health, prevent the spread of hereditary diseases and improve overall herd health.	7-10
GT-712	Freemartin test/ Secondary chimerism	A genetic test for Freemartinism/Secondary Chimerism is performed to determine if a female calf that was twinned with a male calf exhibits the genetic abnormality of a freemartin. Freemartins occur when the male calf in the womb exerts influence on the female fetus, resulting in incomplete development of the female reproductive system. This test is used to identify whether the female animal is infertile due to the presence of male cells, which affects reproduction in breeding. This test allows breeders to avoid freemartins in their breeding programs.	7-10

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