Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics



- Simple and hygienic handling with feces
- Fast test interpretation after 15 minutes (rapid diagnostics) or after 18 hours (culture diagnostics)
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- High sensitivity (1 trophozoite per pouch) and specificity (only *T. foetus* growth)
- Storage at room temperature (15-25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 10, 20 or 100 tests

## **InPouch<sup>™</sup> TF-Feline**

## Tritrichomoniasis – origin of chronic colon diarrhoea

Selective culture medium for the direct detection of motile Tritrichomonas foetus trophozoites in feces of the cat

Fast aetiological diagnosis of the highly

Fast initiation of treatment, prophylaxis

Identification of asymptomatic carriers (multiple animal household, cat breedings, animal shelter)



## ] InPouch™ TF-Feline

Feline tritrichomoniasis is caused by *Tritrichomonas foetus*, a worldwide spread protozoon. Young cats, pure-bread cats (esp. Norwegian Forest cats) and cats from multicat households have an increased risk of infection.

*T. foetus* has been known for a long time in the large animal sector: As cause of venereal disease in cattle, it also was proven in the gastrointestinal and nasal mucosa of pigs. Since 1996, there are reports from the US about chronic bowel diarrhoea in cats, caused by *T. foetus*.

Sequencing via PCR resulted in complete correlation (homology) with published sequences of *T. foetus*, so that the species-specific discrimination is not possible.

The route of *T. foetus* transmission in cats is orofecal. A species-crossing natural propagation of cattle or pigs onto cats (directly or via abort material) was not demonstrated until now. However, *T. foetus* cat strains were shown to be transferred artificially onto cattle and vice versa, although with a milder progress of disease. These reports give rise to extreme caution regarding the zoonotic transmission potential of *T. foetus*.

Clinically, the cats have chronic diarrhoea with frequent defecation in small portions. The stool often contains fresh blood and/or mucus and can be malodorous. The general condition and the appetite, however, are often undisturbed. The animals suffer from chronic diarrhoea up to 6-9 months, whereas spontaneous healings are possible. Careful attention is needed for the asymptomatic eliminators excreting *T. foetus* in small quantities for several years.

The detection of *T. foetus* can be done via direct feces plating, cultivation with **InPouch**<sup>™</sup> **TF-Feline** or by PCR. The on-site method of choice is the incubation of material of a swab in the **InPouch**<sup>™</sup> **TF-Feline**. For that, rectum swabs can be used.

Aspects for the direct detection in culture by **InPouch**<sup>TM</sup> **TF-Feline** are the exclusive growth, preservation of the typical morphology and the specific movement pattern of *T. foetus*.

By the use of **InPouch<sup>TM</sup> TF-Feline**, a potential misdiagnosis with *Giardia duodenalis* trophozoites and/or *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts, caused by the loss of movement in the cold and the formation of pseudo cysts, as it is easily possible in the direct feces smear, can be avoided.

The application of **InPouch<sup>TM</sup> TF-Feline** enables the veterinarian to detect *T. foetus* on-site fast, simply and reliably. Confirmation of the micro-scopically diagnostics can be done in the laboratory directly from the sent-in **InPouch<sup>TM</sup> TF-Feline** culture pouch via PCR.



Co-infection with *Cryptosporidium parvum* and / or *Giardia duodenalis* is common. For aetiological confirmation of parasites, the following tests are recommended: *FASTest*® **CRYPTO** Strip, *FASTest*® **GIARDIA** Strip or the combination test *FASTest*® **CRYPTO-GIARDIA** Strip.



BIOMED

Distribution:

UK



