

Fast + Simple  
 Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

# FASTest® CPV Ab / CDV Ab ad us. vet. FASTest® CDV-CPV Ab ad us. vet.

## Specific antibody and vaccination diagnostics

Fast test for the **qualitative** detection of antibodies against **Canine Parvovirus** or **Distempervirus** antibodies in whole blood, plasma or serum of the dog

### TiterCheck – determination of the protective status

Core vaccination requirements

### TiterCheck

Response to Primary Course Vaccination

**TiterCheck** before revaccination  
 (adverse vaccination event)

### TiterCheck

Management of disease outbreaks  
 in shelters

Annual health check concept



2 in 1  
 Titer-Check



- Simple test procedure with whole blood, plasma or serum
- Fast test interpretation after 10 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity Specificity
 

<b>CPV Ab</b>	99.9%	94.0%
<b>CDV Ab</b>	99.9%	99.8%
- Storage at room temperature (15–25 °C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2 or 10 tests

# FASTest<sup>®</sup> CPV Ab / CDV Ab ad us. vet.

## FASTest<sup>®</sup> CDV-CPV Ab ad us. vet.

Antibodies (Ab) are basic modules of the humoral immune response. They are passed by passively via the colostrum as so-called maternal antibodies (mAb) onto the yet immunoincompetent newborns or induced actively by natural field infection or vaccination. The ab titre is varying individually in each animal, depending on multiple factors. The titre can persist over an ex-tended period of time, partially lifelong, in efficient protection concentration (= reliable immunity by protective abs) or can fall below the efficient protection concentration (non-reliable immunity) in the course of time. Depending on presence or NON-presence of abs in the sample, the veterinarian can make a quick and reliable decision regarding the necessity of “vaccination or not?” in the following questions.

According to the opinion of the German Standing Vaccination Commission for Veterinary Medicine (StlKo Vet) on Ab testing\*, after active immunization and/or field infection (active immune response with Ab formation), **every titre is protective or no titre is an indication for immediate vaccination.**

### Testing of field-infected or completely vaccinated animals

– before planned routine vaccination (“titre check”)

### Testing of puppies

1. to estimate the appropriate point in time for the first immunization (1<sup>st</sup> primary immunization): Screening using **FASTest<sup>®</sup> CPV Ab / FASTest<sup>®</sup> CDV Ab** is possible. According to the StlKo Vet statement, semi-quantitative rapid test results should be confirmed using SN titre (CDV) or HAI (CPV) in order to determine the quantitative titre.
2. to determine the optimal vaccination time point of a litter, it is possible to determine the maternal ab status representatively for the other puppies (so-called “fraternal ab titre”). For this purpose, a **FASTest<sup>®</sup> CPV Ab / FASTest<sup>®</sup> CDV Ab must be performed on at least two randomly selected puppies per litter.**
3. to check the success of a basic immunization as early as possible from the 6<sup>th</sup> month of life.

Being fast, safe and reliable, for pet owner and breeder these important questions can be answered practically by **FASTest<sup>®</sup> CPV Ab / FASTest<sup>®</sup> CDV Ab**. This enables the veterinarian an appropriate and customized vaccination diagnostics and strategy, adapted to dog and pet owner.

### Test procedure

5 µl  
whole blood  
plasma  
serum

10 min

### Test interpretation

POSITIVE TEST RESULT	NEGATIVE TEST RESULT
<b>Protective titre</b> Colour intensity of T line $\geq$ C line	<b>Non-protective titre</b> T line not visible

After positive antigen detection via **FASTest<sup>®</sup> PARVO Strip** and/or **FASTest<sup>®</sup> DISTEMPER Strip**, by application of **FASTest<sup>®</sup> CPV Ab** and/or **FASTest<sup>®</sup> CDV Ab** the antibody status of the diseased animal can be determined. This gives knowledge to the veterinarian about the immune status of the animal and therefore a better prognostic valuation of the further course of disease. And, what's more, the combined diagnostics alleviates the decision of therapy.

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