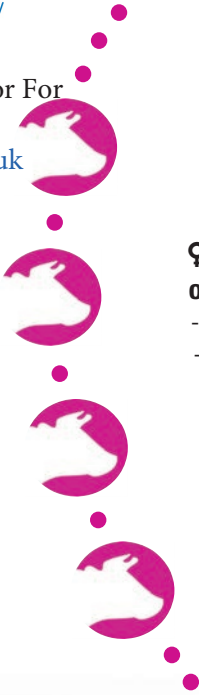


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InPouch™ TF- Bovine

Tritrichomoniasis outbreak – a parasitic venereal epidemic disease in cattle

Selective culture medium for the direct detection of motile *Tritrichomonas foetus* trophozoites in preputial or vaginal discharge of cattle

♀ **Fast aetiological diagnosis of the highly contagious pathogen**

- Fertility disorder
- Early abortion
- Pyometra

♂ **Identification of asymptomatic carriers**

- unapparent persisting infection

Screening of the whole stock after the discovery of *T. foetus*

Fast initiation of required treatment, prophylaxis and hygiene measures

Effective reduction of economic damage



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



InPouch™ TF-Bovine

Trichomonads are motile protozoa that can be found in many wild and domestic animals world-wide. One of the clinical relevant trichomonads is *Tritrichomonas foetus*, causing bovine tritrichomoniasis, a venereal (sexual transmitted) and notifiable disease in cattle.

Tritrichomonas foetus is an elongated pear-shaped protozoon colonising the mucosa of the male and female genital tract of cattle. *T. foetus* can also be found in goats, sheep and pigs, but causes no disease. In many countries, the detection of *T. foetus* is notifiable, because tritrichomoniasis is classified as eradicable epizootic disease.

T. foetus is transmitted in most cases during natural mating. The transmission with contaminated sperm or by contaminated instruments is possible but rather improbable.

In female cattle vaginitis, endo- and pyometritis and, as a result, temporary sterility or intrauterine fetal death are clinically possible. A permanent immunity does not develop, so reinfections are common.

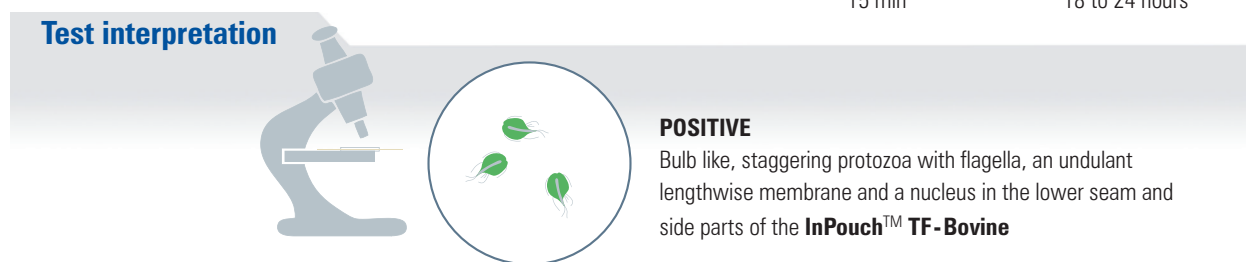
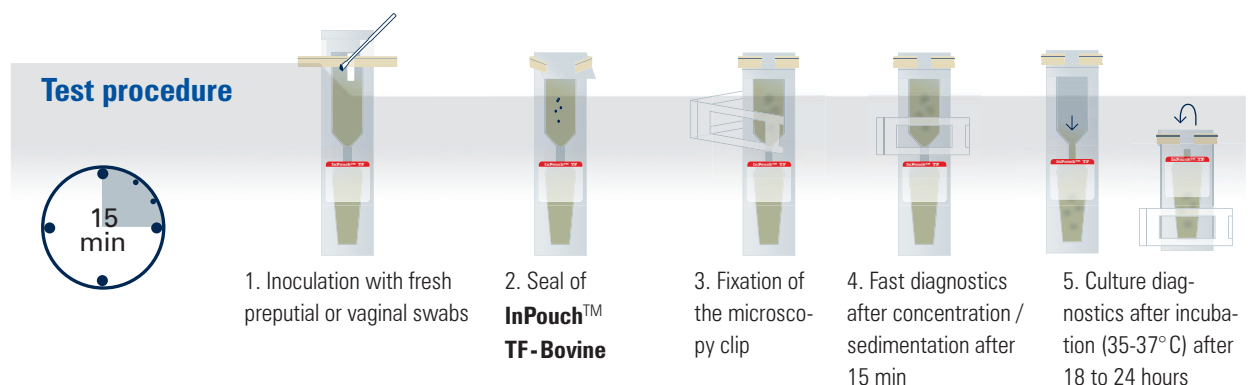
In the bull, the infection normally passes off unapparent. Mild inflammations of the male urogenital tract can appear 2 weeks post infection but are mostly overlooked. The bulls, especially older ones, play an important role for the distribution of the parasites as asymptomatic carriers.

Thanks to the increasing propagation of artificial insemination, the prevalences of *T. foetus* are very low. Due to the high economic damage during outbreak of a *T. foetus* infection, new members (heifers, cows) as well as breeding bulls, especially, still have to be tested for *T. foetus*.

The detection of *T. foetus* can be done via direct microscopical proof, cultivation with **InPouch™ TF-Bovine** or by PCR. The on-site method of choice is the incubation of material of a swab in the **InPouch™ TF-Bovine**. For that, preputial lavation material or vaginal / cervical swabs can be used.

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

The application of **InPouch™ TF-Bovine** enables the veterinarian to detect *T. foetus* on-site fast, simple and reliably. Confirmation of the microscopic diagnostics can be done in the laboratory directly from the sent-in **InPouch™ TF-Bovine** culture pouch via PCR.



The presence or absence of neosporosis should be tested in populations with cumulative fertility disorders and / or abortions by the use of **FASTest® NEOSPORA** caninum.

Manufacturer:

BIOMED

Distribution:

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