

### Correlation between cytologic and microbial respiratory profiles and performance in french trotters

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Materials and methods:

Standardbred racehorses

Modified performance scoring

# (out of 4 based on the podiums ratio, earnings, national index and ranking) Good performers Poor performers

ClinicalBilateral Broncho-Tracheal WashBilateral GutturalevaluationAlveolar Lavage « BAL »« TW »Pouch Lavage « GPL »

- Cytodiagnosis consistent with moderate Equine Asthma « mEA »: neutrophils > 5%, eosinophils > 1% or mast cells > 2% in BAL<sup>1</sup>
- Cytodiagnosis consistent with Exercise-Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage « EIPH »: hemosiderophages/macrophages ratio > 20% in BAL<sup>2</sup>
- Fungal element: *Cytology + mycology on TW & BAL*
- Cytodiagnosis consistent with Tracheal Inflammation
   Syndrome « TIS »: neutrophils > 20% in TW<sup>3</sup>
- Mycoplasma : *PCR on TW*
- Bacteria: *Bacteriology on TW*

Statistical analytis : Mann-Whitney or Chi-square test (P-value < 0,05)

GOOD 12 Ho PERFORMERS <u>Higher prevalence of :</u> •mEA (cytodiagnosis) •EIPH (cytodiagnosis)

Results & Discussion:

Crispe et al (2017)<sup>4</sup>: a low-grade EIPH would not decrease performance. It would be a sign of a more intense exercice. Morley et al (2015)<sup>5</sup> : a non-EIPH horse would be >2 times more likely to win races.

**1. Couëtil et al (2016) -** Inflammatory Airway Disease of Horses-Revised Consensus Statement.

- **2. Hinchcliff et al (2015) -** Exercise Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage in Horses: American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine Consensus Statement.
- **3. Richard et al (2009)** Tracheal inflammation syndrome: clinical and bacteriological evaluation.
- Crispe et al (2017) The association between exercise-induced pulmonary haemorrhage and race-day performance in Thoroughbred racehorses.
   Morley et al (2015) - Exercise-induced pulmonary haemorrhage impairs racing performance in Thoroughbred racehorses.
   Malikides et al (2003) - Comparison of tracheal aspirates and bronchoalveolar lavage in racehorses : Evaluation of the diagnostic significance of neutrophil percentage.
   Depecker et al (2015) - Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in Standardbred racehorses: influence of unilateral/bilateral profiles and cut-off values on lower airway disease diagnosis.

Homogeneous: gender, age, living environment

Statistically significant difference (p-value = 0,041)

No statistically significant difference

FIG1 : PREVALENCE OF THE MOST COMMON RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS ACCORDING TO PERFORMANCE LEVEL



POOR PERFORMERS
Higher prevalence of :
Higher respiratory rate
Abnormal respiratory auscultation
TIS (cytodiagnosis)
Bacteria (including mycoplasma) in the TW

 Fungal colonization of the airways was not associated with poor performance.
 BAL seems to be more specific than TW<sup>8</sup>: Mycology (+) on BAL pool = 9% Mycology (+) on TW = 96%

**8. Lemonnier, L.C. et al (2022)** -Variability of fungi detection in the respiratory tract of racehorses according to the sampling site (ICEEP, Sweden)

## Conclusion & limits:

- Innovative and interesting database
- Methodological biases: number of individuals included, performance measurement
- The relationship between airway colonization by bacterial or fungal elements and the link with performance remains to be proven : Pilot study
   *Financial support* Fonds Éperon
- Search for fungal elements: Is the BAL more specific than the TW?