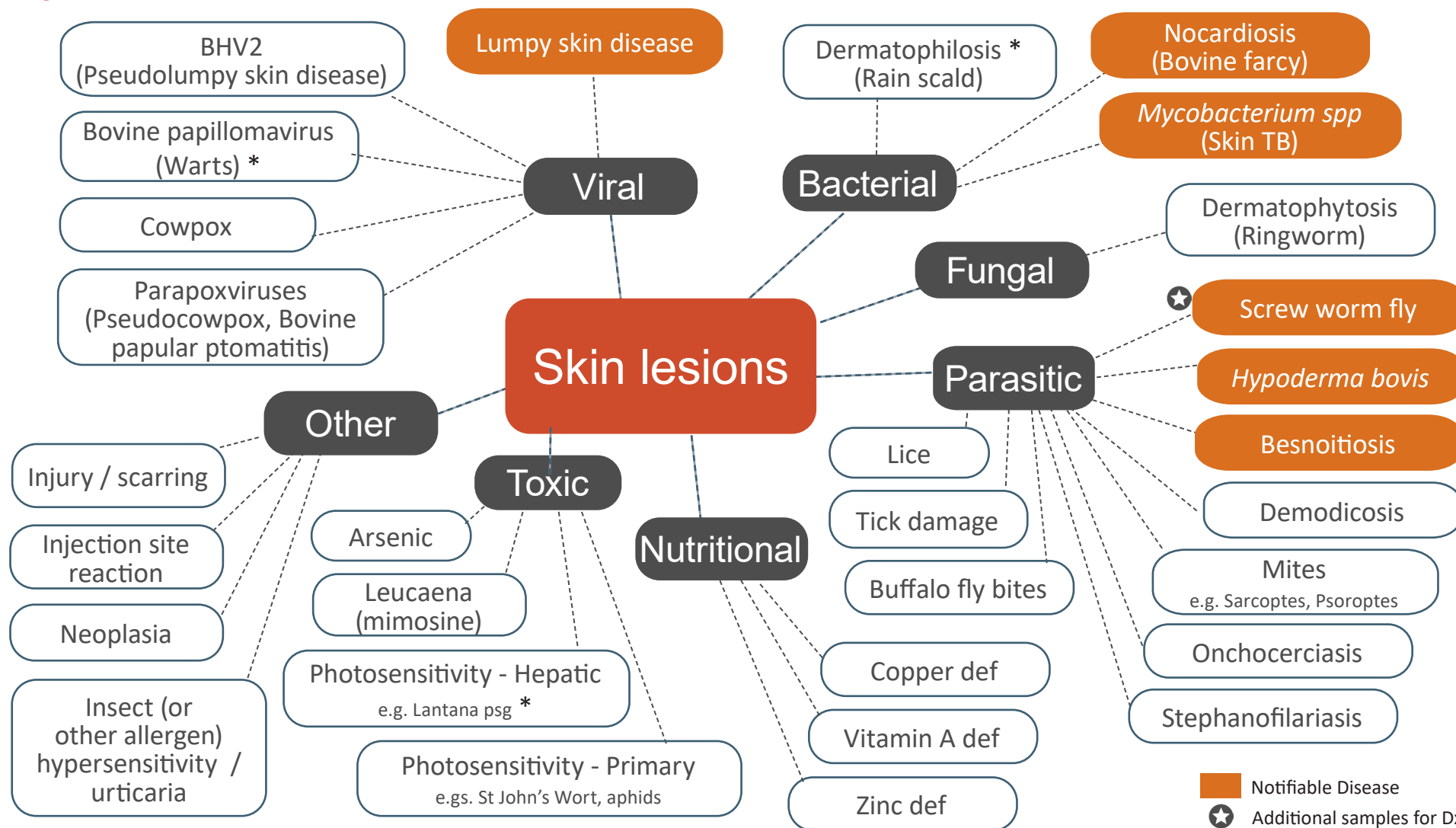


Mind map Skin lesions syndrome



CATTLE



Skin lesions Sampling

Ante mortem

Skin biopsies

Plain and formalin tubes



Photos of lesions



Bloods - serum



Post mortem

	Fresh Individual, labelled, chilled	Fixed Formalin
Skin lesions	✓	✓
Mucosal lesions	✓	✓
Tissues as for other syndromes present	✓	✓

Sampling considerations

- Main significant EADs are LSD and Screw worm fly.
- Many conditions can look similar - need field *and* lab assessments (histology, microbiology and serology/PCR). Photos are very helpful for the pathologists.
- Collect samples from multiple animals.
- **Most focus is on sampling the skin lesions - including margins.**
- LSD diagnosis confirmation is by capripox PCR on skin lesions. Lesions (and scabs) stay positive for up to 35 days. Highly sensitive and specific.
- Serum can be used for back-up serology with old LSD lesions.
- BHV2 PCR on skin lesions only positive for a few weeks. Serology (VNT) may stay positive for life (limiting for endemic/chronic Dx).
- Mites and microfilaria of onchocerciasis can be seen microscopically in skin biopsies
- Skin scrapings are low value samples (only if biopsy not possible).

Additional samples

- ★ Suspect Screw worm fly: send maggots from live lesions. Send in 70% ethanol for entomologist to speciate. PCR now available for SWF that can be used on ethanol-fixed maggots.