

Post-Mortem Submission Protocols

The careful and thoughtful selection of birds for post-mortem examination is essential for obtaining an accurate diagnosis. Below are some guidelines for humanely and economically submitting birds for effective post-mortem examination:

- Choose birds that represent the problem in the barn. For example:
 - o If the problem is mortality, choose FRESH dead birds
 - o If the problem is lameness/leg issues, choose live, lame birds. These birds can be humanely euthanized on-farm or submitted live.
- "Cull" birds should not be submitted for serology (blood sampling).
 - For broilers blood can be collected at the plant (most economic) or on-farm at the end
 of the cycle
 - o For breeders and layers blood should be collected on-farm
- Submit a reasonable number of birds for examination (enough to get an accurate diagnosis but not too many to avoid extra charges for incineration). For example:
 - o Baby chicks approximately 20
 - \circ Broilers 6 to 12
 - o Breeders and layers 4 to 8
- If submitting dead birds, ensure birds are as FRESH as possible
 - o A diagnosis cannot be made if birds are too autolysed (rotten)
 - o Intestinal tracts can become too difficult to analyze as soon as 4 hours after death
 - Do not submit dirty birds covered in litter
- If submitting live birds, ensure that they are transported and submitted in a well-ventilated box or cage and are not over-crowded. Do not submit live birds if it cannot be done both humanely and biosecurely.
 - o Do NOT submit live birds in plastic bags, feed bags, etc. This is a welfare concern and can create 'false' clinical signs which could impair attaining an accurate diagnosis.
- Ensure that all samples for submissions are collected and received using proper biosecurity procedures
 - o All mortality should be treated as if it is potentially infectious.
 - o If Avian Influenza (AI) is suspected contact your veterinarian immediately. Do not transport birds or other samples off of the farm.