



Mycobacterial Non-TB (generic) PCR

Mycobacteria can infect a wide range of domestic and non-domestic animal species and cause a range of disease patterns. These typically include granulomatous diseases affecting any organ system but often seen in the subcutaneous tissues, gut and viscera. This test will detect all mycobacterial species.

Mycobacteria can also be detected by acid-fast staining of swabbed material (such as wound exudate) and histological staining of affected tissues. PCR has the advantage of detecting mycobacteria when numbers are too low for visualisation by staining, and amplified genetic material can be sequenced and compared to known databases to determine the species of mycobacteria involved.



Species:
All



Specimen:
Fresh tissue,
formalin-fixed tissue
from processed
histology blocks;
swab



Container:
Sterile pot (for fresh
tissue or swabs)
10% neutral
buffered formalin (for
histological material)



Collection Protocol:
Standard