



FPV Ag Test Kit

Feline Parvovirus Ag Test Kit

AI10



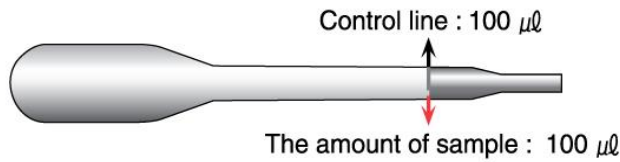
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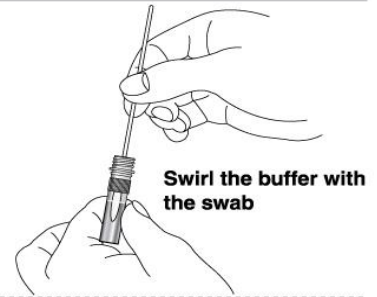
Catalog number	AI10
Summary	Detection of specific antigens of feline parvovirus within 10 minutes
Principle	One-step immunochromatographic assay
Detection Targets	Feline Parvovirus (FPV) antigens
Sample	Feline Feces
Reading time	5 ~ 10 minutes
Sensitivity	100.0 % vs. PCR
Specificity	100.0 % vs. PCR
Quantity	1 box (kit) = 10 devices (Individual packing)
Contents	Test kit, Buffer bottles, Disposable droppers, and Cotton swabs
Storage	Room Temperature (at 2 ~ 30°C)
Expiration	24 months after manufacturing
Caution	Use within 10 minutes after opening Use appropriate amount of sample (0.1 ml of a dropper) Use after 15~30 minutes at RT if they are stored under cold circumstances Consider the test results as invalid after 10 minutes

Instruction for FPV test

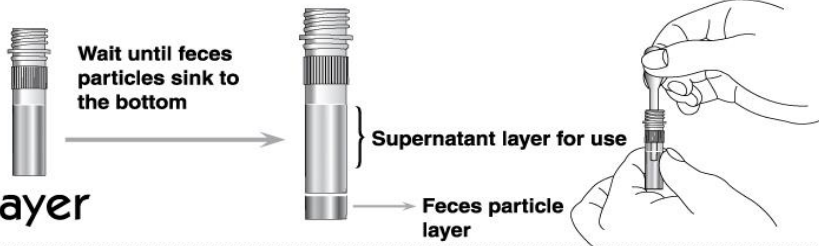


1 Sampling

1. Do not use sticky or a lump of feces.
 2. Don't collect too much feces.
- Maximum quantity : 30 mg
(Fig : Swab with 30 mg of feces)



2 Use the Supernatant layer



3 Loading

- 100 μl of the diluted sample
****Don't overload the sample!****



4 Reading

00:05:00~00:10:00



+



Read the result between 5~10 min

-



5 Discard

00:10:00



: Discard the used device
DO NOT read the result after 10 min



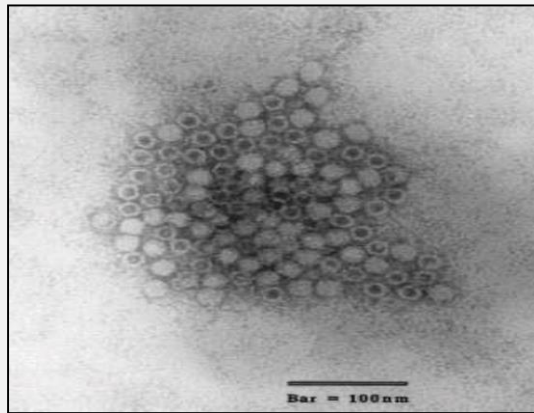
Feline Parvovirus

Information

Feline parvovirus is a virus that can cause severe disease in cats – particularly kittens. It can be fatal. As well as feline parvovirus (FPV), the disease is also known as feline infectious enteritis (FIE) and feline panleucopenia. This disease occurs worldwide, and nearly all cats are exposed by their first year because the virus is stable and ubiquitous.

Most cats contract FPV from a contaminated environment via infected feces rather than from infected cats. The virus may also sometimes spread through contact with bedding, food dishes, or even by handlers of infected cats.

Also, Without treatment, this disease is often fatal.



Parvovirus. Electron Micrograph from Stewart McNulty, Queens University, Belfast.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ICTVdb/ICTVdb/00.050.1.01.htm>

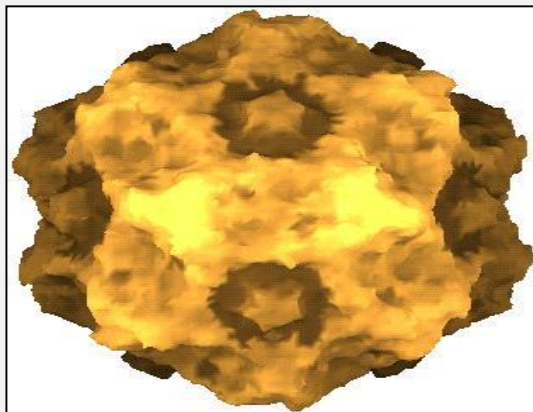
Feline Parvovirus

Symptoms

The first signs a owner might notice are generalized depression, loss of appetite, high fever, lethargy, vomiting, dehydration, and hanging over the water dish. The course of the disease may be short and explosive. Advanced cases, when discovered, may cause death within hours. Normally, the sickness may go on for three or four days after the first elevation of body temperature.

Fever will fluctuate during the illness and abruptly fall to subnormal levels shortly before death. Other signs in later stages may be diarrhea, anemia, and persistent vomiting.

FPV is so prevalent and the signs so varied that any sick cat should be taken to a veterinarian for a definite diagnosis.



<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ICTVdb/ICTVdB/00.050.1.01.htm>

Feline Parvovirus

Diagnosis and treatment

In practice, FPV antigen detection in feces is usually carried out using commercially available latex agglutination or immunochromatographic tests. These tests have an acceptable sensitivity and specificity when compared to reference methods.

Diagnosis by electron microscopy has lost its importance due to more rapid and automated alternatives. Specialized laboratories offer PCR-based test on whole blood or feces. Whole blood is recommended in cats without diarrhoea or when no fecal samples are available.

Antibodies to FPV can also be detected by ELISA or indirect Immunofluorescence. However, the use of an antibody test is of limited value, because serological tests do not differentiate between infection- and vaccination-induced antibodies.

There is no cure for FPV but if the disease is detected in time, the symptoms can be treated and many cats recover with intensive care including good nursing, fluid therapy and assisted feeding. Treatment involves alleviating vomiting and diarrhea, to prevent subsequent dehydration, along with steps to prevent secondary bacterial infections, until the cat's natural immune system takes over.

Prevention

Vaccination is the main method of prevention. Primary vaccination courses usually start at nine weeks of age with a second injection at twelve weeks of age. Adult cats should receive annual boosters. The FPV vaccine is not recommended for kittens under eight weeks of age, since their natural immunity may interfere with the efficacy of the FPV vaccine.

Since the FPV virus is so hardy, and can persist in the environment for months or years, a thorough disinfection of the entire premises needs to be made after an outbreak of feline panleukopenia in a home shared by cats.