



Swine Abortion

1. Examine fetuses, record the number of fetuses, and whether or not they vary in size and if mummies are present. For mummies please refer to the special section below.
2. Open fetuses and with a sterile syringe and needle collect fluid from thoracic cavities. Pool the fluid from multiple fetuses (up to 6 if available) in a sterile tube and label.
3. Submit pooled thoracic fluid for PCR for porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) virus and porcine circovirus-2 (PCV-2). If thoracic fluid is not available, pool thymus from several fetuses (up to 6).
4. With a sterile syringe aspirate stomach contents from pigs with lungs that are not inflated. Place fluid in a sterile tube and label.
5. Complete necropsy and collect additional tissues for other tests.

Please submit the following samples for diagnostic testing along with a general submission form. Label all samples. If no specific tests are requested the pathologist will run appropriate tests at their discretion.

You will need:

- 1) container with formalin
- 2) sterile tubes, syringes, and needles
- 3) bags for fresh tissue

Fresh Tissues (place in clean bags, i.e. whirlpacks)

- 1) lung
- 2) liver
- 3) kidney
- 4) lymph node
- 5) spleen
- 6) heart
- 7) tonsil
- 8) thymus
- 9) placenta (place in separate bag)

Fresh Fluids (place in individual sterile tubes)

- 1) stomach contents
- 2) thoracic fluid

Fixed Tissues (place in formalin)

- 1) placenta (4-5 sections)
- 2) heart
- 3) lung
- 4) spleen
- 5) liver

- 6) kidney
- 7) brain
- 8) skeletal muscle (3 sections)

Mummified Fetuses

Fresh Tissues (place in clean bag)

- 1) lung
- 2) thymus
- 3) lymph node
- 4) tonsil

Routine Tests

Test
Aerobic culture
Leptospira PCR
PRRSv PCR
PCV-2 PCR
Virus Isolation
Histopathology