

Fast + Simple
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

MYKODERMOASSAY DTM ad us. vet.

MYKODERMOASSAY TRIO ad us. vet.

DERMATOPHYTOSIS – highly infectious skin disease with zoonotic potential

Special agar for the qualitative detection of veterinary relevant dermatophytes in pocket pets, pets and farm animals

Fast and reliable diagnostics (colour indicator) based on cultural dermatophyte detection

At clinical suspicion (spotted patchy areas of alopecia, often non-pruritic)

Early initiation of therapy measures (zoonosis)

Special culture media: DTM or SAB/DTM/ESA (TRIO)

TRIO: with tooth brush (McKenzie brush technique)

Optimised microscopic colony and conidia evaluation



■ Simple test procedure with skin scrapings & hair with hair roots

■ Incubation at 25–32 °C

■ Fast test interpretation after only 2–3 days

■ Reliable clinical diagnostics

■ Storage / shelf life:

	DTM	TRIO
	15–25 °C / 2 years	15–25 °C / 1.5 years
	2–8 °C / 3 years	

■ Compact test box

MYKODERMOASSAY DTM with 12 test vials

MYKODERMOASSAY TRIO with 5 petri dishes and tooth brushes, respectively

MYKODERMOASSAY DTM ad us. vet.

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Dermatophytoses / ringworm belong to the most frequent infectious dermatoses in pocket pets, pets and farm animals, but also in humans (zoonosis).

They are caused by dermatophytes, filamentous fungi using keratin (skin, hair and claws) as carbon source. The clinically most relevant species in veterinary diagnostics are *Trichophyton* (*T. verrucosum*), *Nannizzia* (*N. gypsea* [earlier *Microsporum gypseum*], *N. persicolor* [earlier *Microsporum persicolor* / *Epidermophyton persicolor* / *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*]) and *Microsporum* (*M. canis*). Beside age and immunosuppression, familiar, breeding (especially persian cats) and keeping conditions (breeding, animal shelter, hunting dog, multiple species keeping), travelling, lactation (transmission of infection to puppies) as well as e.g. ectoparasite based diseases and debilitated animals play an important role in developing a ringworm disease. Warm and humid climate is an additional trigger.

In case of clinical suspicion of an ongoing dermatophytosis (spotted, patchy areas of alopecia, often non-pruritic), establishment of a mycological culture using dermatophyte specific media is known to be the most reliable technique.

MEGACOR offers two different test formats of special dermatophyte culture media: The **MYKODERMOASSAY DTM**, a classical dermatophyte test media in slant agar vials format and the **MYKODERMOASSAY TRIO**, an innovative petri dish format with a combination of the three most important dermatophyte culture media.

Both test formats ensure the evaluation of the clinically suspected diagnosis through colour change of DTM and ESA media, respectively. Furthermore, ESA is an optimised medium for the reliable visual and microscopic differentiation of dermatophytes in practice. SAB/SDA, known as the "classical fungi universal agar", enables a faster growth, compared to DTM and ESA, as well as an optimal double-sided evaluation of the colonies, based on its transparent medium.

MYKODERMOASSAY TRIO

Culture medium	Interpretation from 2–3 days by colour indicator	Interpretation from 5–10 days visually (colony growth) and microscopically (hyphae septation, micro- and macroconidia)
SAB/SDA Sabouraud Agar Classical universal fungus medium	No colour change transparent	Growth of all fungus species → perfect optical differentiation from both sides of petri dish
DTM Dermatophyte test medium Specific dermatophyte medium	Colour change from day 2–3 on orange → red	Growth of dermatophytes → optical differentiation of dermatophyte species
ESA Enhanced sporulation agar Specific dermatophyte medium → optimal growth of colony, macro- and microconidia	Colour change from day 2–3 on yellow → green/blue	Growth of dermatophytes → perfect microscopical differentiation of dermatophyte species

Distribution:

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