



## ***Tritrichomonas muris***

### **Prevalence**

- 29.6%-47.7% in large intestines of wild and laboratory mice, rats, and other rodents.

### **Significance**

- No reports of research result interference
- Interest in using mice as model for human STD, *T. vaginalis* (long-term infection requires pretreatment of females with estrogen and intra-vaginal doses of *Lactobacillus spp.*)

### **Disease**

- Related to more pathogenic *T. vaginalis* (humans) and *T. foetus* (cattle)
- Non-pathogenic flagellate of mice, rats, hamsters, and other rodents
- Exists as motile trophozoites within the host and replicate by binary fission
- Resides in the caecum and colon (have been reported in stomach and small intestine) – component of the normal fauna
- Minimal infectious dose of “pseudocysts” for mice is 5 (10 days prepatent period)
- Clinical signs:
  - No disease attributed to *T. muris* in rodents

### **Transmission**

- Easily established and transmitted between mice, rats, and hamsters
- Newborns are colonized by *T. muris* within a week after birth

### **Isolation and Diagnosis**

- Examination of fresh or stained wet preparations of caecum and colon by light microscopy - pear- or teardrop shaped with three anterior flagella, a fourth posterior flagellum and an undulating membrane (“rolling” or “quivering” movement).

### **Prevention and Control**

- Easily transmitted between mice – indicator of barrier maintenance breach
- Lack of cysts suggests that normal husbandry and management practices will eliminate organisms from environment
- Rederived and barrier-maintained mice are free from *T. muris*

### **Reading**

- S.W. Barthold, S.M. Griffey, & D.H. Percy. Pathology of Laboratory Rodents and Rabbits (Fourth Edition), 2016
- J.G. Fox, S.W. Barthold, M.T. Davisson, C.E. Newcomer, F.W. Quimby, A.L. Smith. The Mouse in Biomedical Research (Second Edition), 2007
- D.G. Baker. Flynn’s Parasites of Laboratory Animals (Second Edition), 2007