

Fast & Simple
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics



Specialists in Veterinary
Laboratory Supplies

Exclusive UK Distributor
For MegaCor Diagnostik
info@vetlabsupplies.co.uk

FASTest® BEE 3T

**On-site test to prevent winter losses
and for routine screening**

Fast test for the qualitative detection of Deformed wing virus (DWW),
Acute bee paralysis virus (ABPV) and Sacbrood virus (SBV) in the bee

Rapid direct 3-fold virus detection

**Year-round virus monitoring (especially
in late summer)**

**On-site test for decision support of
beekeeping required measures**

**Indirect conclusion about the
potential virus vector *Varroa
destructor* (vector for DWW,
ABPV, SBV)**



- Simple and hygienic test procedure
- Test procedure with 5 bees
- Fast test interpretation after 10–15 minutes
- Validation based on RT-PCR/ELISA defined positive and negative samples at the Virological Institute of the VetMedUni Vienna (Head: Univ.Prof. Dr. Till Rügenapf)
- Storage at room temperature (15–25 °C), long shelf life
- Compact test box with 10, 25 or 50 tests

FASTest® BEE 3T

Honeybees (*Apis mellifera*) are among the top 3 agricultural livestock world-wide by pollinating a wide range of crops and flowers. This important ecosystem service is essential for sustainable, productive agriculture and for the maintenance of the non-agricultural ecosystem. Therefore, monitoring the health and vitality of honeybee colonies plays a crucial role. Besides numerous parasites and fungi (e.g. *Varroa destructor* and *Nosema* spp.), viruses (e.g., Deformed wing virus DWV, Acute bee paralysis virus ABPV, Sacbrood virus SBV) pose a great threat to the health and welfare of honeybees.

DWV, triggered by stress (heavy infestation with *V. destructor*, lack of food, incorrect beekeeping management), can cause characteristic disease symptoms (shrunken, flightless wings, reduced body size, discolouration in adult bees).

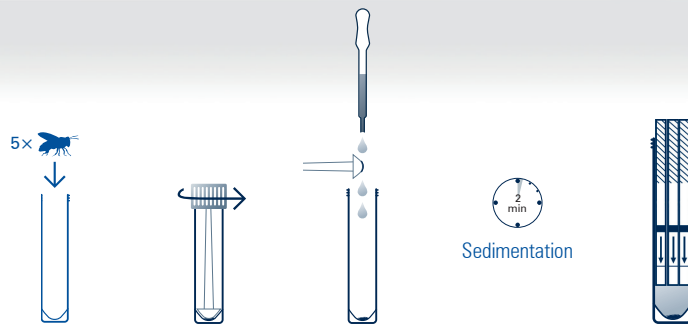
SBV causes significant morphological changes of the brood (no pupation, sac-like accumulation of ecdysial fluid, discolouration from pearly white to pale yellow, desiccation after death in the form of a dark brown, ship-shaped scale). Adult bees develop an infection without visible disease signs, characterized only by a reduced lifespan.

ABPV multiplies mainly in the pupae. After activation (by mite infestation, bacterial infections, environmental pollution, chemicals, insecticides, etc.), the infection is characterized by rapidly progressing paralysis, trembling, inactivity to fly, gradual darkening and loss of hair from the chest and abdomen and rapid death in adult bees.

Numerous studies indicate that there is a mutual relationship between the infestation level of *Varroa destructor* (parasitic mite Varroa) and certain viral diseases (especially DWV, ABPV, SBV). The *Varroa* mite serves as a virus reservoir and carrier of these viruses. This fatal combination is considered the main cause of winter losses! DWV shows the best correlation between the level of *Varroa* infestation and the virus load.

For the assessment and containment of these winter losses, the direct virus detection on-site using **FASTest® BEE 3T** is a quick and easy diagnostic tool for the beekeeper. In the positive case, regardless of which virus test is positive, the *Varroa* control strategy (*Varroa* status) of the hive should be reviewed according to the guidelines of the respective country.

Test procedure



Test interpretation



POSITIVE



Test line and Control line are visible

NEGATIVE



Only the Control line appears



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