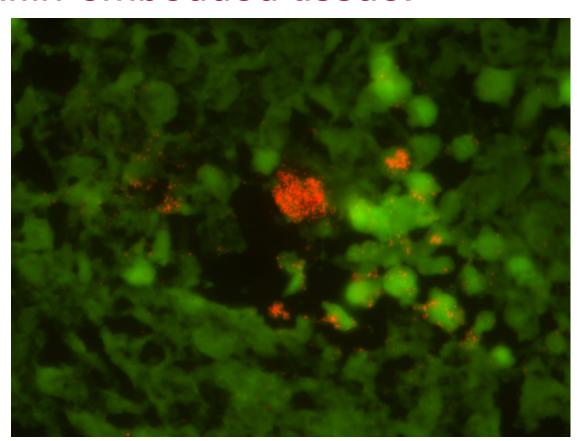
Application of fluorescent *in situ* hybridisation for identification of *Chlamydiaceae* in formalinfixed, paraffin-embedded tissue.

DVHS Kolding 6. nov. 2014

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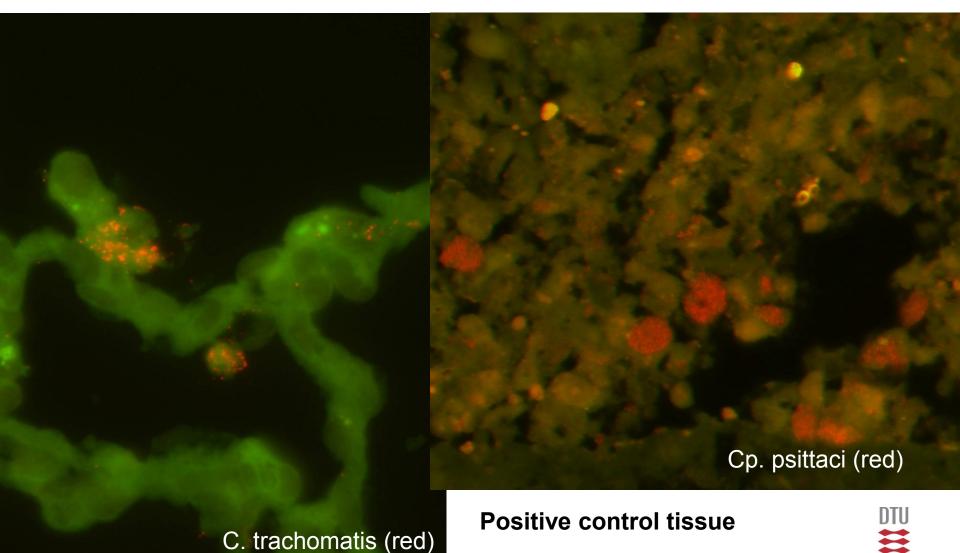
- Identification / verification of infection
- Routine diagnostic tool
- Retrospective studies
- Robust
- Additional analyses can be initiated

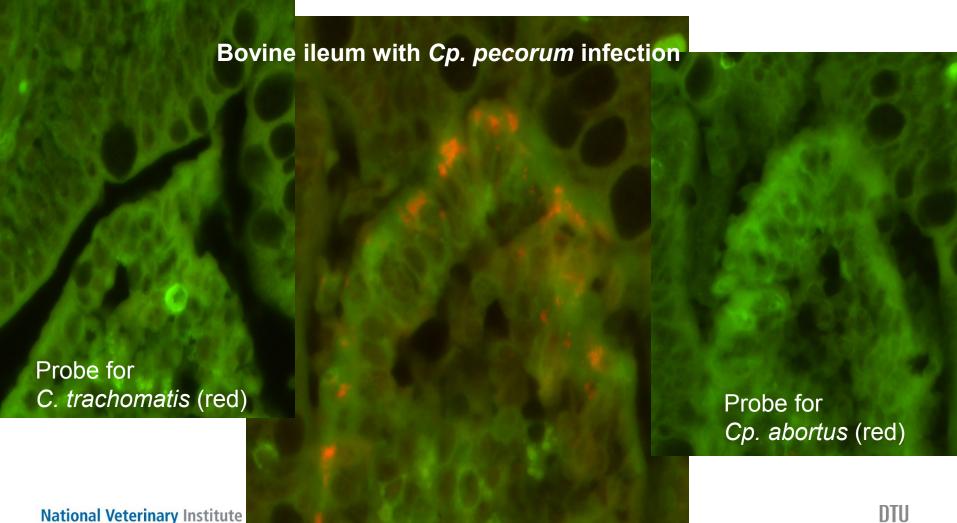


Novel Two-step method using oligonucleotide probes targeting 16S ribosomal RNA:

- ➤ 1: A probe specific for both *genus Chlamydia* (C.) and *genus Chlamydophila* (Cp.) used together with a probe for Domain bacterium (for detecting other bacterial infection)
- 2: Species specific probes targeting
 - Cp. abortus
 - Cp. pecorum
 - C. suis
 - Cp. psittaci (zoonotic)
 - C. trachomatis (humans)
 - Cp. felis (not yet tested)



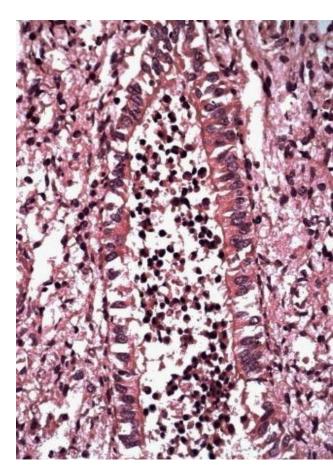




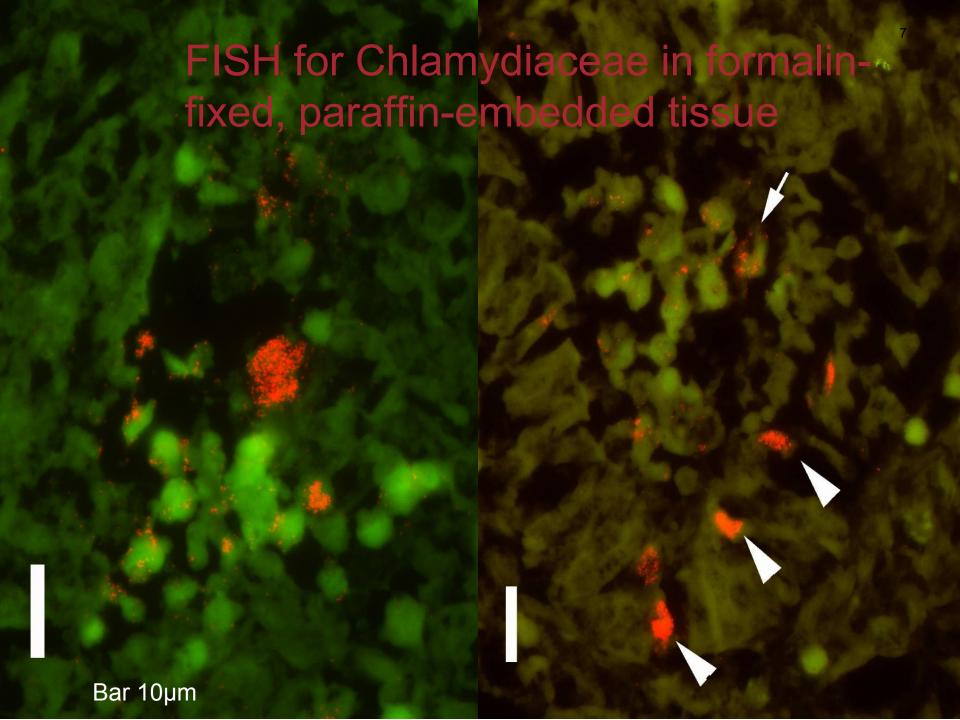
Cp. pecorum (red)

- Investigation of porcine abortions
 - Heart, lung, liver, kidney, umbilicus and placenta

• <u>Preliminary results</u>: +30 foetus/placenta positive for *Chlamydiacea*.







<u>Investigation of porcine abortions – preliminary results</u>

- Only Cp. pecorum has been identified so far.
- negative for: Cp. abortus,
 - » C. suis,
 - » C. trachomatis
 - » Cp. psittaci
- Usually other bacterial infection is not present
- Main target organs: Lung and placenta



Chlamydial infection

Conclusion:

- Chlamydial infection is associated with porcine abortion in Denmark
- Prevalence? Not just sporadic!
- Placentitis and pneumonia
 - > Cp. pecorum identified.
 - C. trachomatis and Cp. psittaci negative.
- Chlamydiaceae are easily detected by FISH in host cells
 - Species specific probes



Chlamydial infection

