

Expert Information

from the Working Group on Hygiene

Implication of infectious agents on results of animal experiments

Bordetella pseudohinzii

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Bordetella pseudohinzii

Background

- Bordetella spp. of laboratory mouse, closely related to B. hinzii, described for the first time as B. pseudohinzii by Ivanov et al. 2016¹
- It was previously reported in laboratory mice as *B. hinzii.*²⁻⁷

Prevalence

- World-wide distributed in laboratory mice⁸⁻¹⁰
- Reported in 2.8% of the facilities and 1.6% of the examined mice in Japan.
 Nevertheless, 32% of the mice originating from the contaminated facilities were positive.³
- In a contaminated European mouse colony, the prevalence was very high (93%).8

Host species

- Laboratory mouse
- Asian house rat (Rattus tanezumi) in south-eastern Asia¹¹⁻¹²

Properties

Survives on paper bedding in an animal room environment for at least 2 weeks¹³

Susceptibility

No data

Organotropism

Respiratory tract

Clinical disease

- Natural infection in mice can display sneezing and a chattering sound but without nasal discharge.²
- Experimental infection induced sneezing in ICR mice and sneezing and slight to severe dyspnea in NOD-SCID mice.²
- No obvious clinical symptoms but elevated numbers of neutrophils in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and inflammatory signs in histopathology in C57BL/6J mice⁸

Pathology

- Histopathologic examination revealed rhinitis, tracheitis, and bronchopneumonia after natural infection; NOD-SCID mice displayed additionally interstitial pneumonia after experimental infection.²
- Inflammatory signs of the respiratory tract in histopathology such as tracheitis with reduced numbers of ciliated cells, multifocal bronchointerstitial pneumonia with dominating neutrophils and macrophages in major airways and alveolar spaces⁸
- Mild to moderate rhinitis and increased percentage of neutrophils in the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of mice⁹

Acute and chronic histopathological changes of otitis media¹⁴

Morbidity and mortality

No data

Zoonotic potential

 No reports for B. pseudohinzii, but the closely related B. hinzii is able to induce disease such as fever, bacteraemia and endocarditis in immunosuppressed humans.¹⁵

Interference with research

Oncology

No data

Teratology

No data

Infectiology / Interactions with other infectious agents

No data

Immunology

No data

Toxicology

No data

Physiology

- Tracheal inflammation with reduced numbers of ciliated cells, slower ciliary beat frequency, and largely (>50%) compromised cilia driven particle transport speed on the mucosal surface, a primary innate defense mechanism^{8,9}
- Progressive decrease in hearing acuity¹⁴

Cell biology

• In an in vitro model, *B. pseudohinzii* attached to respiratory kinocilia, impaired ciliary function within 4 h and caused epithelial damage within 24 h.8

Assisted reproductive technology

No data

Special considerations

- Controlled infection with B. pseudohinzii may serve as an experimental model to investigate mechanisms of mucociliary clearance and microbial strategies to escape from this primary innate defence response.⁸
- Natural model of otitis media in mice, permits the study of colonization of the middle ear through the Eustachian tube and of the pathogenesis of otitis media¹⁴

Laurentiu Benga, Düsseldorf, November 2019

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