§ 147.14 Procedures to determine status and effectiveness of sanitation monitored program.

The following monitoring procedures may be applied at the discretion of the Official State Agency:

(a) Monitor effectiveness of sanitation program.

1. Culture the surface of cased eggs periodically for fecal contaminating organisms as described in §147.13.

2. Culture a sample of dead-in-shell eggs periodically from each breeding flock for coliforms. Such eggs should also be cultured for the dependable recovery of *salmonellae*. Culturing for the dependable recovery of *salmonellae* should include the use of:

   (i) Preenrichment broths supplemented with 33 mg ferrous sulfate per 1,000 ml preenrichment to block iron-binding, *Salmonella*-inhibiting effects of egg conalbumin; and

   (ii) Tetrathionate selective enrichment broths, competitor-controlling plating media (XLT4, BGN, etc.), delayed secondary enrichment procedures, and colony lift assays detailed in paragraph (a)(5) and illustration 2 of §147.11.

(b) Inoculate 5–10 ml of MBM with a swab, wire loop or 0.1 ml of the tissue suspension. When evidence of growth is observed (lowered pH or turbidity of broth) transfer each broth culture as needed to maintain the original isolates. Incubate tubes at 37 °C for at least 21 days before discarding as negative. When growth is first observed or if no growth occurs by the 4th or 5th day of incubation, inoculate broth culture onto a plate of Mycoplasma Agar Medium (MAM). (See paragraph (g) of this section.) Several cultures may be inoculated on one plate by using a wire loop or a candle jar may be used. Tiny circular and translucent colonies with elevated centers are very suggestive of mycoplasma. Indirect lighting and a low power or dissecting

microscope are recommended for observation of the colonies as they are rarely more than 0.2–0.3 mm in diameter.

(c) Isolates must be serotyped.

(1) Isolates may be shipped in MBM with ice packs if shipment will be in transit less than 2–3 days. Longer shipments require freezing of the MBM with dry ice, or shipping MAM slants at room temperature. Isolates must have indications of growth before shipment is made.

(2) Isolates may be stored in MBM at –20 °C for 2–3 weeks, or they may be stored at –68 °C for several years.

(d) Alternate method of culture: An overlay enrichment culture for fastidious and sensitive mycoplasma, especially for *M. meleagridis* should be included.

1. Pour 2–3 ml of MAM into a test tube and tilt the tube until a slant (approximately 45 deg;) is obtained. Other containers are acceptable.

2. Overlay the slant with sufficient MBM, so that the media (including inoculum) covers the agar slope.

3. Inoculate the culture as indicated in paragraph (b) of this section.

4. Incubate and examine the overlay as indicated in paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) Preparation of media components:

1. Deionized distilled water suitable for cell culture fluids should be used.

2. All glassware should be carefully washed with a nonresidue detergent such as Alcojet and rinsed three times in tap water and twice in deionized distilled water.

3. Thallium acetate in a 10 percent solution is added to an approximate final concentration of 1:4000; however, highly contaminated specimens may require a final concentration of 1:2000. Thallium acetate is added to deionized distilled water first, except as noted in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, to prevent the precipitation of proteins.

4. Mycoplasma Broth Base, dextrose, phenol red, and cysteine hydrochloride are added to deionized distilled water first if autoclave sterilization is used. Thallium acetate and then the remaining components are added aseptically after cooling the autoclaved media to 45 °C or less.

5. Use sterile deionized distilled water to reconstitute penicillin.

6. Sterile serum should be inactivated by heating at 56 °C for 30 minutes. Swine serum may be used for *M. gallisepticum*, *M. synoviae*, *M. gallinarum*, and *M. meleagridis* isolation; however, horse serum is usually recommended for *M. meleagridis* isolation.

7. Phenol red should be prepared as a 1 percent solution.

8. NAD (beta nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide or coenzyme I) should be prepared as a 1 percent solution.

9. Cysteine hydrochloride, prepared as a 1 percent solution, is used to reduce the NAD for *M. synoviae* growth.

10. A purified agar product such as Nobel (Special agar) is used in the MAM.

11. Adjust the pH with NaOH.

12. Sterilization may be accomplished by two methods:

1. Filtration sterilization through a 0.20 micron filter is the recommended method. Aseptic techniques must be utilized.

2. Autoclave sterilization at 120 °C, 15 pounds pressure (103 kPa), for 15 minutes may be used, if preferred, when following the procedure described in paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

13. Phenol red, dextrose, and NAD may be omitted when culturing for *M. meleagridis* and *M. gallinarum*.

13Trade names are used in these procedures solely for the purpose of providing specific information. Mention of a trade name does not constitute a guarantee or warranty of the product by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or an endorsement over other products not mentioned.


15Thallium acetate may be obtained from Fischer Scientific Company.
§ 147.16 Procedure for the evaluation of mycoplasma reactors by in vivo bio-assay (enrichment).

This procedure has been shown to be sensitive enough to detect less than 100 mycoplasma organisms under proper conditions. Proper conditions are defined in this section.

(a) Obtain chickens or turkeys (test birds) which are at least 3 weeks of age and are free of M. gallisepticum, M. synoviae, and M. meleagridis and transport them in a manner to prevent their being contaminated by any infectious avian disease.

(1) Maintain test birds in an area that has been effectively cleaned and disinfected.

(2) The area should be isolated from other birds or animals.

(3) Personnel caring for the test birds should take the necessary precautions (see §147.26(b)) to prevent the mechanical transfer of infectious avian diseases from other sources.

(b) Test birds to be used for inoculation with contaminated tissues should be serologically negative by the serum plate agglutination test.

(1) Inoculated test birds should be isolated from non-inoculated control birds for the length of any experiment.

(c) Aseptically obtain tracheal, turbinate, and sinus mucosa, lung and sinus...