



FASTest[®] CDV Ab **FASTest[®] CDV-CPV Ab** **FASTest[®] CPV Ab** ad us. vet.

In vitro diagnosticum

Test-kit for the qualitative detection of antibodies against the Canine Distempervirus and the Canine Parvovirus in whole blood, plasma or serum of the dog

POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS OF THE TEST FOR IN-HOUSE TESTING

1. Determination whether puppies have appropriately responded to the primary course of core vaccination

a. According to current guidelines, the third dose of core vaccine should be administered at 16 weeks of age or older.

Testing pups at 20 weeks of age will indicate those that are

- seropositive and therefore protected. (Such pups may not require the fourth 26 week (or 52 week) vaccine.)
- seronegative pups and therefore NOT protected. These pups may be revaccinated and retested.

b. No seropositive response after correct vaccination scheme:

- may be “low responders”
- may be genetically-determined “non-responders” (incapable of making an immune response to that antigenic component of the vaccine)

2. Determination of the protective status (= core vaccination requirements)

- newly adopted dog of unknown vaccination history
- dog which has not been revaccinated for some time

Protective status:

- seropositive dogs remain protected
- seronegative animals should be vaccinated

3. History of an adverse event following vaccination (core revaccination really necessary?)

If vaccination is suspected as a trigger factor in an adverse event (e.g. an immune-mediated disease)

- seropositive: do not require revaccination. Use of non-core vaccines in such dogs should be considered carefully.
- seronegative: require vaccination under weighing up the vaccination against potential damage through adverse event.

4. Annual health check concept (routinely serological testing or triennial core vaccination)

Protective status:

- Seropositive: triennial core vaccination not required
- Seronegative: triennial core vaccination required

Core vaccine vaccination schedule depending on age:

- annual titre testing is current advice for geriatric patients (i.e. dogs > 10 years of age, cats > 15 years old)
- triennial titre testing is adequate for adult animals

5. Management of disease outbreaks in animal shelters

- identify seropositive and protected animals
- identify seronegative and non-protected animals
- determination of the protective status of animals entering the shelter
- seropositive animals (newcomers & residents) → housing together, separated from seronegative animals
- seronegative residents → require vaccination and housing together (at least 2 weeks for CPV and 6 weeks for CDV for seroconversion)
- seronegative newcomers → require vaccination and housing together OUTSIDE the shelter (at least 2 weeks for CPV and 6 weeks for CDV for seroconversion)

