

Poultry and pet birds

1. Swab of the pharynx (preferably) in DNA stabilization buffer
2. Swab of fresh droppings in DNA stabilization buffer
3. Swab of an organ in DNA stabilization buffer
4. Serum (no blood or plasma) – preferably convalescent sera.

Pigs

1. Swab of the vagina in DNA stabilization buffer
2. Swab of the conjunctiva in DNA stabilization buffer
3. Swab of the rectum in DNA stabilization buffer
4. Swab of the nose in DNA stabilization buffer
5. Swab of an organ in DNA stabilization buffer (lung and/or liver of a fetus)
6. Serum (no shipment of blood or plasma) – blood for serum collection can however always be brought to the lab. Preferably convalescent sera in case of abortion. Collect one sample at the time of abortion and another 2–3 weeks later to check for rising antibody titers.

Cattle

1. Swab of the vagina in DNA stabilization buffer
2. Swab of the rectum in DNA stabilization buffer
3. Swab of the nose in DNA stabilization buffer
4. Swab of an organ in DNA stabilization buffer (lung and/or liver of a fetus)
5. Broncho-alveolar lavage (BAL)

Sheep and goats

1. A swab from the placenta, particularly the fetal membranes for *C. abortus* diagnosis. Collect the cotyledons and areas of the placenta showing lesions and sample them with a swab and place the swab immediately in DNA stabilization buffer.
2. Vaginal swabs in DNA stabilization buffer of ewes or goats, ideally taken within a few days post-abortion
3. A swab of a fresh lung or fresh liver of a fetus in DNA stabilization buffer
4. Serum (no shipment of blood or plasma) – blood for serum collection can however always be brought to the lab. Collect one sample at the time of abortion and another 2–3 weeks later to check for rising antibody titers.