

Airborne fungi measurements in bedding hygiene quality assessment



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Introduction



- Airborne fungi from bedding
- Respiratory diseases in stabled horses and stable workers



- Hygiene quality of different bedding materials?

The purpose of the study

- To determine the hygiene quality of bedding materials with the commercial Mycometer-test

Peat moss

Sawdust

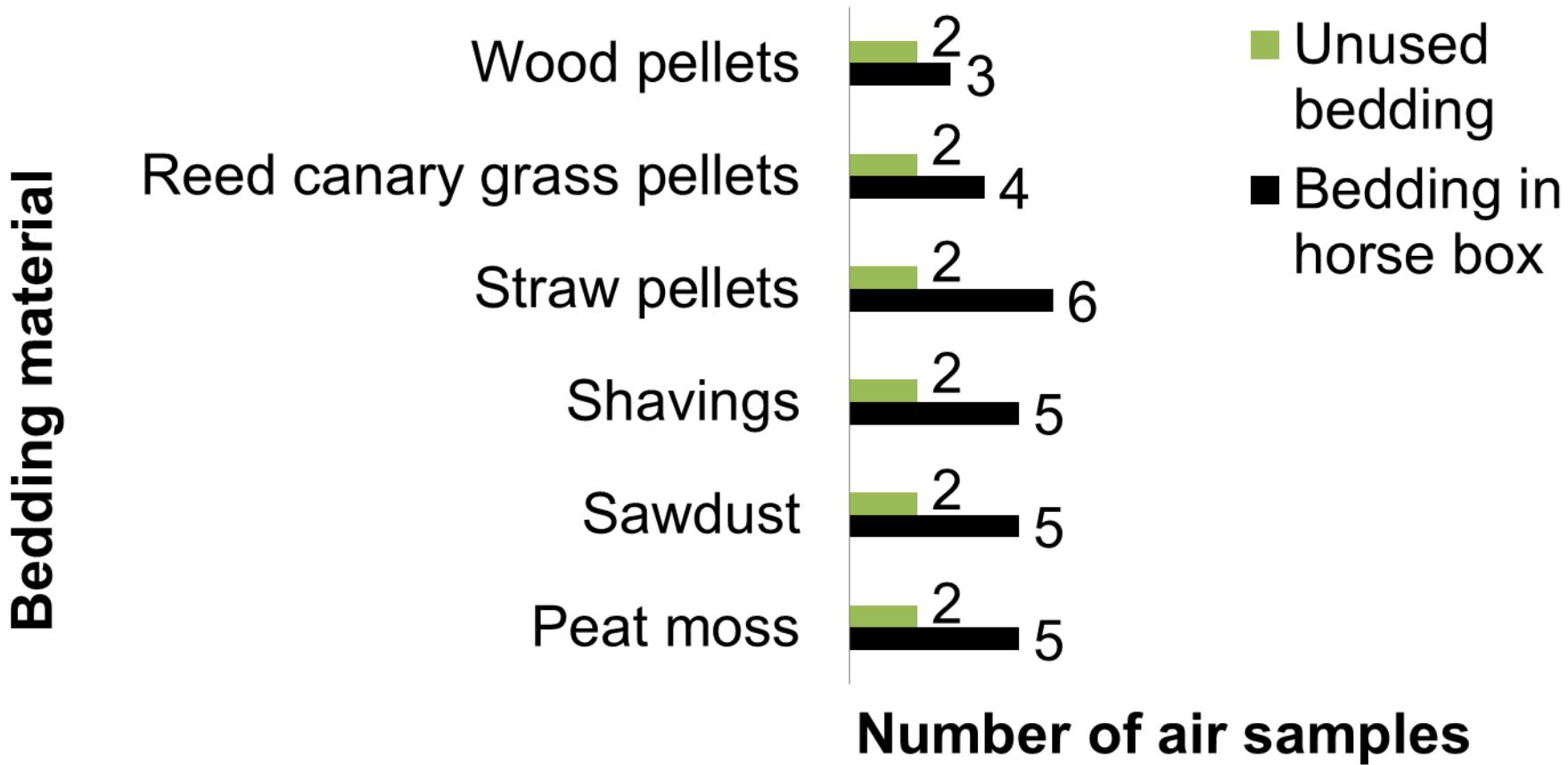
Shavings

Straw pellets

Reed canary
grass pellets

Wood pellets

Air samples



Collection and analysis of air samples

- Measuring height 20 cm
- Sample volume 300-500 l
- Sampling time 2 hours
- Total fungal biomass with Mycometer®-test
(www.mycometer.com)
 - Activity of $^2\text{-N}$ - aminidase acetylhexos (NAHA) (Rylander, R., Reeslev, M., Hulander, T. Airborne enzyme measurements to detect indoor mould exposure. J. Environ. Monit., 2010, 12, 2161-2164)



Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of airborne fungi concentration 20 cm above the unused bedding layer (n=2) and ground (control, n=5).

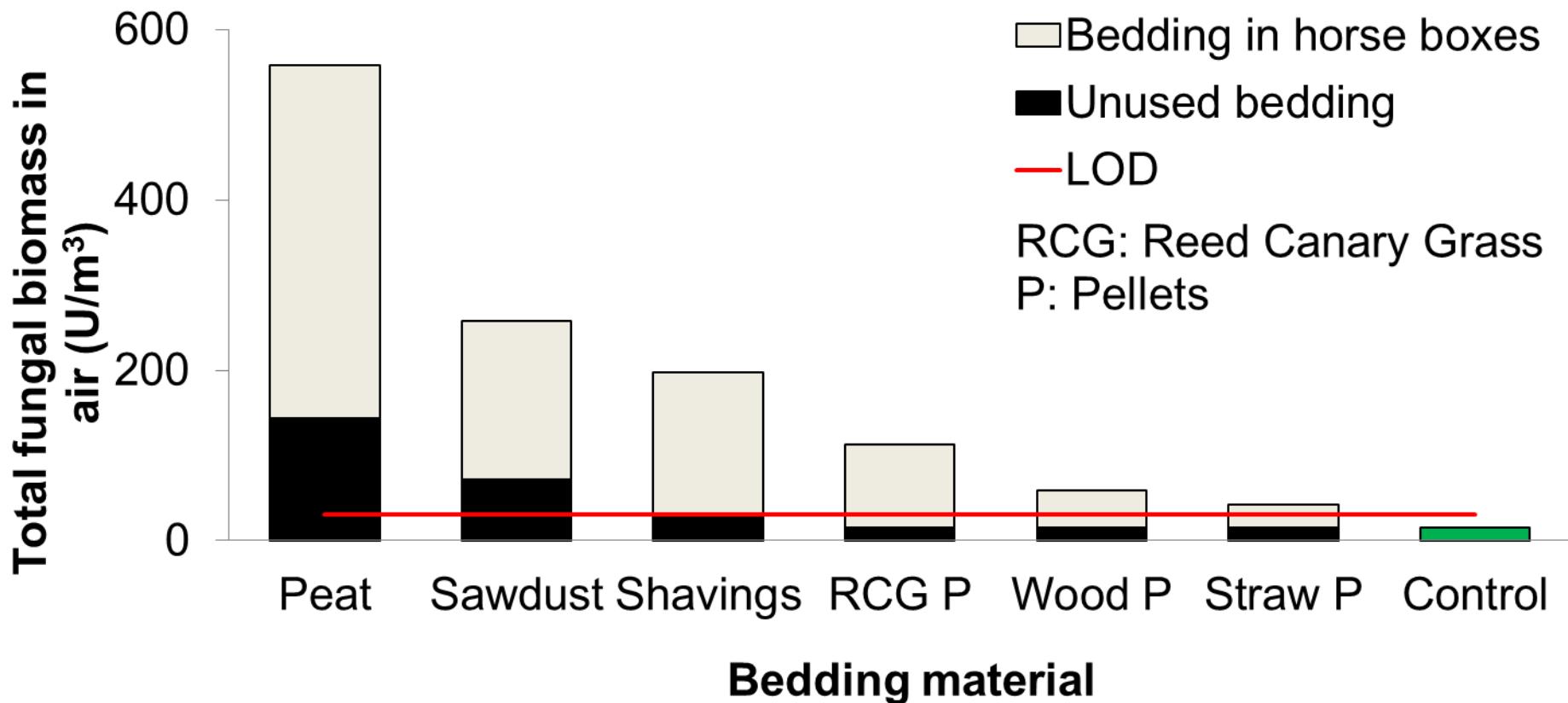
Material in bedding layer	Mean (U/m³)	SD (U/m³)
Peat moss	143	14
Sawdust	72	4
Shavings	28	18
Wood pellets	<LOD*	0
Reed canary grass pellets	<LOD	0
Straw pellets	<LOD	0
Control	24	13

*LOD: 30.31 U/m³

Table 2. Mean and standard deviation of airborne fungi concentration 20 cm above the bedding layer in horse boxes.

Material in bedding layer	Mean (U/m³)	SD (U/m³)
Peat moss, n=5	358	226
Sawdust, n=5	150	80
Shavings, n=5	137	56
Wood pellets, n=3	149	188
Reed canary grass pellets, n=4	112	37
Straw pellets, n=6	50	46
Control, n=10	19	12

Figure. The median concentration of airborne fungi 20 cm above the bedding layer and in control samples.



Conclusions

- Mycometer-test
- Bedding choice
- Bedding management

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Photo: Juhani Länsiluoto

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