

Fast + Simple
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

FASTest® EHRLICHIA canis ad us. vet.

Travel disease – a remembrance with a serious outcome

Fast test for the detection of antibodies against *Ehrlichia canis* in whole blood, plasma or serum of the dog

Fast, indirect detection

In case of clinical suspicion (thrombocytopenia, anaemia, hyperglobulinaemia)

Routine check after travelling abroad or of dogs of unknown origin

Identification of asymptomatic chronic carriers



- Simple test procedure with whole blood, plasma or serum
- Fast test interpretation after 15 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity 94.3% & Specificity 93.3%
- Storage at room temperature (15-25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2 or 10 tests



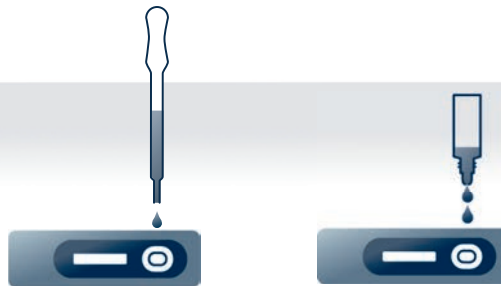
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Canine monocytic ehrlichiosis (CME) is caused by the rickettsia *Ehrlichia canis*, which are mainly transmitted by the brown dog tick (*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*). *Ehrlichia canis* is found in many parts of the world, especially in the Mediterranean area, but also in Switzerland and partly Germany. Ehrlichiosis is common in the dog, but seldom in humans.

The concentration of specific antibodies increases sharply 14 to 21 days post infection. A fourfold titre increase of antibodies in an interval of two weeks (seroconversion) is indicative for an acute infection. In the acute stage, the dog shows apathy, anorexia, fever and lymphadenitis. In the subclinical phase, clinical symptoms are missing, but not the typical ehrlichiosis laboratory results like hyperglobulinaemia and thrombocytopenia. Chronic phase animals show slight up to life-threatening symptoms: spontaneous bleedings, neurological disorders, anaemia, severe loss of weight as well as spleno- and hepatomegaly. Indirect antibody detection is known to be an important diagnostic tool diagnosing CME beside clinical symptoms, case history (travel abroad) and direct antigen detection.

FASTest® EHRLICHIA canis is based on recombinant, highly specific peptides for a fast and reliable detection of antibodies against *Ehrlichia canis* in whole blood, plasma or serum of infected dogs.

Test procedure



Test interpretation



POSITIVE



NEGATIVE



A travel parasitosis seldom comes single. Coinfections with *Leishmania infantum* can be detected with **FASTest® LEISH**.

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

Infections like leishmaniosis, ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, borreliosis a.s.o. are accompanied with increasing CRP (C-reactive protein) values. With unclear symptoms, **FASTest® CRP** canine can give additional hints on an underlying inflammatory event.

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Distribution: