



INTERCEPTOR
ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGICAL DETECTOR

FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions



TECNIPLAST®

Q: Where and how did the Interceptor validation take place?

A: It is described in the White Paper available on the Tecniplast Web Site and in the following paper:

Julia Zorn, Barbel Ritter, Manuel Miller, Monika Kraus, Emily Northrup and Markus Brielmeier "Murine norovirus detection in the exhaust air of IVCs is more sensitive than serological analysis of soiled bedding sentinels" Lab Anim Online First July 20, 2016.

Q: How long does it take to detect pathogens?

A: It depends on the specific pathogen and prevalence but mostly just after one week of exposure Interceptor can detect pathogens, if any is present.

Q: Minimum prevalence?

A: 1/63 cage → 5 animals



Q: Which pathogens can be detected by Interceptor?

A: The following is a non-exhaustive list of pathogens detected so far by some of our customers:

Entamoeba muris
Fur mites
Helicobacter ganmani
Helicobacter genus
Helicobacter hepaticus
Helicobacter mastomyrinus
Helicobacter typhlonius
Mouse Hepatitis Virus (MHV)
Murine Astrovirus
Murine norovirus (MNV)
Pasteurella pneumotropica
Pinworms
Pneumocystis carinii
Pneumonia Virus of Mice (PVM)
Tritrichomonas genus



Q: If PCR gives positive results, do I have to decontaminate racks and AHU (Air Handling Unit)? If yes, how?

A: Yes, you'd better wash/autoclave the racks and possibly vacuum clean and decontaminate with VHP (or equivalent) the AHU.

During the field tests, when a contamination was found, racks were autoclaved but the AHUs were not decontaminated (only changed the prefilter).

When a new Interceptor was placed, it gave negative results: it means that if there were any residual pathogens in the AHU, they could not be detected by Interceptor.



Q: How long should the Interceptor be left working before removing it and sending the analysis lab?

A: It is possible to use the same interval of time normally used for the standard microbiological screening, e.g. 12 weeks

Q: Can I pool more than one Interceptor when I ship them to the laboratory for analysis?

A: Please ask this question to the specific analysis lab: if pooling is allowed, it would be advisable to use two Interceptors for each frame/AHU, in order to keep one of each as back-up in case a contamination is found, to re-test them individually.

