

Tritrichomonas foetus samples collected/transported under adverse environmental conditions

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Test sensitivity may vary due to lab-independent parameters, e.g.:

- Sample collection method
 - *State regulations, practitioner training*
- Sample transport conditions
 - *Temperature (changes), transport time*
 - *E.g., WY: freezing temperatures, road closures*

1. Potential limitations of trich testing



Test sensitivity may vary due to lab test-inherent parameters, e.g.:

- Sample collection media
 - Depending on lab test – TF tubes, DM, PBS, etc.
- Incubation protocols
- DNA vs. RNA detection

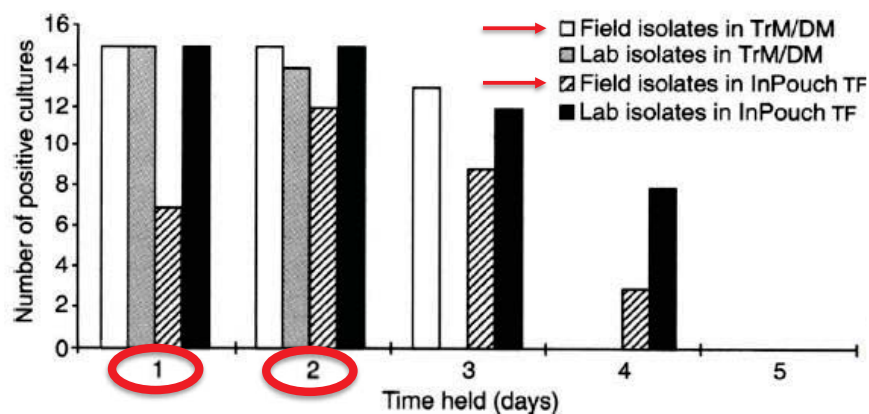


1. Potential limitations of trich testing

A. Transport/ Incubation Media

- **Impact of storage (transport) temperature on test sensitivity**
(Bryan et al., *Vet Rec*, 1999, 144, 227-32)

FIG 1: Comparison of the numbers of positive cultures, when 15 tubes of transport medium (TrM) or InPouch TF inoculated with laboratory or field isolates of *Tritrichomonas foetus* were held for one to five days at 4°C before being transferred to Diamond's medium (DM) (in the case of TrM) and incubated at 37°C for 14 days



2. Critical Questions

- Is there a one-for-all approach possible given the climate variability in different states
- How to deal with out-of-state submissions (i.e., potential transport time and conditions)

2. Open questions

- goal: define a protocol to ensure both sensitive *T. foetus* detection under relevant testing conditions and reasonable cost to the producer
 - ***States may have different requirements for test conditions and acceptable methods***

2. Open questions



Thank you!

