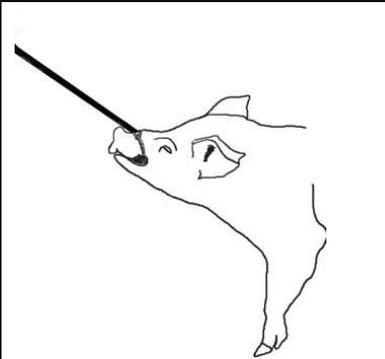
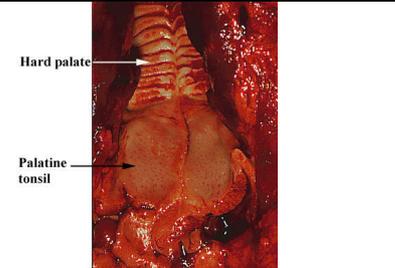
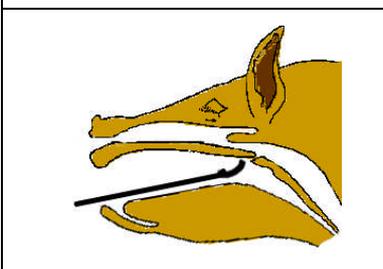


# Tonsilar Scrape

**A means to obtain tonsilar bacteria and viruses for inoculation**

		
<p>Obtain animals that are likely to be carrying the virus. For example with PRRSV or Circovirus use 30-60 kg pigs.</p>	<p>Have equipment ready, oral speculum, long handled spoon – 30 cm and test tubes with 15 ml of 0.9% sodium chloride. One tube per pig sampled</p>	<p>Restrain the animal with a snare.</p>
		
<p>Place an oral speculum into the mouth</p>	<p>The tonsils are located at the back of the throat</p>	<p>Pass the long handled spoon over the tonsil 4-6 times to collect material</p>
		
<p>Drawing of tonsil scrape</p>	<p>Remove the tonsilar material from the spoon using a polyester tipped swab or Dacron Swab. Twirl the swab into a test tube containing 10 ml of 0.9% NaCl solution.</p>	<p>Collect a minimum of 8 pigs. About 1 pig per 25 pigs to inoculate will provide sufficient materials</p>

	<p>Remove the supernatant with a needle and syringe and place into a sterile 500 ml bottle  Add 0.9% NaCl until sufficient solution to provide 2 ml injection for each animal to be 'vaccinated'.  If viral inoculation only is required Gentamycin at 1 mg/ml is added to reduce bacterial growth.</p>	
<p>Centrifuge the tubes at 1800 revs/min for 30 minutes.</p>		<p>Inoculate all susceptible animals with 2 ml intramuscular.</p>

This technique has been valuable in **PRRSv** stabilisation of the gilt pool. Particularly useful as you are 'vaccinating' with the farm strain.

**Circovirus** can also be obtained to vaccinate sows 6 weeks pre-farrowing to help control PMWS by boosting colostrum levels.

Note a feedback programme is still required for acclimatisation of gilts.

Surprisingly, if the inoculate is placed intramuscularly no abscessation has been seen.