

Fast + Simple
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

FASTest® CHLAM Ag ad us. vet.

CHLAMYDIOSIS/PSITTACOSIS – bacterial disease with high infection and zoonosis potential

Fast test for the qualitative detection of *Chlamydophila* spp. antigens
in conjunctival secretions of cats and birds and in feces of birds

Fast aetiological diagnostics

**Immediate initiation of therapy, prophylaxis
and hygiene measures**

**Screening of new animals and shelters
(asymptomatic chronic carriers)**

**Testing all companion animals in
case of Chlamydia outbreak**

**Exclusion of an infection
before vaccination**



- Simple test procedure with conjunctival secretions and feces
- Fast results in 20 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity 93 % & Specificity 99.5 %
- Storage at room temperature (15-25° C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2 or 10 tests

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Chlamydia are obligate intracellular bacteria in animals (low host specificity) and humans (high host specificity) world-wide. Chlamydia with zoonotic potential in mammals are *C. psittaci*, *C. abortus*, *C. trachomatis* and probably *C. pneumoniae*. Depending on country and species, chlamydiosis is a notifiable or reportable disease!

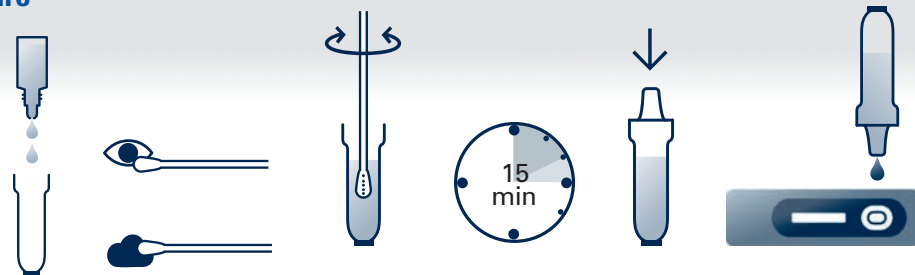
Chlamydiosis of the cat (*C. felis*) is important especially in the cat flu complex. Particularly, kittens at the age of 2 to 12 months are predisposed to the disease. The infection normally occurs via direct contact or via droplet infection. Typically, serous-purulent conjunctivitis with a strong chemosis is shown unilaterally (preliminary report) or bilaterally (5–7 days later). Optimal time of testing is the second week of infection (maximum concentration of elementary bodies). Due to the high infectivity, every cat of the population should be tested, positive cases treated according to the ABCD guidelines and vaccinated after the clinical symptoms have disappeared (non-core vaccination). Untested and untreated animals can develop a carrier status with possible recurrences.

Chlamydiosis of birds (*C. psittaci*: psittacosis of psittacids; ornithosis of poultry and wild birds; **avian chlamydiosis**) is transmitted especially via feces, nasal discharge, droplet infection and contaminated dust. The clinical symptoms vary from ruffled feathers, emaciation, conjunctivitis, inflammation of the upper respiratory tract with eye and nasal discharge to light green coloured feces and diarrhoea with death in some cases. Latent infected psittacids are a considerable pathogen source for other birds, but also for humans ("parrot fever").

Due to the highly infectious and zoonotic potential of *Chlamydophila* spp., animals suspicious for chlamydiosis should be tested via **FASTest® CHLAM Ag**. Animals with diverse or indistinct symptoms should be tested, too.

The **FASTest® CHLAM Ag** gives a fast aetiological diagnosis of a *Chlamydophila* spp. infection of cats and birds. Especially due to the often unclear symptoms and the high infectiveness for animal and human, an on-site diagnosis is necessary. As a consequence, appropriate treatment, vaccination and quarantine measures can be initiated immediately after the diagnosis.

Test procedure



Test interpretation



POSITIVE



NEGATIVE



In non-vaccinated animals or suspect cases of chlamydiosis, antibody detection via indirect immunofluorescence (**MegaFLUO® CHLAM**) can help confirm the diagnosis.

Distribution:

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