



*Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics*

## FASTest® GIARDIA Strip ad us. vet.



### Most common parasitic diarrhoea agent with zoonotic potential

Fast test for the qualitative detection of *Giardia duodenalis* antigens in the feces of pets, pocket pets and birds

**Rapid, aetiological diagnostics**

**Trophozoites and cysts**

**Highly infective**

**Immediate and specific treatment**

**Identification of asymptomatic carriers**

**Controlling the success of treatment**

**Routine testing at the annual check-up**



- Simple test procedure with feces
- Fast test interpretation after 5 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity 97.2% & Specificity 99.9%
- Storage at room temperature (15-25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2 or 10 tests

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Giardia is known to be one of the most common enteric parasites in pocket pets, pets, farm and wild animals as well as in humans (zoonosis) world-wide.

The species *Giardia duodenalis* occurs in the different animal species and humans in varying genotypes (genotypes A to G), which differ in their infection and their host spectrum. Types A and B have zoonotic potential, whereas the others are more or less host-specific.

Newborns and young animals are mostly affected. Prevalences vary in cats and dogs, depending on age (> 70% under 1 year), husbandry (10% in single husbandry up to 100% in breedings and animal shelters) and immune status.

Transmission (direct contact, by contaminated food, water, objects, grooming and vectors like flies etc.) happens fecal-orally by ingestion of highly infectious and very resistant cysts being discharged by other animals or humans. Only five to seven cysts are enough to cause an infection.

*G. duodenalis* has an asexual life cycle. In the duodenum of the infected animals, two growth forms, so-called trophozoites, emerge from the incorporated cysts (excystment). These multiply by duplication and attach via suckers to the duodenal surface. Free trophozoites turn into their lasting forms, the cysts (encystment), especially in the ileum. These are excreted in large amounts ( $10^7$ /g feces) and mostly intermittent, i.e. not with every defecation. The prepatent period averages 5 to 16 days.

The main symptom of giardiasis is diarrhoea, more or less intensive, that can run from symptomatic (acute, chronic, self-limiting, periodic-intermittent or continuous) to asymptomatic. Independent on the progression, cysts and/or trophozoites can be egested (primarily with strong diarrhoea).

Giardia cysts can be differentiated from cysts of different coccidia species only by microscopical experienced people. This is similarly true for Giardia- and *Tritrichomonas foetus* trophozoites. For that reason, the modern aetiological coproscopy via **FASTest® GIARDIA Strip** should be preferred compared to the microscopical proof.

For epidemiological reasons, all animals, clinical symptomatic and clinical asymptomatic, have to be tested with **FASTest® GIARDIA Strip**. This enables the veterinarian in the clinic to introduce a specific treatment as well as a broad prophylaxis.

## Test procedure



## Test interpretation



POSITIVE



NEGATIVE



Giardia often come up accompanied with other diarrhoea pathogens (Rota and Corona viruses, *E. coli* (F5), Cryptosporidia, *Tritrichomonas foetus* and others). Therefore, for diarrhoea symptoms it is generally advisable to use the species specific parallel tests **FASTest® CRYPTO Strip**, **FASTest® BCV Strip**, **FASTest® CCoV Strip**, **FASTest® E.coli-K99 Strip**, **FASTest® ROTA Strip**, **FASTest® D4T bovine**, **InPouch™ TF-Feline** or **InPouch™ TF-Bovine**.