



Rapid FIV-FeLV Testing

- Quick results available in just a few minutes.
- Require no instrumentation.
- Easy to use.
- Kennel side/Point of Care test
- No capital expenditure.
- Do not require refrigerated storage.

Why FIV- FeLV Antigen Test?

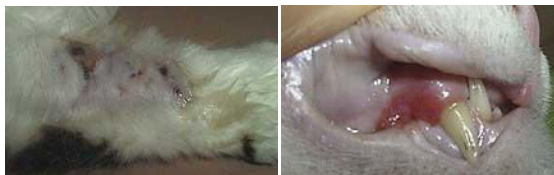
- All kittens at their first veterinary visit, so the owners can be counselled regarding a cat that tests positive (as is routinely done for congenital abnormalities);
- Vigilance programs and epidemiological studies.
- Can be used for Prognostic purpose during treatment



Organism detected	FIV p24 Antibody, FeLV p27 Antigen
Sample type	Whole blood, serum, plasma
Shelf Life	23 months
Storage	2-30 °C
Capture Antigen	FIV antigen Monoclonal p27 antibody
Sensitivity	97.5% FIV; 94.5% FeLV
Specificity	98.8% FIV, 98.9% FeLV
Comparison Test	HA
Detection Limit	5ng/ml FeLV
Species	Feline
Packing	1T,10T, 25T, Bulk
Ref. No	Q039-01
Cross Reactivity	No Cross Reactivity.

Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) is a lentivirus that affects cats worldwide. From 2.5% up to 4.4% of cats worldwide are infected with FIV. It is transmitted from cat to cat primarily by bites and scratches, as the virus is shed in the saliva. Intimate contact through grooming, sharing food etc., does not spread the virus. FIV preferentially infects white blood cells which are an essential part of a cat's immune system. The virus disables or destroys the white blood cells, and leaves its host susceptible to infections. Once a cat is infected with FIV it is infected for life and can transmit the virus if it bites another cat. FIV has three clinical stages. The initial acute stage occurs approximately four to six weeks after infection. It may manifest as, but is not limited to, a fever, swollen lymph nodes, a low white cell count or any combination of the above. Most cats survive this phase without treatment. The second phase is a period of relative normalcy lasting months to years. The third stage of the infection results from a progressive destruction of the white blood cells and dysfunction of the immune system. A variety of clinical syndromes may develop, waxing and waning for years or months until the cat succumbs. The most frequent finding is a chronic oral infection of the gums, cheeks or tongue. Cats may also acquire upper respiratory, eye, ear, or skin infections. Some cats may also show vague signs such as lethargy, fever, diarrhoea, poor hair coat, weight loss or inappetence and a small percentage may develop cancer. Diseases of internal organs like the liver, kidneys, brain, lung and eyes are also associated with FIV due to its immunosuppressive nature.

Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV) remains one of the most important causes of morbidity and mortality in cats. It causes a variety of malignancies, but persistent infection can also cause severe immunosuppression and profound anemia. The virus is present worldwide. The incidence of FeLV infection is directly related to the population density of cats. Infection rates are highest in catteries and households with multiple cats, especially when cats have access to the outdoors. Persistently infected, healthy cats are the major reservoir of FeLV. Carriers excrete large quantities of virus in saliva. Lesser amounts of virus are excreted in tears, urine, and feces. Oronasal contact with infectious saliva or urine is the most likely mode of transmission. Nose-to-nose contact, mutual grooming. Young kittens are much more susceptible than adults. FeLV-related disorders are numerous and include immunosuppressed neoplasia, anemia, immune-mediated diseases, reproductive problems, enteritis. Testing should be mandatory in the following situations: 1) all kittens at their first veterinary visit, so the owners can be counselled regarding a cat that tests positive (as is routinely done for congenital abnormalities); 2) all cats prior to entering a household with existing uninfected cats; 3) all cats in an existing household prior to admission of a new, uninfected cat; and 4) all cats prior to first FeLV vaccination.



All Positive



All Negative



Invalid

Test Interpretation

TEST PROCEDURE



Blood collection Collect 10µl sample

drop to test cassette 2 drops of Buffer