

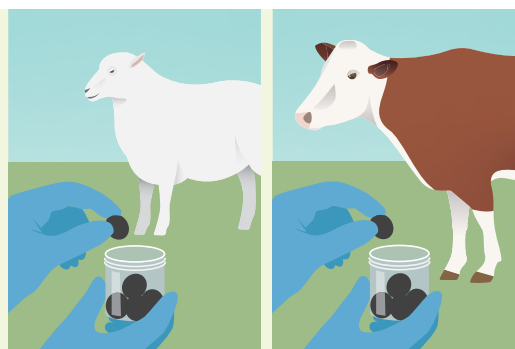


FACTSHEET

How to take samples for Fast Worm ID GIN PCR

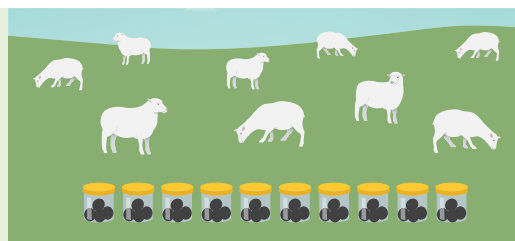
1. Sample collection method

- At least 2 grams faeces from each animal is required for the test.
- Straight from animal is best.
- Samples picked up from the ground may give false results due to contamination.
- If sampling between different groups of animals on the same farm, make sure you change gloves between them.



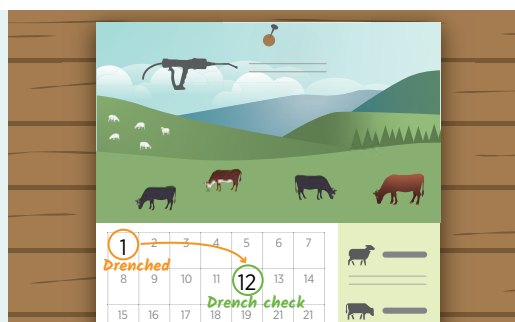
2. Sample type

- If testing a group of animals, 10 individual samples is optimal.
- For a pooled sample, it is best to be pooled at the lab for even results.



3. Sample timing

- For a drench check: 10-14 days post drench.
- Samples collected too early will pick up dead adult and L4 DNA or will possibly get a false negative due to egg suppression.
- Samples collected too late could indicate re-infection rather than resistance.



4. Sample storage

- Get them to the lab as soon as possible after collection. If you need to send the next day, keep them in the fridge.
- If using plastic bags, squeeze air out before sealing.
- Don't leave them in a truck on a hot day prior to sending to the lab – keep with ice packs if you need to.
- Validation showed that the PCR results are stable for up to 8 days when samples are refrigerated. PCR values drop within one day for samples at high temps in aerobic conditions.

