



**OPTIPHARM** Co., Ltd.

# Animal Health Monitoring & Hematological Analysis

Laboratory  
Rodents

Laboratory  
Miniature Pigs

Hematological  
Analysis

Cell, Protein Analysis

Biological Sciences



Optipharm's Laboratory Animal Health Monitoring diagnoses infectious pathogens (viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi) that affect the life and health of laboratory animals to prevent diseases and maintain the accuracy and reproducibility of experimental results.

# OPTIPHARM Animal Health Monitoring

Regular and continuous Laboratory Animal Health Monitoring is one of the essential factors that maintain the laboratory animal breeding facility and determine the results of the experiment, so it diagnoses pathogens in the laboratory animal population as quickly as possible to prevent the spread of infection.

In particular, for the safe management of Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) animal breeding facilities, microbial monitoring can be conducted periodically to diagnose infection conditions and maintain clean animals.

## Service Process

### Consultation

Animal Diagnosis  
Business Team

### Request quotation

Necropsy schedule,  
Test items etc.

### Inspection request

Delivery Inspection  
Animals

### Necropsy

Necropsy Sampling,  
and test

### Sending results

Post mail and E-mail

## Necessary Facilities or Laboratory



Confirmation of Animal Health Status



Sudden Death



Apparent Weight Loss or Hair Loss



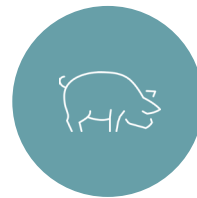
Environmental Monitoring of Laboratory Animal Facility



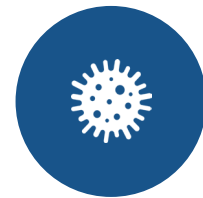
In case of Animal Health Report is needed.



Apparent Lesion



Decrease in the number of live Births



Confirmation of Asymptomatic Infection

## International Standards Certification Agency Program

Optipharm Co.,Ltd. participates in the PEP (Performance Evaluation Program for Diagnostic Laboratory) annually of ICLAS (International Council for Laboratory Animal Science) an international scientific organization.



<Certificate for PEP participation>

## Examination Animals

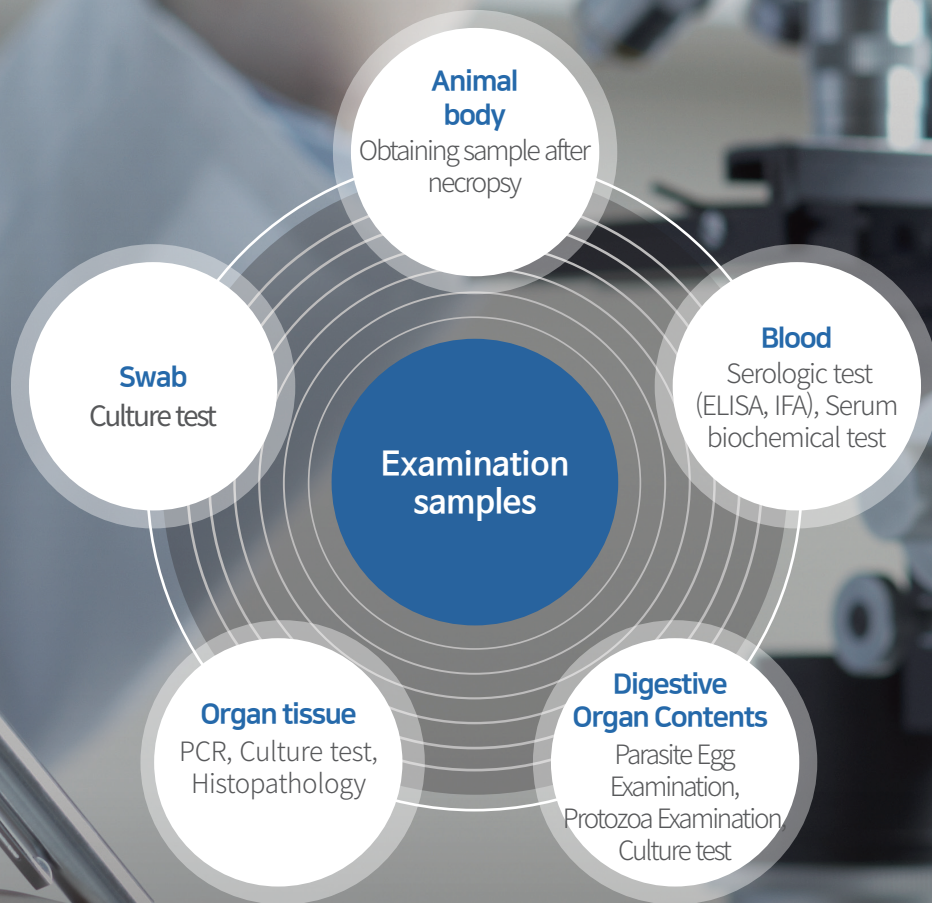
- **Basic parasite test (Protozoa)** 4 weeks old animals
- **General Examination** Raised animal in the breeding facility for a long time or 5-6 weeks old animals (5- 10 animals)
- **In case of new animals are taken into the breeding facility** Examination 4 weeks after being taken into the facility at least
- **In case of IVC (Individually ventilated cage) or animals are taken out frequently** Examination as Sentinel animal with 3-4 weeks old animal raised together for at least 4 weeks

## Examination Schedule/ Reservation

Sampling and necropsy of laboratory animal microbial monitoring should be conducted from Monday to Thursday

Test results should take at least 2-3 weeks to be sent. For a necropsy, please contact us at least one week before examination

# Animal Health Monitoring



## Test Item

Mouse, Rat, Guinea pig, Rabbit

## Category

- A Zoonosis
- B Microorganisms that are highly contagious and cause fatal damage to life
- C Microorganisms that are not fatal but cause a symptomless infection and affect physiological function
- D Microorganisms that cause opportunistic infections
- E Non-pathogenic microorganisms used as microbiological management indicators for animal facilities

# Mouse Infectious agents

Classification	Infectious agents	Category	Methods
Viruses	Hantavirus	A	Serum analysis
	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV)		Serum analysis
	Ectromelia virus	B	Serum analysis
	Mouse hepatitis virus (MHV)		Serum analysis
	Sendai virus (HVJ)		Serum analysis
	Minute virus of mice (MVM)		Serum analysis
	Mouse adenovirus (MAV)		Serum analysis
	Mouse cytomegalovirus (MCMV)		Serum analysis
	Theiler's murine encephalomyelitis virus (TMEV)	C	Serum analysis
	Pneumonia virus of mice (PVM)		Serum analysis
	Reovirus 3		Serum analysis
	Lactate dehydrogenase-elevating virus (LDV)		Serum Biochemical Analysis
	Mouse thymic virus (MTV)		Indirect immunofluorescence
	K virus (Mouse pneumonitis virus)		Serum analysis
	Mouse parvovirus (MPV)		Serum analysis
	Murine norovirus (MNV)		Serum analysis
	Polyoma virus		Serum analysis
Rotavirus (Epizootic diarrhea of infant mice, EDIM)	Serum analysis		
Bacteria & Mycoplasma	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	A	Culture
	<i>Streptobacillus moniliformis</i>		PCR
	<i>Citrobacter rodentium</i>		Culture
	<i>Mycoplasma</i> spp.	B	PCR
	<i>Mycoplasma pulmonis</i>		Serum analysis
	<i>Rodentibacter pneumotropicus</i>	C	Culture
	<i>Rodentibacter heyltii</i>		Culture
	<i>Filobacterium rodentium</i>		Serum analysis
	<i>Clostridium piliforme</i> (Tyzzer's disease)		Serum analysis
	<i>Corynebacterium kutscheri</i>		Culture
	<i>Corynebacterium bovis</i>		Culture
	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>		Culture
	<i>Helicobacter</i> spp.		PCR
	<i>Helicobacter hepaticus</i>		PCR
	<i>Helicobacter bilis</i>		PCR
	<i>Helicobacter typhlonius</i>	PCR	
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	D	Culture
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		Culture
	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>		Culture
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	Culture		
$\beta$ -hemolytic Streptococci	Culture		
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Culture		
Fungi	Dermatophytes	A	Culture
	<i>Encephalitozoon cuniculi</i>		Serum analysis
	<i>Pneumocystis murina</i>	B	Serum analysis
Parasites	Ectoparasites	C	Microscopy
	<i>Giardia</i> spp., <i>Spironucleus</i> spp.		Microscopy
	Nonpathogenic protozoa	E	Microscopy
	Helminths (including Pinworm)		Microscopy

# Rat Infectious Agents

Classification	Infectious agents	Category	Methods
Viruses	Hantavirus	A	Serum analysis
	Sendai virus (HVJ)	B	Serum analysis
	H-1 virus		Serum analysis
	Rat coronavirus (Sialodacryoadenitis virus)		Serum analysis
	Kilham rat virus (KRV)		Serum analysis
	Minute virus of mice (MVM)	C	Serum analysis
	Mouse adenovirus (MAV)		Serum analysis
	Mouse encephalomyelitis virus (GDVII)		Serum analysis
	Pneumonia virus of mice (PVM)		Serum analysis
	Reovirus 3		Serum analysis
Bacteria & Mycoplasma	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	A	Culture
	<i>Streptobacillus moniliformis</i>		PCR
	<i>Mycoplasma</i> spp.	B	PCR
	<i>Mycoplasma pulmonis</i>		Serum analysis
	<i>Rodentibacter pneumotropicus</i>		Culture
	<i>Rodentibacter heyltii</i>		Culture
	<i>Filobacterium rodentium</i>		Serum analysis
	<i>Clostridium piliforme</i> (Tyzzer's disease)	C	Serum analysis
	<i>Corynebacterium kutscheri</i>		Culture
	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>		Culture
	<i>Helicobacter</i> spp.		PCR
	<i>Helicobacter bilis</i>		PCR
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	D	Culture
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		Culture
	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>		Culture
	$\beta$ -haemolytic Streptococci		Culture
	<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>		Culture
	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>		Culture
Fungi	Dermatophytes	A	Culture
	<i>Encephalitozoon cuniculi</i>		Serum analysis
	<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i>	B	PCR
Parasites	Ectoparasites	C	Microscopy
	<i>Giardia</i> spp., <i>Spironucleus</i> spp.		Microscopy
	Nonpathogenic protozoa	E	Microscopy
	Helminths (including Pinworm)		Microscopy

# Guinea Pig Infectious Agents

Classification	Infectious agents	Category	Methods
Viruses	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV)	A	Serum analysis
	Guinea pig adenovirus	C	Serum analysis
	Sendai virus (HVJ)		Serum analysis
Bacteria	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	A	Culture
	<i>Streptobacillus moniliformis</i>		PCR
	<i>Clostridium piliforme</i> (Tyzzer's disease)		Serum analysis
	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>	C	Culture
	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>		Culture
	<i>Rodentibacter pneumotropicus</i>		Culture
	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>		Culture
	$\beta$ -haemolytic Streptococci		Culture
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		Culture
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>		D
	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	Culture	
	<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	Culture	
	Fungi	Dermatophytes	A
<i>Encephalitozoon cuniculi</i>		Serum analysis	
Parasites	Ectoparasites	E	Microscopy
	<i>Eimeria</i> spp.	C	Microscopy

# Rabbit Infectious Agents

Classification	Infectious agents	Category	Methods
Viruses	Sendai virus (HVJ)	C	Serum analysis
	Rabbit pox virus	C	Serum analysis
	Rabbit rotavirus	B	Serum analysis
	Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus		Serum analysis
Bacteria	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	A	Culture
	<i>Clostridium piliforme</i> (Tyzzer's disease)	B	Serum analysis
	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	B	Culture
	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>	C	Culture
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	D	Culture
Fungi	Dermatophytes	A	Culture
	<i>Encephalitozoon cuniculi</i>	A	Serum analysis
Parasites	Ectoparasites	E	Microscopy
	<i>Eimeria</i> spp.	C	Microscopy



# Laboratory Pig Infectious Agents

Classification	Infectious agents	Methods
Virus	Classical swine fever virus (CSFV)	Serum analysis
	Encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV)	PCR
	Porcine cytomegalovirus (PCMV)	PCR
	Influenza A virus in swine (IAV-S, formerly Swine Influenza virus)	Serum analysis
	Porcine parvovirus (PPV)	PCR
	Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV)	Serum analysis
	Transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV)	PCR
	Porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus (PEDV)	PCR
	Porcine Rotavirus	PCR
	Foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV)	Serum analysis
	Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV)	PCR
	Porcine circovirus type 2 and 3 (PCV2 and PCV3)	PCR
	Hepatitis E virus (HEV)	PCR
	Aujeszky disease virus	Serum analysis
Bacteria & Mycoplasma	<i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i>	Serum analysis
	<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>	Culture
	<i>Glaesserella parasuis</i> (formerly <i>Haemophilus parasuis</i> )	Culture
	<i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i>	PCR
	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	Culture
	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Culture
	<i>Brucella suis</i>	PCR
	<i>Pathogenic Escherichia coli</i>	Culture
	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	PCR
	<i>Brachyspira hyodysenteriae</i>	PCR
<i>Lawsonia intracellularis</i>	PCR	
Parasites	<i>Coccidia</i> ( <i>Cystoisospora suis</i> and <i>Eimeria</i> spp.)	PCR
	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	PCR
	Gastrointestinal helminths ( <i>Ascaris</i> , <i>Trichuris</i> etc.)	Microscopy

# Hematological, Cell and Protein Analysis

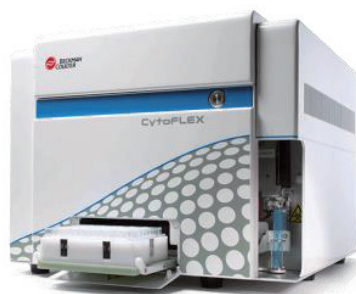
- Hematological, cell and protein analysis are widely used in pharmaceutical industry, life sciences research, clinical diagnosis, gene expression analysis, and protein quantitative analysis.
- Hematological analysis examines the composition of animal blood samples to determine overall health conditions and to evaluate abnormalities.
- Flow cytometry(FC) is a technique used to detect and measure physical and chemical characteristics of a population of cells or particles.
- Luminex analysis is a bead-based immunoassay that accurately measures multiple analytes in one sample with multiplexes. A flexible and accurate multi-analysis platform used for quantitative or qualitative analysis of biomarkers



**Automatic Blood Cell Analyzer**



**Automatic Biochemical Analyzer**



**Flow Cytometer**



**Luminex Analyzer**

# Blood Cell Analysis

## ▶ Examination Animals

- About 20 species animals
- Rodents (Mouse, Rat, Gerbil, Hamster, Guinea pig)
- Mammals (Camel, Cat, Cattle, Dog, Dolphin, Ferret, Goat, Horse, Marmoset, Mini-pig, Nonhuman Primate(NHP), Pig, Rabbit, Sheep)
- Birds (Chicken, etc.)

## ▶ Sample Volume

- Whole blood 1ml (3ml capacity EDTA tube recommended)

## ▶ Precautions for handling and shipping samples

- If hemolysis occurs during the blood collection process, the result value may be affected.
- The whole blood should be transported in a refrigerated state, and the test should be carried out as soon as possible after blood collection for accurate examination.

## ▶ Examination schedule/Reservation

- The available hematological analysis is from Monday to Friday.

Automatic blood cell analyzer ●.....



Classification	Examination Items
<b>Red blood cells</b>	Red blood cell count (RBC)
	Hemoglobin concentration (HGB)
	Hematocrit (HCT)
	Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)
	Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)
	Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)
	Red cell distribution width (RDW)
	Reticulocyte percent (RET)
<b>Platelets</b>	Platelet count (PLT)
	Plateletcrit (PCT)
	Mean platelet volume (MPV)
	Platelet distribution width (PDW)
<b>White blood cells</b>	White blood cell count (WBC)
	Neutrophil count (NECT)
	Lymphocyte count (LYMPH)
	Monocyte count (MONO)
	Eosinophil count (EO)
	Basophil count (BASO)



# Biochemical Analysis Test

## ▶ Sample Volume

- Serum 400ul

## ▶ Precautions for handling and shipping samples

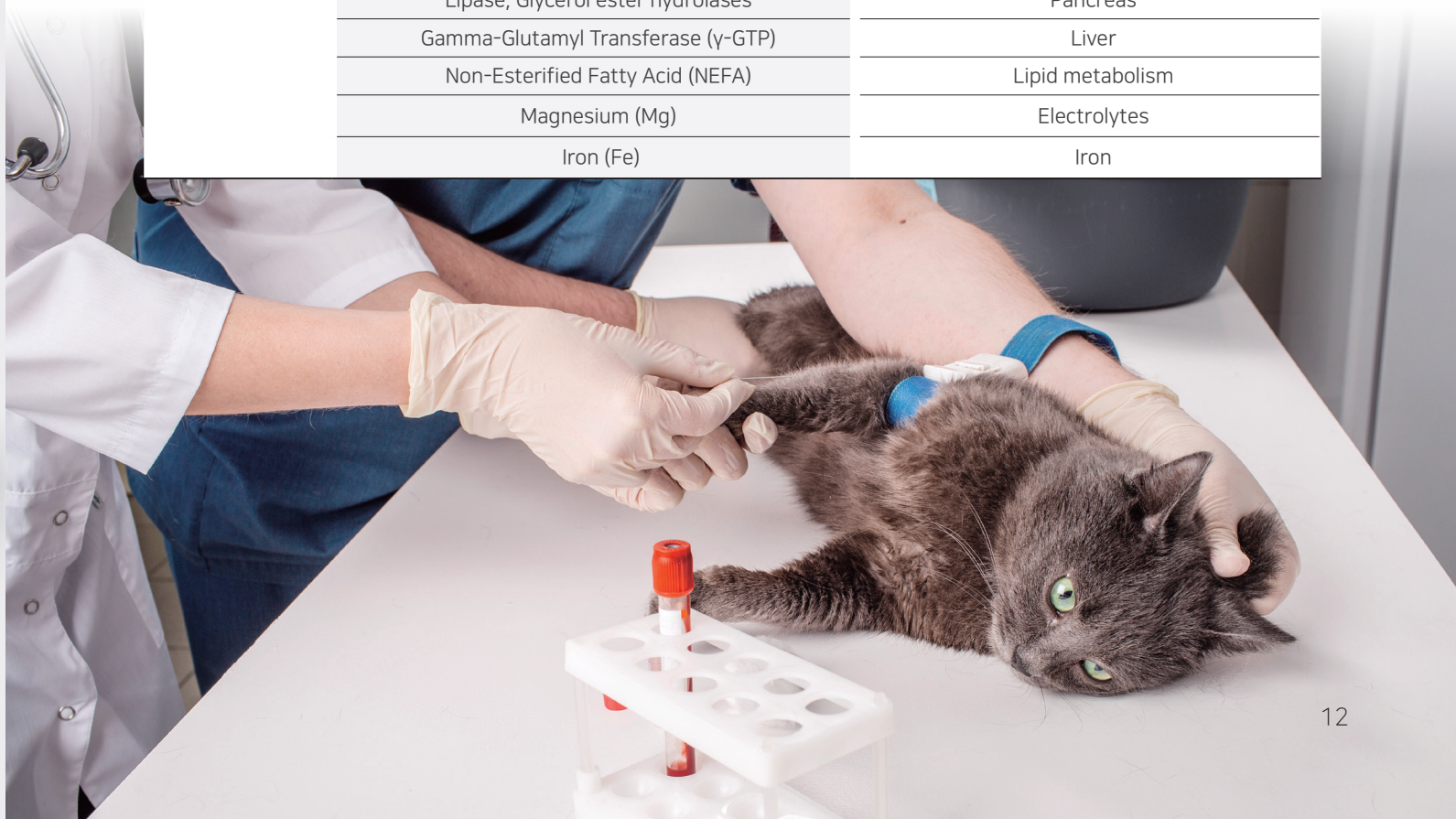
- If hemolysis occurs during the blood collection process, the result value may be affected.
- The results of each test item may vary depending on the storage condition and duration of the serum for biochemical analysis tests. Long-term storage may require refrigeration.

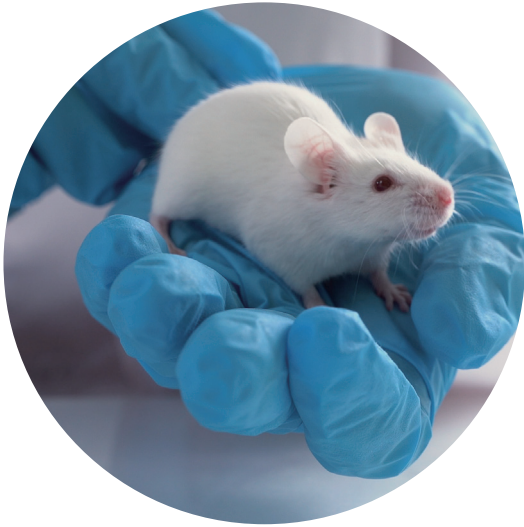
## ▶ Examination Schedule/Reservation

- The available hematological analysis is from Monday to Friday.

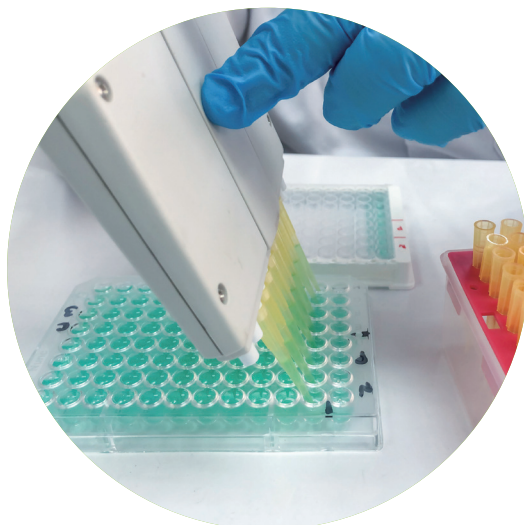


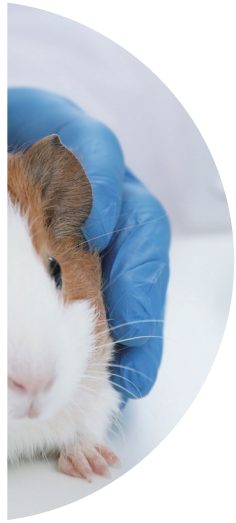
Classification	Examination items	Related organs and diseases
<b>General Category</b>	Alanine aminotransferase (ALT, GPT)	Liver
	Aspartate aminotransferase (AST, GOT)	Liver
	Alkaline phosphatase (ALP)	Liver etc.
	Creatine phosphatase (CPK)	Myocardium and Muscular systems
	Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH)	Liver, Myocardium and Muscular systems
	Total Billirubin (T. Billirubin)	Liver
	Triglyceride (TG)	Lipid metabolism
	Total Cholesterol (TC)	Lipid metabolism
	Total protein (TP)	Liver
	Albumin (ALB)	Liver
	Blood Glucose (Glucose)	Liver and Pancreas
	Urea nitrogen in the blood (BUN)	Kidney
	Creatinine	Kidney
	Calcium (Ca)	Electrolytes
	IP (Inorganic phosphorous)	Electrolytes
	Sodium (Na)	Electrolytes
	Potassium (K)	Electrolytes
	Chlorine (Cl)	Electrolytes
<b>Optional Category</b>	Low-Density Cholesterol (LDL-cholesterol)	Lipid metabolism
	High-Density Cholesterol (LDL-cholesterol)	Lipid metabolism
	Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1C)	Pancreas
	C-Reactive Protein (CRP)	Acute inflammation
	Haptoglobin (HP)	Acute inflammation
	$\alpha$ -Amylase (AMY)	Pancreas
	Lipase, Glycerol ester hydrolases	Pancreas
	Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase ( $\gamma$ -GTP)	Liver
	Non-Esterified Fatty Acid (NEFA)	Lipid metabolism
	Magnesium (Mg)	Electrolytes
	Iron (Fe)	Iron





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Monitoring  
&  
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Analysis





# OPTIPHARM Co., Ltd.



**OPTIPHARM** Co., Ltd.

# Animal Health Monitoring & Hematological Analysis



## Quotation inquiry

**Animal Diagnostic Business Team**

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