



Proper testing can diagnose **leptospirosis** in both rural and urban areas

At the Texas A&M Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory (TVMDL), our diagnosticians routinely test for and confirm leptospirosis in livestock and companion animals. Spirochetes can be found almost anywhere there is water. It is not uncommon for veterinarians to see cases in Austin’s urban areas or in the suburban neighborhoods of Dallas.

TVMDL provides testing options for clients, including the “gold standard” microscopic agglutination test, for animals large and small, and a validated PCR test.

**Protecting animal and human health
through diagnostics**

tvmdl.tamu.edu

TVMDL Leptospirosis Testing Methods

Microscopic Agglutination test (MAT):

- Run five days a week at TVMDL. Choose from Lepto 5, Lepto 7 or Lepto 8 panels.
- Provides results for up to eight serovars that are pathogenic to large and small animals: *L. pomona*, *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*, *L. canicola*, *L. grippityphosa*, *L. bratislava*, *L. autumnalis*, *L. hardjo*, and *L. sejroe*.
- MAT provides titers up to 1:12,800, and titers as low as 1:800 indicate infection in the presence of compatible clinical signs.

TVMDL offers a PCR test for leptospirosis that can be run on 2mL of urine.

- Run stand-alone or as an adjunct to the tried-and-true MAT.
- TVMDL's PCR has been validated against *icterohaemorrhagiae*, *pomona*, *bratislava*, *autumnalis*, *hardjo*, and *sejroe* serovars.
- Spirochetes shed in the urine are detectable on PCR test before patient develops a full antibody response.
- PCR test is a strong confirmatory test and correlates with the indicators of serovar and titer that the MAT yields.
- Helps differentiate a true clinical suspect from an animal that may be showing vaccine titers.

Questions on leptospirosis diagnostics?
Contact one of our two full-service labs:

College Station 888-646-5623

Amarillo 888-646-5624

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