**Health Monitoring Report in Accordance with FELASA Recommendations**

Location: **Conventional Medicine TAU** Housing: **Conventional building** Samples collection: **19/06/2022**

Species: **Rat sentinel** Strain: **SD female**  Date of report: **28/06/2022**

Health report: **1 rat - FELASA Quarterly**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Testmethod | Latest result | Historical results |  |   |  |  |
| Viruses |  | Jun2022 | Jan2022 | Jun2021 | Jan2021  | Jun2020 | Dec2019  |
| Hantaan (zoonotic hantaan virus-HANT) | MFI | NT | 0/1 | NT | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Toolan’s H1-rat parvovirus (H1) | MFI | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Rodent adenovirus strain 1,2 (MAV1&MAV2) | MFI | NT | 0/1 | NT | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Rat parvovirus (RPV) | MFI | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Rat minute virus (RMV) | MFI | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Kilham’s rat virus-parvovirus (KRV) | MFI | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Rodent pneumovirus (PVM) | MFI  | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Rat coronavirus (RCV/SDAV) | MFI | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Rodent reovirus (REO) | MFI | NT | 0/1 | NT | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Rat theilovirus (RTV) | MFI | 0/1 | 1/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Sendai virus (SEND) | MFI | NT | 0/1 | NT | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Parvovirus (NS-1) | MFI | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Pneumocystis carinii (PCAR, ‘RRV’) | IFA | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 |
| Murine norovirus (MNV)  | IFA | NT | NT\* | NT | 0/1  | NT | NT  |
| Rat cytomegalovirus (RCMV) | IFA | NT | 0/1 | NT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 |
| Bacteria, mycoplasma and fungi |  | Jun2022 | Jan2022 | Jun2021 | Jan2021  | Jun2020 | Dec2019  |
| Cilia-associated respiratory bacillus (CARB) | MFI | NT | 0/1 | NT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 |
| Mycoplasma pulmonis (MPUL)-Mouse | MFI | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Bordetella bronchiseptica (Nasopharynx, lung) | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Citrobacter rodentium (Intestine, feces)  | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Clostridium piliforme (CPIL, Tyzzer’s disease) | MFI | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Corynebacterium kutcheri (Nasopharynx, lung, intestine)  | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae (Naso, lung) | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Klebsiella oxytoca (Intestine, feces) | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Pasteurellaceae (Naso, lung)Pasteurella pneumotropica | CULT | 1/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa (Intestine, Feces) | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Salmonella spp. (Intestine, feces)  | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Staphylococcus aureus (Skin, naso, lung) | CULT | 0/1 | 1/1 | 1/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Streptococci -haemolytic (not group D) | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Streptococcus pneumoniae (Naso, lung) | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Helicobacter spp. (Intestine, feces) | PCR | NT | NT\*\* | NT | NT  | NT | NT  |
| Streptobacillus moniliformis (Naso) | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Dermatophytes (Skin)  | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Corynebacterium bovis (Skin) | CULT | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Test****method** | **Latest** **result** | **Historical** **results** |  |  |  |
| Parasites |  | Jun2022 | Jan2022 | Jun2021 | Jan2021  | Jun2020 | Dec2019  |
| Ectoparasites: Fur mites  | MICRO | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Endoparasites: Pinworms | MICRO | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Opportunistic protozoa  | MICRO | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |
| Nonpathogenic protozoa:Chilomastix, Entamoeba, Trichomonas  | MICRO | Present | Present | Present | Present  | Present | 1/1  |
| Pathological lesions | MACRO | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0/1  | 0/1 | 0/1  |

Data are expressed as number positive/number tested

Abbreviations used in this report: ELISA=enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (CR); MICRO=microscopy (TAU); MACRO=macroscopic (TAU); IFA=immunofluorescence assay (CR); MFI=multiplex fluorescent immunoassay (CR); CULT=culture (TAU); PATH=gross pathology (TAU); PCR=polymerase chain reaction (TAU,CR); HIST=histopathology; NT=not tested; TAU=Tel Aviv University Sentinel Diagnostic lab; CR=Charles River lab; IN=result interpreted as non-specific because not confirmed by alternative serologic assay or diagnostic methodology for other serologic assays

|  |
| --- |
| Summary |
| Serology: sentinel rat was negative for all tested pathogens. \*We consider mice samples positive for MNV (Murine norovirus). |
| Bacteriology: Rat samples were positive for *Pasteurella pneumotropica-Pasteurellaceae*.\*\*We consider mice samples positive for Helicobacter spp. |
| Parasitology: sentinel rat samples were negative for fur mites (ectoparasites) and pinworms (endoparasites).  |
| Pathology: No gross signs.  |
|  |

**Notes:** *Viridans* group *-Streptococcus*, coagulase negative *Staphylococcus sp*., *Enterococcus sp*., *Lactobacillus sp*., *Lactococcus spp*. and *Escherichia coli* are all common components of the microbiota. *Trichomonas*, *Chilomastix* and *Entamoeba* are all common intestinal protozoa.

Identification of *Pasteurellaceae*:

*Pasteurella pneumotropica* grows as gray colonies on blood agar whereas “other *Pasteurellaceae”* refers to yellow lytic colonies. Both are gram-negative and API-20NE-positive (99%). Occasional confirmation by RT-PCR for the ITS region (IDEXX BioResearch) or 16S rRNA PCR and sequencing (Hy Laboratories, IDEXX BioResearch) indicates that gray colonies are *Pasteurella pneumotropica* (99%, GeneBank accession number: M75083.1, NR\_042887.1) and yellow colonies are *Pasteurella spp* (100%, GeneBank accession number: HF912264, JQ346058). Note that the JQ346058 sequence, called *P. pneumotropica*, is poorly characterized. It shows 100% identical to a *Pasteurella spp* (HF912264) [Dafni et al., 2019, J Am Assoc Lab Anim Sci.;58(2):201-207].

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Mickey Harlev, Veterinarian Dr. Debora Rapaport, PhD

Israeli Board Certified Manager of Sentinel Diagnostic Laboratory

Head of the Veterinary Service Center Department of Clinical Microbiology and Immunology

Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel Sackler Faculty of Medicine

Mobile: 972-52-5643396 Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Office: 972-3-6409919; Fax: 972-6407567 Lab: 972-3-6405137; Fax: 972-3-6409160

mickey@tauex.tau.ac.il debirapa@tauex.tau.ac.il

 <https://med.tau.ac.il/new-veterinary-center52021> <https://med.tau.ac.il/sentinel-diagnostic-laboratory>