



BIORESOURCES

Health Monitoring Report

Based on FELASA Recommendations

Name and address of the breeder: Marshall BioResources, North Rose NY

Date of issue: October 2020

Examination date: Quarter 3, 2020

Species: Canine

Breed: APD/SPF Beagle

Populated: Barrier established 2008

	CUMULATIVE RESULTS	CURRENT TEST RESULTS	LABORATORY	METHOD
<u>VIRAL INFECTIONS</u>				
Compulsory Agents:				
Canine Adenovirus type 1	0/240	0/10	Cornell	SN (Serum)
Canine Adenovirus type 2 (pre 7/2013) ^a	68/220	NA	MSU	VN (Serum)
Canine Adenovirus type 2 (post 7/2013)	0/680	0/10	MSU	VN (Serum)
Canine Distemper Virus	0/282	0/10	MSU	VN (Serum)
Canine Herpesvirus	0/390	0/10	Cornell	SN (Serum)
Canine Parainfluenza Virus	0/282	0/10	Cornell	SN (Serum)
Canine Parvovirus	0/282	0/10	MSU	HI (Serum)
Canine Rabies virus	0/240	0/10	KSU	RFFIT (Serum)
<u>BACTERIAL INFECTIONS</u>				
Compulsory Agents:				
Bordetella bronchiseptica (PCR) ^b	24/993	0/70	KSU	PCR (Pharyngeal /Nasal Swab)
B. bronchiseptica (Culture) ^b	32/1118	0/77	MSU	Culture (Nasal Swab)
Borrelia sp.	0/350	0/10	In House	Snap 4Dx
Brucella canis	0/290	0/10	In House	Card Test
Leptospira sp.	0/240	0/10	MSU	MAT (Serum)
Salmonella sp.	0/430	0/10	Cornell	Culture (Rectal Swab)
Streptocci, beta-hemolytic Serogroup G	0/240	0/10	Cornell	Culture (Pharyn Swab)
Agents on Request or with Disease:				
Campylobacter sp.	0/440	0/10	Cornell	Culture (Rectal Swab)
Ehrlichia sp	0/280	0/10	In House	Snap 4Dx
Yersinia enterocolitica	0/440	0/10	Cornell	Culture (Rectal swab)
<u>PARASITOLOGICAL INFECTIONS</u>				
Compulsory Agents:				
All arthropods (Demodex canis)	0/360	0/10	In House	Skin Scrape
All helminths	0/497	0/10	In House	Sodium Nitrate (Fecal)
Coccidia	0/844	0/10	In House	Sodium Nitrate (Fecal)
Giardia sp.	0/820	0/10	Cornell	ELISA (Fecal)
Mycoplasma haemocanis	0/320	0/10	Cornell	Blood Smear
Agents on Request:				
Angiosrongylus vasorum	0/820	0/10	In House	Zinc Sulfate (Fecal)
Babesia sp.	0/320	0/10	Cornell	Blood Smear
Cryptosporidium	0/820	0/10	Cornell	ELISA (Fecal)
Dipetalonema reconditum	0/320	0/10	Cornell	Blood Smear
Dirofilaria immitis	0/280	0/10	In House	Snap 4Dx
Leishmania sp.	0/320	0/10	Cornell	Kinetic ELISA (Serum)

NA=Not applicable

Laboratories:

Cornell: Cornell University, Animal Health Diagnostic Center, 240 Farrier Road, Ithaca, NY 14853

MSU: Michigan State University, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, 4125 Beaumont Road, Lansing, MI 48910

KSU: Kansas State University, K-state Rabies Laboratory, 2005 Research Park Circle, Manhattan, KS 66502

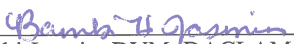
Assays:

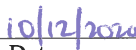
Card Test: Canine Brucellosis Antibody Test Kit, D-Tec CB, Synbiotics Corp. San Diego, CA 92127

Snap 4Dx: Canine Heartworm Antigen 4Dx-Anaplasma Phagocytophilum-Borrelia Burgdorferi-Ehrlichia Canis Antibody Test Kit, IDEXX Laboratories, Westbrook, MI 04092

- a Positive CAV-2 (vaccine associated strain) detected by VN in June 2012. The breeding colony was turned over to remove all vaccinated dogs or unvaccinated dogs housed with those that received vaccines. CAV-2 titers were eliminated in the summer of 2014.
- b Positive Bordetella PCR results were observed from pharyngeal swabs in early 2014, and the results were confirmed by MAT and nasal culture in June 2014. Antibiotic treatments were initiated to eradicate, and included colony wide treatment with Doxycycline and Oxytetracycline treatments in the water. Monthly surveillance via PCR on nasal swabs remained negative following treatment. However, in 2017 positives were identified again via MAT testing not associated with the routine colony health monitoring, and were subsequently confirmed in September 2017 by positive nasal cultures. Antibiotic treatment with Azithromycin was initiated in October 2017, followed by water treatment with Oxytetracycline. The colony will continue to be routinely monitored for Bordetella by nasal culture and PCR.

On February 21, 2020 we submitted routine nasal swabs to two independent labs for culture and PCR testing for Bordetella bronchiseptica. We received 2 positive culture and PCR results, despite having been free of Bordetella on routine testing for 2-3 years. Additional testing of pen mates revealed six additional positive animals. At this time, we theorize that this is likely not a new infection but that the Bordetella identified in 2017 may have just been suppressed to very low levels by the ongoing tetracycline treatments. We recently discontinued these treatments due to concerns regarding judicious use of antibiotics and potential resistance. We have formulated a plan of resumed tetracycline treatments in addition to doxycycline treatment of all dams after whelping and pups at weaning. Please note there are no clinical signs present.


Bambi Jasmin, DVM, DACLAM


Date