

Fast + Simple
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

FASTest® ANAPLASMA ad us. vet.

A tick bite with serious consequences

Fast test for the qualitative detection of **Anaplasma ssp.** (*A. phagocytophilum*, *A. platys*) **IgG antibodies** in whole blood, plasma or serum of the dog and horse

Fast, indirect detection

In case of clinical suspicion

Fever, apathy, lameness, thrombocytopenia, petechial haemorrhages, haematuria up to CNS disorders

Routine check with indefinite symptoms after tick infestation

Identification of asymptomatic carriers

Early initiation of therapy and prophylaxis measures



- Simple test procedure with whole blood, plasma or serum
- Fast test interpretation after 15 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity 99.0% & Specificity 96.4%
- Storage at room temperature (15-25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2 or 10 tests



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Anaplasmosis is a bacterial-borne infectious disease that can cause various clinical symptoms depending on vector or pathogen species. The agent *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* mainly occurs in the northern hemisphere causing granulocytotropic anaplasmosis. It plays an important epidemiologic role in dogs and horses. Other mammals as well as humans (zoonosis) can be also infected by a tick bite.

In principle, tick territories (endemic area) are potential breeding grounds for dog and horse. In Europe, approximately 2–4,5% of the ticks (especially *Ixodes* spp.; *Dermacentor* spp.) are infected with *A. phagocytophilum*. In endemic tick territories, asymptomatic horses show seroprevalences from 26 to 33%. In the horse, morbidity ranges from 66 to 100%. In the dog, morbidity for single infection with *A. phagocytophilum* is low, but coinfection (e.g. *Borrelia burgdorferi*, *E. canis*) will increase the clinical course.

With a transmission time of usually up to 25 hours after a tick bite and an incubation time of 2 to 20 days, infections typically are subclinical or self-limiting. Antibody titres normally will increase 2–3 weeks post infection, remain for some months and decrease to normal levels after 7 months.

Clinical symptoms are fever, apathy, stiff muscle, polyarthritis with joint pain/swelling, lameness, weight loss, thrombocytopenia, anaemia, petechial haemorrhages and increasing inflammatory values (CRP, haptoglobin). Subarachnoid haemorrhage could lead to central nervous disorders. Additionally, horses can show metabolic acidosis, oedema, laminitis as well as coffee brown urine. Mortality is low in the horse and in the dog.

The cause of thrombocytic anaplasmosis is *Anaplasma platys*. It occurs world-wide, especially in the southern hemisphere and mainly infects dogs. In most cases, the infection is asymptomatic with mild fever, uveitis, petechiae and ecchymosis. In the laboratory diagnostics, a thrombocytopenia is shown.

Due to similar clinical symptoms in tick-transmitted infectious diseases, the veterinarian using **FASTest[®] ANAPLASMA** is able to identify on-site the *A. phagocytophilum* and *A. platys* antibody status of the suspicious animal. This enables to start immediately further diagnostic investigations (IFAT, blood smear/count, PCR etc.) as well as prophylactic and therapeutic measurements.

FASTest[®] ANAPLASMA is based on recombinant, highly specific peptides for the fast and reliable detection of antibodies against *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* and *Anaplasma platys* in whole blood, plasma or serum of infected dogs and horses.

Test procedure



Test interpretation



POSITIVE



NEGATIVE



With a positive **FASTest[®] ANAPLASMA**, a laboratory confirmation test (second diagnostic step) like indirect immunofluorescence test (**MegaFLUO[®] ANAPLASMA** ph) should be done to determine the end titre or a seroconversion, respectively.

With vector-borne infections, coinfections with several pathogens are common. Therefore, testing on borreliosis with **FASTest[®] LYME** is recommended.

Infections like leishmaniosis, ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, borreliosis a.s.o. are accompanied with increasing inflammation activity and tissue damage and therefore increasing CRP (C-reactive protein) and/or haptoglobin values. In case of unclear symptoms, **FASTest[®] CRP** canine and/or **Haptoglobin - Equine ELISA** can give additional hints on an underlying inflammatory event.

Considering the fact that infections with *Anaplasma* come along with thrombocytopenia and therefore with an increased tendency to bleed, we recommend **SURGICUTT[®] Vet. H** (dog) to get a first hint for an infection.

Distribution:

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