



BIORESOURCES

Health Monitoring Report

Based on FELASA Recommendations

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

APD-SPF

Date of issue: July 2018

Examination date: Quarter 2, 2018

Species: Canine

Breed: Beagle

Populated: Barrier established 2008

	CUMULATIVE RESULTS	CURRENT TEST RESULTS	LABORATORY	METHOD
<u>VIRAL INFECTIONS</u>				
Compulsory Agents:				
Canine Adenovirus type 1	Neg (0/150)	0/10	Cornell ¹	SN
Canine Adenovirus type 2 (pre- 7/2013) ^d	Pos (68/220)		Mich St. ⁴	VN
Canine Adenovirus type 2 (post 7/2013)	Neg (0/590)	0/10	Mich St.	VN
Canine Distemper Virus	Neg (0/192)	0/10	Mich St.	VN
Canine Herpesvirus	Neg (0/300)	0/10	Cornell	SN
Canine Parainfluenza Virus	Neg (0/192)	0/10	Cornell	SN
Canine Parvovirus	Neg (0/192)	0/10	Mich St.	HI
Canine Rabies virus	Neg (0/150)	0/10	Kansas St ⁵	RFFIT
<u>BACTERIAL INFECTIONS</u>				
Compulsory Agents:				
Bordetella bronchiseptica (PCR) ^e	Pos (18/560)	NE	Cornell	PCR(pharyn/nasal swab)
B. bronchiseptica (culture) ^e	Pos (24/306)	0/61	Mich St.	Nasal swab (culture)
Borrelia sp. ^c	Neg (0/260)	0/10	In House	Snap 4Dx ³
Brucella canis	Neg (0/200)	0/10	In House	Card Test ²
Leptospira sp.	Neg (0/150)	0/10	Mich St.	Serology
Salmonella sp.	Neg (0/340)	0/10	Cornell	Rectal swab (culture)
Streptococci, beta-hemolytic Serogroup G ^a	Neg (0/150)	0/10	Cornell	Pharyn swab(culture)
Agents on Request or with Disease:				
Campylobacter sp.	Neg (0/350)	0/10	Cornell	Rectal swab
Ehrlichia sp	Neg (0/190)	0/10	In house	Snap 4Dx ³
Yersinia enterocolitica	Neg (0/350)	0/10	Cornell	Rectal swab (culture)
<u>PARASITOLOGICAL INFECTIONS</u>				
Compulsory Agents:				
All arthropods (Demodex canis)	Neg (0/270)	0/10	In house	Skin scrape
All helminths	Neg (0/407)	0/10	In house	Fecal float ^b
Coccidia	Neg (0/754)	0/10	In house	Fecal float ^b
Giardia sp.	Neg (0/730)	0/10	Cornell	ELISA
Mycoplasma haemocanis	Neg (0/230)	0/10	Cornell	Blood smear
Agents on Request:				
Angiosrongylus vasorum	Neg (0/730)	0/10	In house	Fecal float ^b
Babesia sp.	Neg (0/230)	0/10	Cornell	Blood smear
Cryptosporidium	Neg (0/730)	0/10	Cornell	ELISA
Dipetalonema reconditum	Neg (0/230)	0/10	Cornell	Blood smear
Dirofilaria immitis	Neg (0/190)	0/10	In house	Snap 4Dx ³
Leishmania sp.	Neg (0/230)	0/10	Cornell	Kinetic ELISA

Pos=positive
Neg=negative

1 NYS Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory
P.O. Box 5786
College of Veterinary Medicine
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y. 14852-5786

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

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

4 Michigan State University
4125 Beaumont Rd
Lansing, Michigan 48910

5 Kansas State University
1800 Denison Ave.
Manhattan, KS 66506

a Group G streptococci are normal inhabitants of the skin, oropharynx, GI tract and female genital tract of people. They are also the major streptococcal type isolated as commensal flora from the skin and mucosa of dogs. (Ref: Infectious Diseases of the Dog and Cat, Greene, 1990, WB Saunders Co.)

b Fecal flotation performed at Marshall Farms using sucrose solution.

c Snap 4Dx testing used now, prior to 2012 serum ELISA test used.

d 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.

e 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.

Bambi Jasmin
Bambi Jasmin, DVM,

07/18/2018
Date