

Fast + Simple
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

FASTest® BOR in TICK^{ad us. vet.}

TICK STING – testing ticks on BORRELIA

Fast test for the qualitative detection of Borrelia antigens in the tick

Fast aetiological diagnostics
of the tick (*Borrelia
burgdorferi sensu lato spp.*)

Important diagnostic component in the
complex borreliosis issue

Initiation of adapted therapy and
prevention measures



- Simple and hygienic test procedure
- Test procedure independent of the tick size
- Fast test interpretation within 10 minutes
- Cost-effective and reliable detection
- Sensitivity 100 % & Specificity 91.7 %
- Storage at room temperature (15-25° C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 1 or 5 tests



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Lyme borreliosis is present in animals and humans world-wide, mostly in the northern hemisphere. The castor bean tick *Ixodes ricinus* ("wood tick") is said to be the main vector for borrelia (spiral bacteria, Spirochaetaceae) of the *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu lato (*B. b. s. l.*) complex. Approximately 19 species, among them the human-pathogen species *B. b. sensu stricto* (*B. b. s. s.*), *B. afzelii*, *B. garinii*, *B. bavariensis* and *B. spielmanii* belong to this complex. According to current knowledge, the pathogenicity for the dog is only proven for *B. b. s. s.*

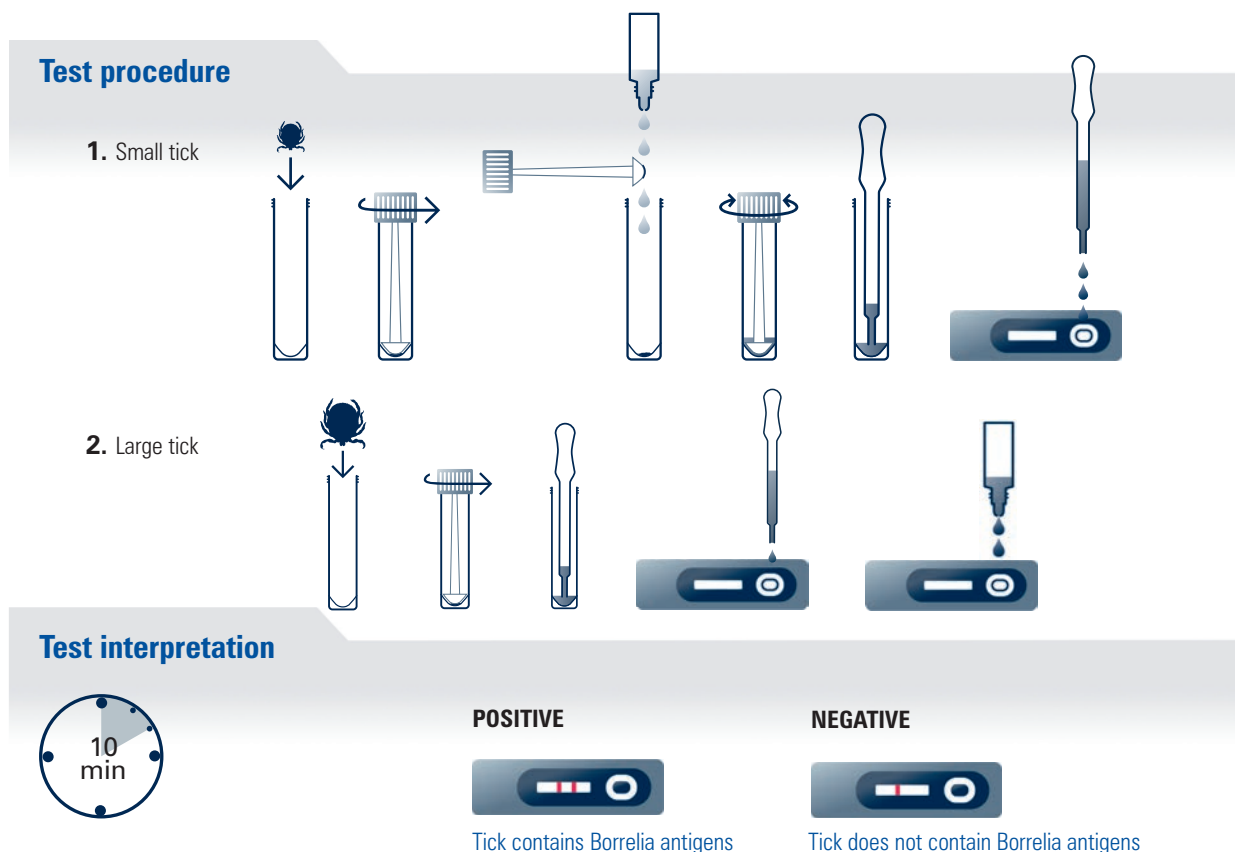
Whether and how many *Borrelia* are contained in a tick is dependent on development stage of the tick, number of blood meals and on seasonal and geographical influences. Studies showed prevalence rates up to 50% in endemic areas. Reservoirs for *Borrelia* are small rodents, birds, roes and deer. Here, even larval and nymphstage ticks get infected when sucking blood.

Borrelia live in the intestinal tract of ticks and are passed on to animals and humans via tick stings. About 12h after the sting, *Borrelia* located in the tick intestine are transferred via the salivary glands of the tick into the sting wound. The peak of *Borrelia* transmission is about 72h after sting.

Due to the long incubation time, symptoms like fever, varying lameness, lymphadenopathy, inflammation of muscles and joints appear not before weeks or months after the tick sting. The first and characteristic symptom for borreliosis in humans, a circular flush (*Erythema migrans*), is scarce in animals. Furthermore, it is often overlooked due to the fur.

The diagnosis and therapy of borreliosis in animals is often very difficult based on long incubation times, prolonged laboratory tests as well as the often unfavourable healing process. Thus, early diagnostics of the sucking tick is very important. So far, the direct detection of *Borrelia* in the tick only was possible with a time-consuming and costly test via PCR in a laboratory.

Using **FASTest® BOR in TICK**, potential *Borrelia* antigens in ticks can be detected fast, simple and reliable on-site. In case of a positive test result, diagnostic, therapeutic and prophylactic measures can be initiated immediately.



In the course of "two-step diagnostics of borreliosis", two or three months after a positive **FASTest® BOR in TICK**, at least with the first appearance of clinical suspicious symptoms of borrelia infection, a **FASTest® LYME** or a **MegaLINE® BORRELIA IgG** should be done for the detection of IgG borrelia antibodies. Differential diagnosis recommends carrying out the **FASTest® ANAPLASMA**.

Due to increasing inflammatory activity and tissue damage, bacterial infections are accompanied with increasing CRP (C-reactive protein) values. With unclear symptoms, **FASTest® CRP** canine can give additional hints on an underlying inflammatory event.

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