

b) Biomedical Samples

The best biomedical sample is an acutely ill soldier or a cadaver. Sample Documentation Forms and symptoms are to be completed on all biomedical samples. In addition, a copy of the physical examination or an extract of significant findings are to be enclosed with the biomedical samples. Additionally, the following samples should be collected whenever casualties occur and should be collected in triplicate. Once collected, the samples should be refrigerated or chilled immediately. DO NOT FREEZE. An equipment list containing components of a suggested medical sampling kit is included in Annex 2. Medical personnel should perform biomedical sample collection to ensure that a valid sample is obtained. The following is guidance to be used in sample collection:

- o Collect samples from patients during acute phase and at day 7.
- o Collect urine samples (20-50 ml per sample x 3) in urine specimen cups, secure the top with wide tape, and place in individual sealable mylar bags..
- o Collect whole blood or serum samples (5 ml per sample x 3) in red-top blood tubes and place in individual, sealable mylar bags.
- o Collect sputum only from acutely ill patients (x 3). They should be collected in urine cups. Secure the cup with a wide tape and place in individual sealable mylar bags.
- o Collect cerebral spinal fluid (2 ml per sample x 3) in red-top blood tubes and place in individual, sealable mylar bags.
- o Take at least 30 grams of organs/tissues (human, postmortem x 3), place in a sterile container in individual, sealable mylar bags, and refrigerate immediately; liver, spleen, lung, subcutaneous fat, cerebral spinal fluid, kidney, heart, and brain.