

Fast + Simple  
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

## FASTest® BOR in TICK<sup>ad us. vet.</sup>

### TICK BITE – testing ticks on BORRELIA

Fast test for the qualitative detection of Borrelia antigens (*B. burgdorferi sensu stricto*, *B. afzelii*, *B. garinii*) in the tick

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

Early identification of the risk for the animal

Initiation of adapted prevention measures

Diagnostic aid for subsequent clinical symptoms of borreliosis



- 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 one of the most common tick-borne diseases in the northern hemisphere in animals and humans. It is caused by spiral bacteria of the genus *Borrelia* (family of the Spirochaetaceae), which are spread mainly by ticks.

Whether a tick contains *Borrelia* or not is heavily dependent 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 nymph-stage ticks get infected when sucking blood.

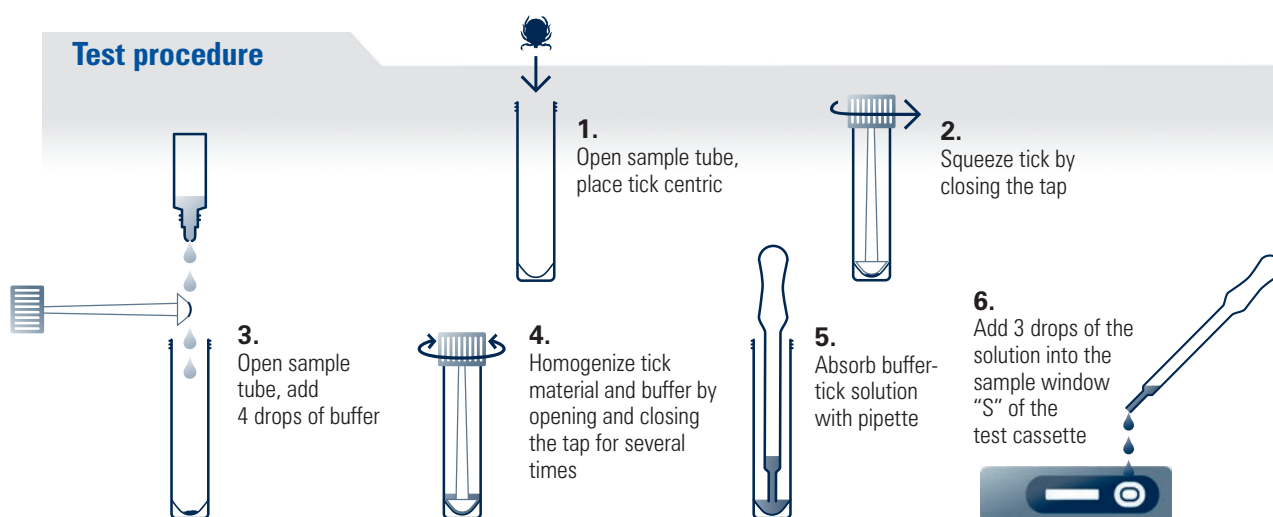
*Borrelia* live in the intestinal tract of ticks and are passed on to dogs and humans via tick bites. The main carrier is the castor bean tick *Ixodes ricinus* ("wood tick"). About 12 h after the bite, *Borrelia* located in the tick intestine are transferred via the salivary glands of the tick into the bite wound. The peak of *Borrelia* excretion is about 72 h after bite.

According to current knowledge, the species *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu stricto, *Borrelia afzelii* and *Borrelia garinii*, summarised as *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato, are pathogenic for animals. 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 bite. 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 "step-wise 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** should be done for the detection of IgG borrelia antibodies.

Distribution:

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