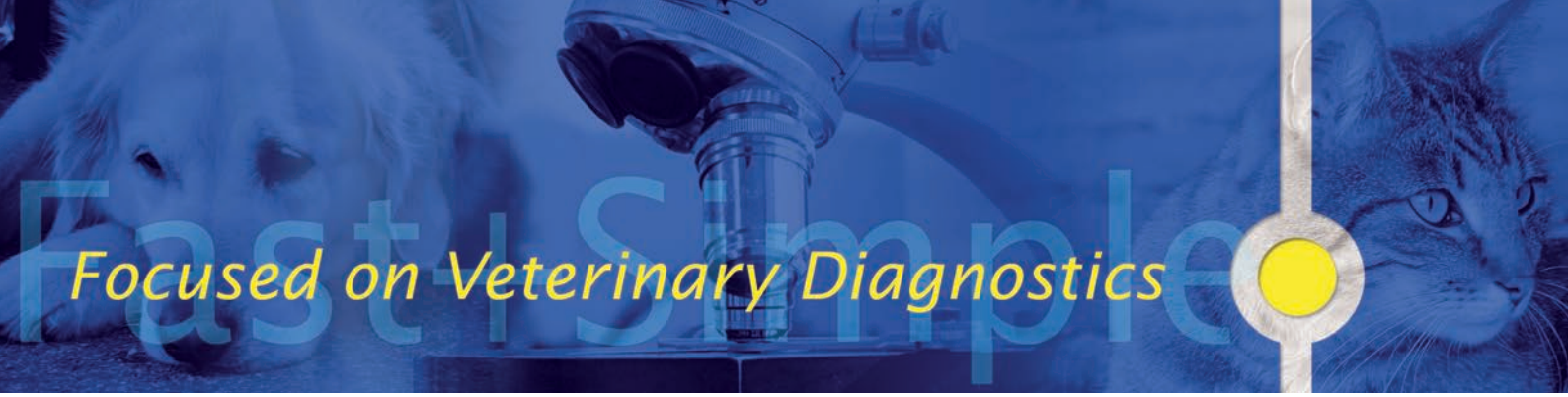


*FAS*Test® NEOSPORA caninum ad us. vet.

Neosporosis – an underestimated parasitosis in the dog and cattle

Fast test for the qualitative detection of anti-*Neospora caninum* antibodies in whole blood, plasma or serum of the dog and cattle

Antibody screening test
- asymptomatic carriers
- new animals (whelps, breeding animals or found animals)
- acquired animals (protection of the stock)

Dog:
Definitive and intermediate host (whelps/adults)
- Neuromuscular disorders
- Myocarditis, hepatitis, pneumonia, dermatitis

Cattle:
World-wide most frequent cause of abortion
- long-term/temporary abortions

- Simple test procedure with whole blood, plasma or serum
- Fast test interpretation after 15 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity 96.2% & Specificity 100%
- Storage at room temperature (15-25° C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2 or 10 tests

*FAST*est® NEOSPORA caninum ad us. vet.

Neospora caninum plays an important epidemiological role in dogs and cattle. The dog (esp. watch dogs, stray dogs) is a definitive host (intestinal neosporosis) and excretes infectious oocysts with the feces. The intermediate host, especially cattle, but also goats, sheep and horse, gets infected via grazing land and/or water contaminated with oocysts (horizontal direct/exogeneous infection) and/or intrauterine via already infected mothers (vertical indirect/endogeneous infection). For humans there is no zoonotik risk at all.

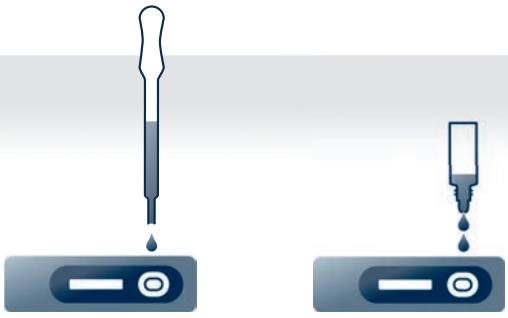
The dog can act as an intermediate host (endogeneous-diaplacental transmission onto the fetus) as well and therefore can fall sick with neosporosis (systemic neosporosis). In dogs, the symptoms are especially focused on neurological disorders: paresis/paralysis of the hind-limbs, later also of the fore-limbs, as well as polymyelitis, radiculitis and encephalomyelitis. Also, muscular atrophy, hyperextension, hyperaesthesia and dysphagia can occur. Additionally, hepatitis, pneumonitis, myocarditis and ulcerative dermatitis can appear. In older dogs *Neospora* infection usually is asymptomatic! Puppies become clinically conspicuous at the age from 3 to 9 weeks up to one year. Early diagnostics (clinical symptoms and positive antibody titre) and therefore specific therapy are essential for the prognosis. Due to recent studies, there seems to be a predisposition of male dogs to *N. caninum*.

Due to the short excretion period and the low amount of oocysts in dog feces, the detection of antibodies using ***FAST*est® NEOSPORA** caninum becomes very important for the diagnosis of a Neosporosis.

N. caninum plays an important role in abortion in cattle world-wide. Characteristics are accumulating abortions in all states of gestation, dead births and weak calves.

Due to horizontal, but particularly to the economical considerably important vertical placental transmission of infection onto the offspring, suspicious cattle stocks should be tested for antibodies against *N. caninum* using ***FAST*est® NEOSPORA** caninum. In case of a "Neosporosis problem", it can lead to an effective long-term reduction of abortion risks and herewith to a reduction of economical damage.

Test procedure



Test interpretation

POSITIVE

NEGATIVE

In case of an ongoing *Neospora* infection (acute infection or reactivated acquired prenatal infection), massive inflammation is possible. In the dog, this leads to a strong increase of C-reactive protein (CRP). Therefore, the dog's CRP status should be examined using ***FAST*est® CRP** canine.
With a positive ***FAST*est® NEOSPORA** caninum, a laboratory confirmation test like indirect immunofluorescence test (**MegaFLUO® NEOSPORA** caninum) should be done to determine the end titre 2–3 weeks after testing.

Distribution:

EN 08-2015