

APPENDIX VI
Microbiology Report

Microbiology Surveillance/Diagnostic Summary Report

for

Experiment # E2186.01

**Effect of Oxybenzone on Fertility and Early Embryonic Development
in Sprague-Dawley Rats (Segment I)**

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Microbiological Surveillance Summary Report for E2186.01

Microbiological surveillance samples from rooms 121,106, and 116 in building 53A were examined for the period between January 14, 2013 and June 4, 2013. These samples consisted of sentinel animals, quarantine animals, cage waste, cage water, and feed samples.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS:

A. Sentinel Animals: A total of eight sentinel animals were examined for the following:

1. **Serology Screening:** Blood from each animal was collected, allowed to clot and the serum was separated. The serum was analyzed by Multiplex Fluorescent Immunoassay (MFI) for the presence of specific antibodies at the IDEXX Research Animal Laboratory Animal Diagnostic Laboratory (IDEXX-RADIL), Columbia, Missouri. The laboratory serology method and viral/mycoplasma agent for which testing was performed are tabulated below; the times at which blood was collected during the studies are also listed.

Serology Test

Rat Panel

Kilhain Rat Virus (KRV)
Mycoplasma pulmonis
NS1 (Generic Parvo)
Pneumonia Virus of Mice (PVM)
Rat Coronavirus (RCV)
Rat Minute Virus (RMV)
Rat Parvovirus (RPV)
Rat Theilovirus (RTV)
Sendai Virus
Toolan's H- I

Results of serology tests for Murine Virus and Mycoplasma Antibodies

Date	Incidence of Antibody In Sentinel Animals	Positive Serologic Reaction for
2/25/2013	0/2	none positive
4/8/2013	0/2	none positive
6/4/2013	0/4	none positive

2. **Additional Sentinel Animal Screening:** In addition to the serology testing, all sentinel animals are examined for the following:

(a) Ectoparasites

Results: No ectoparasites were detected on sentinel animals.

(b) Endoparasites: (wet mount at 40X and 200X magnifications)

Results: No pathogenic endoparasites were detected in sentinel animals.

(c) Bacterial pathogens

Results: No pathogenic microorganisms were detected in sentinel animals.

*The following specific rodent pathogens would be detected under routine culturing procedures:

Bordetella bronchiseptica

Citrobacter freundii

Corynebacterium kutscheri

Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae

Helicobacter hepaticus (detected via PCR)

Klebsiella oxytoca

Klebsiella pneumoniae

Listeria monocytogenes

Pasteurella pneumotropica

Pasteurella multocida

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Salmonella sp.

Streptococcus pneumoniae

B. Animal Husbandry Supplies Monitoring:

1. **Cage Water:** One cage water sample was tested for the presence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Results: The sample contained no *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

2. **Processed Water:** Samples of processed drinking water for the animals were tested on a regular basis for total bacterial count and for the presence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Results: No samples exceeded the NCTR standards (<100 bacterial cfu/ml) and contained no *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

3. **Room Environment Monitoring:** Swab samples are taken quarterly from each animal room to monitor sanitation procedures. Conventional animal rooms with >200 cfu of bacteria or >20 cfu of mold would be reported as exceeding the standard. Any suspect bacterial pathogens and toxin-producing molds would be identified and reported.

Results: A total of six room surface swabs were taken during the study period. All swabs met the NCTR standards. No bacterial pathogens or toxin-producing molds were detected.

4. **Cage Waste:** A total of twenty-three waste samples were screened for bacterial pathogens during the study period.

Results: No bacterial pathogens were detected.

5. **Animal Feed:** Samples of animal feed received from an outside vendor are tested for total bacteria and mold, and for specified bacterial pathogens and toxin-producing molds. Any suspected bacterial pathogens or toxin-producing molds would be identified and reported.

Results: Diet Preparation Department identified four processed feed samples designated for use on E 2186.01. Microbiological analysis detected no bacteria or molds present in these samples.

- C. **Quarantine Animals:** A total of four quarantine animals were screened from January 14, 2013 to February 25, 2013. The quarantine animals were examined for the following:

1. **Serology Screening:** Blood from each animal was collected, allowed to clot and the serum was separated. The serum was analyzed by Multiplex Fluorescent Immunoassay (MFI) for the presence of specific antibodies at the

Research Animal Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. The laboratory serology method and viral/mycoplasma agent for which testing was performed are tabulated below; the times at which blood was collected during the studies are also listed.

Serology Test

Rat Panel

Kilhain Rat Virus (KRV)
Mycoplasma pulmonis
NS1 (Generic Parvo)
Pneumonia Virus of Mice (PVM)
Rat Coronavirus (RCV)
Rat Minute Virus (RMV)
Rat Parvovirus (RPV)
Rat Theilovirus (RTV)
Sendai Virus
Toolan's H- I

Results of serology tests for Murine Virus and Mycoplasma Antibodies

Date	Incidence of Antibody In Quarantine Animals	Positive Serologic Reaction for
1/14/2013	0/2	none positive
2/25/2013	0/2	none positive

2. **Additional Quarantine Animal Screening:** In addition to the serology testing, all quarantine animals are examined for the following:

(a) Ectoparasites:

Results: No ectoparasites were detected on sentinel animals.

(b) Endoparasites: (wet mount at 40X and 200X magnifications)

Results: No pathogenic endoparasites were detected in quarantine animals.

(c) Bacterial pathogens

Results: No pathogenic microorganisms were detected in quarantine animals.

*The following specific rodent pathogens would be detected under routine culturing procedures:

Bordetella bronchiseptica
Citrobacter freundii
Corynebacterium kutscheri
Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae
Helicobacter hepaticus (detected via PCR)
Klebsiella oxytoca
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Listeria monocytogenes
Pasteurella pneumotropica
Pasteurella multocida
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Salmonella sp.
Streptococcus pneumoniae