

FASTest® CPV Ab ad us. vet. FASTest® CDV Ab ad us. vet.

Specific antibody and vaccination diagnostics

Fast test for the **qualitative** detection of antibodies against **Canine Parvovirus** or **Distempervirus** antibodies in whole blood, plasma or serum of the dog

Immune status of the breeding bitch during pregnancy

Determination of individual vaccination time point

- primary vaccination (basic immunisation)
- booster vaccination

Control of vaccination success

Control of vaccination titre

before travelling, exhibitions, shelter dwelling etc.

Prognostic diagnostics

immune status in acute



- Simple test procedure with whole blood, plasma or serum
- Fast test interpretation after 10 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity Specificity
 CPV Ab 99.9% 94.0%
 CDV Ab 99.9% 99.8%
- Storage at room temperature (15-25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2 or 10 tests



Antibodies are basic modules of the humoral immune response. They are passed by passively via the colostrum as so-called maternal antibodies (mAb) onto the yet immunoincompetent newborns or induced actively by natural field infection or vaccination. The antibody titre is varying individually in each animal, depending on multiple factors. The titre can persist over an extended period of time, partially lifelong, in efficient protection concentration (= reliable immunity by protective antibodies) or can fall below the efficient protection concentration (non-reliable immunity) in the course of time

Each cut off (reliable immunity or not) of **FASTest**® **CPV** Ab (1:80) and **FASTest**® **CDV** Ab (1:16) is considered according to the Golden Standard Tests (haemagglutination inhibition test and virus neutralization test, respectively).

Depending on the level of individual antibody titre, the veterinarian is able to decide fast and reliable the necessity of vaccination or non-vaccination due to following questions:

Individual vaccination point

- of the breeding bitch

In problematic breedings, the determination of antibody status of the female makes sense during pregnancy to decide whether a booster vaccination before birth is necessary or to find the optimal primary vaccination time of the puppies.

- of the puppies: primary vaccination

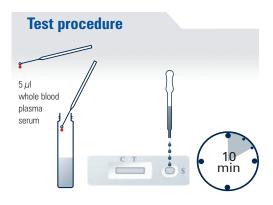
There is a critical stage (so-called immunity gap) in puppies, especially in the first 12 weeks. During this stage the concentration of mAb could be high enough to inactivate the vaccinating virus but also too low to protect from field infection. Therefore it is important to find the individual primary vaccination point for each puppy to guarantee an appropriate protection.

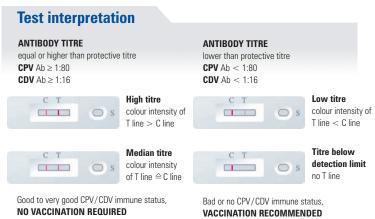
For the determination of antibody status of the whole litter, it is possible to determine the antibody status of only one puppy, representative for the other puppies (so-called "fraternal antibody titre"). Here, the balanced colostrum assumption or development of all puppies is absolutely necessary.

- booster vaccination

By determination of the actual antibody status, an individual decision of the necessity of booster vaccination of the puppy or the adult animal can be made.

Being fast, safe and reliable, for pet owner and breeder these important questions can be answered practically by **FASTest® CPV** Ab or **FASTest® CDV** Ab. This enables the veterinarian an appropriate and customized vaccination diagnostics and strategy, adapted to dog and pet owner.





After positive antigen detection via **FASTest**® **PARVO** Strip and/or **FASTest**® **DISTEMPER** Strip, by application of **FASTest**® **CPV** Ab and/or **FASTest**® **CDV** Ab the antibody status of the diseased animal can be determined. This gives knowledge to the veterinarian about the immune status of the animal and therefore a better prognostic valuation of the further course of disease. And, what's more, the combined diagnostics alleviates the decision of therapy.

Distribution:

