

Fast + Simple  
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

## FASTest® PARVO Card<sub>ad us. vet.</sub>

### Viral diarrhoea with high mortality

Fast test for the detection of parvovirus antigens  
in feces of dog, cat and mink

Fast aetiological diagnostics of  
the highly contagious pathogen

Immediate initiation of treatment,  
prophylaxis and hygiene measures

Screening of new animals,  
shelters

Exclusion of an infection  
before vaccination

Testing all contact animals  
in case of parvovirus  
outbreak



- Simple test procedure with feces
- Fast test interpretation after 5 minutes
- Reliable diagnostics
- Sensitivity 96.0% & Specificity 99.9%
- Storage at room temperature (15-25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 5 or 15 tests

# FASTest® PARVO Card ad us. vet.

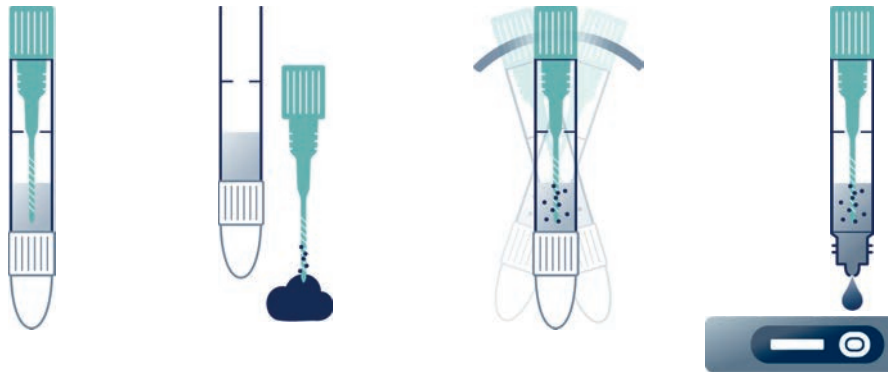
The Canine Parvovirus (CPV) was first described in 1978 as cause of diarrhoea in dogs. At first the virus was detected in North America, but it spread quickly world-wide.

The Canine Parvovirus (CPV), the Feline Panleukopenia Virus (FPV) and the Mink Enteritis Virus (MEV) show structural similarities. Puppies are infected through an oronasal path at an early age. The virus is excreted by infected animals via feces and remains infectious in the environment up to one year. Thereby, kennels can be permanently contaminated. The clinical symptoms of Parvovirus enteritis are severe diarrhoea, vomiting, anorexia, dehydration and panleukopenia.

Fecal samples can be used for the detection of the parvovirus specific antigens CPV-1, CPV-2, CPV-2a, CPV-2b and CPV-2c.

The use of **FASTest® PARVO Card** enables the veterinarian to quickly confirm an aetiological diagnosis of a CPV infection, to start the therapy immediately and to initiate the required quarantine procedures.

## Test procedure



## Test interpretation



**POSITIVE**



**NEGATIVE**



Beside **FASTest® PARVO Card**, also the **FASTest® CPV Ab** is available. It is a fast test for the qualitative detection of Canine Parvovirus IgG antibodies in whole blood, plasma or serum of the dog. With these two tests, a specific vaccination strategy can be planned.

EN 08-2015



Distribution: