QuickVet®
Analyzer

QUICKVET® FELINE BLOOD TYPING TEST

THE ONLY AUTOMATED FELINE BLOOD TYPING AVAILABLE

- **Fast and convenient** - Test time is 5 minutes
- **Ease of use** - Four easy and fast steps to get a result
- **Non-ambiguous results** - Instrument interprets test result
- **Clinical advice** - System offers clinical advice based on result if requested
- **State-of-the-art** - Capillary driven micro fluidic technology
- **Blood type certificate** - Print blood type certificate for owner

QuickVet® test cartridge
Each QuickVet® cartridge, representing state-of-the-art technology, has a label stating what kind of test the cartridge performs, a sample well for adding the diluted plasma, several micro channels and two optical detection windows.

DETERMINE IMMEDIATELY IF YOUR PATIENT'S BLOOD IS TYPE A OR B

The QuickVet®/RapidVet® Feline Blood Typing Tests allows you to quickly determine if a feline patient has A and/or B blood group.

No more need for evaluating agglutinates on a card or judging a red in red line on a strip, just read the result on the screen and act. The individual test delivers an answer after only 5 min. from adding diluted blood to the cartridge. The test is highly automated, and result interpretation is done by advanced algorithms, ensuring the user an unambiguous answer.

HOW TO PERFORM A TEST

Four simple and fast steps are all you need to perform each of the QuickVet®/RapidVet® Feline Blood Typing Test in your own clinic: **Measure hematocrit › Dilute the blood as instructed on the screen › Add the sample to the cartridge › Read result.** After 5 minutes the result is ready, allowing you to take action.

CLINICAL ADVICE

Blood typing as part of a blood transfusion sometimes involves a hectic situation where time is of key importance. To aid the user in making the correct transfusion decisions, the analyzer offers optional clinical advice based on the test result.

BLOOD TYPING CERTIFICATE

The system offers the veterinarian the option to print a blood type certificate that can be given to the owner of the cat.

ADD SAMPLE . READ RESULT

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FELINE BLOOD TYPING[1]

The AB system is the major blood group system in domestic cats. The common blood types are A and B. Cats with blood type A have naturally occurring anti-B antibodies at a low titer and cats with blood type B have naturally occurring anti-A antibodies at a high titer. A third rare type AB is also known. Cats with the rare AB type do not have anti-A or anti-B antibodies, and are thus universal recipients for blood transfusion. There is however no null phenotype, and as a consequence, there is no universal donor.

The A and B blood groups are genetically determined, and Blood type A is the most common among cats, but the frequency varies significantly by breed and geographic location. According to literature, breeds that do not have the B type are Siamese, Burmese, American Shorthair, Oriental Shorthair and Tonkinese.

Breeds with high incidence of the B blood type are by literature reported to be Abyssinian, Japanese Bobtail, Birman, Persian, Scottish Fold, British Shorthair, Cornish Rex, Exotic Shorthair, Somali, Sphynx, Turkish Van, Turkish Angora and Devon Rex.

The inheritance of the rare AB group is not well understood, and the incidence of the AB type is reported to be less than 1 %. It is reported, that the breeds Birman, British Shorthair, Scottish Fold, Somali, and Sphynx Somalis are more likely than average to have the rare type AB blood.

TRANSFUSION RISKS

Cats that are transfused, even once, with an incompatible blood type, are at risk for a transfusion reaction. Cats with type B blood exhibit an immediate and catastrophic systemic anaphylactic reaction, and a Hemolytic Transfusion Reaction (HTR) when transfused with type A blood, because of their natural high-titered anti-A antibody. As an outcome death of the patient is extremely likely.

Cats with type A blood exhibit a natural low-titered anti-B antibody when transfused with type B blood. In this case, the reaction is mild, but the transfused cells will have a shortened life span. The recipient will develop moderate titers of anti-B antibody, that will result in a serious reaction if a subsequent incompatible transfusion is administered.

MATING RISKS

Serious issues can result from accidental or mismatched mating. A mating of a type B queen with a type A tom will result in their type A kittens being at risk for neonatal isoerythrolysis (NI), commonly known as “fading kitten syndrome”. The maternal naturally occurring, highly titered anti-A antibody occurs in the colostrum, where it can be absorbed by the newborn kittens. The absorbed antibody attacks the kittens’ type A erythrocytes. Although the kittens can seem normal at birth, they develop signs after nursing, fade and die within the first days of life. Determining the blood type of the queen and the tom prior to mating can minimize the risk of NI. Furthermore, immediate blood type determination of the newborn kittens will alert the client to remove the kittens, and to begin surrogate nursing where necessary.

QUICKVET®/RAPIDVET® FELINE BLOOD TYPING TESTS

Each QuickVet® Test cartridge is labeled with the test type and individually packaged in a sealed pouch with a desiccant. A tube of diluent and a disposable pipette tip are also supplied with each cartridge.

- For use with the QuickVet® Analyzer
- Practical one time use only cartridge
- Unambiguous results in 5 min. from adding the blood

QuickVet®

1. Feline Transfusion Medicine: Blood Type and their Clinical Importance. Monika E. Grot-Wenk, Urs Giger. Veterinary Clinic: Small Animal Practice, Vol 25, Issue 6, p 1305-1322

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