

## TR15 - Tuberculosis Test Types and Sam Codes: What to use and when (Scotland)

Any Official Veterinarians (OVs) who are not registered to use the Sam computer system should ensure that a visit **notification form (NV1)** is completed to notify the relevant payment agency of any arranged **herd TB tests**. This will enable them to combine Cattle Identification Inspections (CII) visits where possible. This does **not** apply for tests on **individual animals**. All herd TB tests undertaken by Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) staff and OV's registered to use Sam will be notified to the relevant payment agencies by a centrally produced report.

Active Surveillance					
Type of Test Sam Code When and Why	What to Test	Setting Next MF Date	Overdue Testing procedures apply?	Auto TNL	Full Purpose name (Short name – only visible in Worklists and Workbaskets)
<p><b>New Herd Check Test CT-NH1</b></p> <p>Test carried out when a new or reformed herd has been identified that includes any cattle born or kept in a high incidence area (six monthly, one and two yearly testing parishes).</p> <p>Following completion, herds will revert to the four yearly parish testing interval</p>	All bovines except calves under six weeks of age	Veterinary discretion. Usually 12 months from the arrival of the first bovine animal onto the holding.	Yes	Yes	CT-NH1 TB Skin Test - Enhanced Surveillance 12M (TB Check Test New Herd 1)
<p><b>Routine Herd Test RHT48</b></p> <p>A routine surveillance test carried out every 48 months.</p> <p>New and reformed herds must commence routine testing no earlier than six months, and no later than 12 months, after the arrival of the first animal onto the holding.</p>	<p>The following categories of animals must be included in all RHTs, unless specifically exempted by the Veterinary Lead Scotland (VLS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• breeding bulls (i.e. entire male animals over 12 months of age)</li> <li>• females which have calved</li> <li>• young bovines which will be used for</li> </ul>	48 months from the previous due date	Yes	Yes	RHT TB Skin Test - Surveillance 48M (TB Routine Herd Test 48 Month)

	<p>breeding whether they are home-bred or purchased (except calves under six weeks old)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pet cows and other non-commercial cattle resident on the holding.</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Routine Herd Test RHT12 (S)</b></p> <p>A routine surveillance test carried out every 12 months.</p> <p>Herds sustained by a regular intake of imported cattle from Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Isle of Man and non-Officially Tuberculosis Free (OTF) Member States must be tested on an annual basis.</p>	<p>The following categories of animals must be included in all RHTs, unless specifically exempted by the VLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• breeding bulls (i.e. entire male animals over 12 months of age)</li> <li>• females which have calved</li> <li>• young bovines which will be used for breeding whether they are home-bred or purchased (except calves under six weeks old)</li> <li>• pet cows and other non-commercial cattle resident on the holding.</li> </ul>	<p>12 months from the previous due date</p> <p>To be reviewed annually</p>	Yes	Yes	<p>RHT TB Skin Test Scotland - Surveillance 12M</p> <p>(TB Routine Herd Test Scotland 12 Month)</p>
<p><b>Whole Herd Test - WHT</b></p> <p>Carried out in individual herds requiring annual testing, e.g. producer-retailer dairy herds, heifer rearers, city/open farms, AI centres, etc.</p> <p>Can also be carried out via VLS discretion in 48 month parishes.</p>	<p>All bovines except calves under six weeks of age</p>	<p>12 months from the previous due date</p>	Yes	Yes	<p>WHT TB Skin Test - Enhanced Surveillance 12M</p> <p>(TB Whole Herd Test 12 Month)</p>

<p><b>Bull Hirer Herd Test - BHH</b> Carried out on hire bulls requiring annual testing.</p>	All bull hirer bovines except calves under six weeks of age	12 months from the previous due date	Yes	Yes	BHH TB Skin test (TB Bull Hirers test)
<p><b>Whole Herd Test (2 Yearly) - WHT2</b> Can be carried out via VLS discretion in 48 month parishes.</p>	All bovines except calves under six weeks of age	24 months from last test from the previous due date	Yes	Yes	WHT2 TB Skin Test - Enhanced Surveillance 24M (TB Whole Herd Test 24 Month)
<p><b>Inconclusive Reactor Retest - IR</b> Carried out on inconclusive reactors identified at an earlier test. To be conducted at least 60 days later. Currently, one retest of the same IR animal is permitted.</p>	Individual animals	60 days from the previous skin test that identified the animal as an IR	Yes	Yes	IR TB Skin Test - Investigation and Intervention (TB Inconclusive Reactor Test)
<p><b>Short Interval Test - SI</b> Carried out 60 days after removal (or effective isolation) of the last reactor, or following confirmation of disease whilst the herd is under TB movement restriction. In OTFW breakdowns, if there are no reactors or IR's at the first SI test carried out, the subsequent SI test should be carried out a minimum of 60 days from the TT1 date of the previous test.</p>	All bovines	60 days from the date of removal/isolation of reactors/ 60 days from TT1 date of previous test	Yes	Yes	SI TB Skin Test - Investigation and Intervention (TB Short Interval Test)
<p><b>Approved Segregated Group - ASG</b> To be used for the testing of restricted isolated groups of cattle within a breakdown or non breakdown herd at VLS discretion.  It should only be used to identify these groups from other ongoing testing on the premises i.e. SIs (breakdown herds) or other (non breakdown herds)</p>	All bovines in the group, as agreed by Case Vet. Any calves born in isolation will need to be tested.	60 days from TT1 date of previous test	Yes	Yes	ASG TB Skin Test - Investigation and Intervention (TB Approved Seg. Group Test)

<p><b>Check Test - CT(I&amp;I)</b> Carried out outside the normal testing frequency for the herd, to determine its disease status when there is a suspicion of infection.</p> <p>Following, for instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• voluntary slaughter of an IR identified in an IR-only herd</li> <li>• Identification of a clinical case of TB</li> <li>• Disclosure of lesions suggestive of TB at a slaughterhouse, knackers yard, hunt kennel, VLA regional lab, etc.</li> </ul> <p>Identification of reactors at a routine herd test that included adults only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For any other reason at the VLSs discretion</li> </ul>	<p>All bovines except calves under six weeks of age, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is suspicion that calves could be involved</li> <li>• The CT is due to the identification of reactors at a RHT that did not include all bovines on the premises</li> </ul>	<p>Veterinary discretion. Ideally as soon as possible.</p> <p>Where an immediate test is required the test window will open five working days from the date the test is scheduled.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CT TB Skin Test - Investigation &amp; Intervention (TB Check Test (I&amp;I))</p>
<p><b>Check Test - CT(EM)</b> Carried out outside the normal testing frequency for the herd, to determine its disease status when there is a suspicion of infection. Following, for instance Back tracing of OTFW reactors found in another herd</p>	<p>All bovines except calves under six weeks of age, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is suspicion that calves could be involved</li> </ul>	<p>Veterinary discretion. Ideally as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CT TB Skin Test – Exposure Mitigation (TB Check Test (EM))</p>
<p><b>Gamma Interferon Test IFN LOW IN, IFN PERSI, IFN NSR, IFN SLHERD and IFN ANOM</b></p> <p>In-vitro blood test for bovine TB, used to supplement the intradermal tuberculin test in a range of situations.</p> <p>The test is carried out on VLS instruction on eligible TB incidents where certain criteria are met.</p>	<p>All bovines over six months of age.</p>	<p>Blood samples taken by APHA staff at any time except the three-day period between TT1 and TT2. Additional IFN tests may be required depending on the circumstances.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>IFN OTFW TB Breakdown in Lower TB Incidence Area - Investigation and Intervention (IFN Lower Incidence)</p> <p>IFN OTFW Herd with Persistent Infection - Investigation and Intervention (IFN Persistent Inf )</p> <p>IFN Non - Specific Reactor Herd - Investigation and Intervention (IFN Non Specific R)</p> <p>IFN Whole or Partial Slaughter of Reactor Herds - Investigation and Intervention (IFN P/W Herd S'hter)</p> <p>IFN Anomalous Reactions Procedure (IFN Anomalous Reactions)</p>

<p><b>Contiguous Herd Test - CON</b></p> <p>Carried out on herds contiguous to OTFW herds outside their regular test frequency. Risk based - limited to an epidemiological link.</p>	<p>All bovines except calves under six weeks of age</p>	<p>Veterinary discretion. Ideally as soon as possible.</p>			<p>CON TB Skin Test - Exposure Mitigation (TB Contiguous Test)</p>
<p><b>Twelve Month Test - 12M</b></p> <p>Carried out between six and 12 months following lifting of restrictions in an OTFW herd</p>	<p>All bovines except calves under six weeks of age</p>	<p>Align with original testing window as far as possible but test must be carried out between six and 12 months after lifting of restrictions</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>12M TB Skin Test - Enhanced Surveillance 12M (TB 12 Month Test)</p>
<p><b>First Potential Hotspot Check Test - CT-HS1</b></p> <p>Test carried out if a holding is within a 3km radius of an incident, which triggers a potential hotspot area.</p>	<p>All bovines except calves under six weeks of age</p>	<p>Veterinary discretion. Usually two-three months from identification.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CT-HS1 TB Skin Test - Enhanced Surveillance (TB Check Test Hot Spot 1)</p>
<p><b>Second Potential Hotspot Check Test - CT-HS2</b></p> <p>Test carried out 12 months after the CT-HS1 test.</p>	<p>All bovines except calves under six weeks of age</p>	<p>12 months from the previous due date for a CT-HS1</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CT-HS2 TB Skin Test - Enhanced Surveillance 12M (TB Check Test Hot Spot 2)</p>

## Tests on Individual Animals

Type of Test Sam Code When and Why	What to Test	Setting Next MF Date	Zero Tolerance applies?	Auto TNL?	
<b>Traced Bovine Test - TR</b> Test of bovines that have moved from an OTFW incident herd prior to service of restrictions.	Individual animals	Veterinary discretion. Ideally as soon as possible, but no more than eight weeks from tracing identification.	Yes	Yes	TR TB Skin Test - Exposure Mitigation (TB Tracing Test)
<b>Private TB test - PRI</b> A test commissioned and paid for by the keeper and carried out by an OV with VLS agreement.	Individual animals	N/A	N/A	No	PRI TB Skin Test - Private (Non PRMT) - Enhanced Surveillance (TB Private Test)
<b>Pre-Movement Test PRMTS</b> A test paid for by the keeper to be carried out on cattle that have arrived into Scotland that should have had a pre-movement test before departure.	Individual animals	As soon as possible after identification that no test has been carried out.	Yes	Yes	PRMTS TB Skin Test - PRMT Scotland - Investigation and Intervention (TB Pre-Movement Test Scotland)
<b>Post-Movement Test - POSTMTS</b> This is a post-movement test, paid for by the keeper, to be carried out 60 to 120 days after arrival to Scotland from England or Wales (exceptions apply).	Individual animals	60-120 days after arrival to Scotland.	Yes	Yes	POSTMTS TB Skin Test - Enhanced Surveillance POSTMT Scotland (TB Post Movement Test Scotland)
<b>Post-Movement Test - POSTMTS (NI)</b> This is a post-movement test paid for by the keeper, to be carried out 60-120 days after arrival to Scotland from Northern Ireland.	Individual animals	60-120 days after arrival to Scotland.	Yes	Yes	POSTMTS (NI) TB Skin Test - Enhanced Surveillance POSTMT (NI) Scotland. (TB Post Movement Test Scotland)
<b>Post-Movement Test - Non Compliance - POSTMOVNC</b> To be used for post-movement testing in Scotland by OVs as instructed by APHA, paid for by the current keeper, when an animal requiring a post-	Individual animals	60 and 120 days after arrival in Scotland or within 30 days after the identification that a breach of Post-movement testing	Yes	Yes	POSTMOVNC - Post Movement TB Test England, Scotland and Wales - Non Compliance

movement test has been moved from the initial receiving premises in Scotland to another premises		requirements has occurred (whichever is the later, instructed by APHA)			
<b>Export Test - EX</b> Test on cattle exported from Great Britain, paid for by the keeper	Individual animals	N/A	N/A	No	EX TB Skin Test - Private (Non PRMT) - Enhanced Surveillance (TB Export Test)
<b>Post Import (Irish) Test - PII</b> Test on cattle imported from the Republic of Ireland 60 days after arrival (Cattle from Northern Ireland should be tested as POSTMTS 60-120 days after arrival to Scotland)	Individual animals	60 days after import (earliest start date) plus 60 days (due date).	Yes	Yes	PII TB Skin Test - Enhanced Surveillance (TB Post Irish Import Test)
<b>Post Import (Other) Test - PIO</b> Carried out post-import as prescribed by the conditions of the import licence.	Individual animals	According to the conditions of the import licence	Yes	Yes	PIO TB Skin Test - Enhanced Surveillance (TB Post Import Test )
<b>Test for AI Purposes - AI</b> Carried out on bulls, teasers and embryo donors prior to admission to an Artificial Insemination Centre, paid for by the keeper.	Individual animals	According to veterinary need	No	No	AI TB Skin Test - Private (Non PRMT) - Enhanced Surveillance (TB AI Centre Test)

APHA is an Executive Agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and also works on behalf of the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Food Standards Agency to safeguard animal and plant health for the benefit of people, the environment and the economy.