

Fast + Simple
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics



Specialists in Veterinary
Laboratory Supplies

Exclusive UK Distributor
For MegaCor Diagnostik
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FASTest® CRYPTO Strip ad us. vet.

Common diarrhoea pathogen with zoonotic potential

Fast test for the detection of *Cryptosporidium parvum* antigens
in feces of pocket pets, pets and farm animals

Fast aetiological diagnostics

Restricted time slot for treatment

**High infectivity needs
immediate and specific treatment**

**Identification of
asymptomatic chronic carriers**

**Screening test
for livestock restoration**

Control of therapeutic success



- Simple test procedure with feces
- Fast test interpretation after 5 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity 96.7% & Specificity 99.9%
- Storage at room temperature (15-25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 10 tests

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Diarrhoea can lead to severe courses of disease up to death for all species. Among the diverse diarrhoea pathogens in pocket pets, pets and farm animals, especially *Cryptosporidium parvum* (*C. parvum*) is a great challenge for the veterinarian due to its common appearance and zoonotic potential. In reptiles, *C. parvum* often is diagnosed as non-pathogenic intestinal bypasser (infected food animals). *C. parvum* shedding reptiles therefore are a potential infection source for other animals as well as the owners (zoonosis).

Cryptosporidia form two types of infectious oocysts: 20% are thin-walled and stay in the host, where they cause reinfection through autoinfection. The remaining 80% are thick-walled and are excreted intermittently, i. e. not with every defecation, as dormancy stages. These are very resistant and can remain infectious for months. They can infect other animals as well as humans via drinking water (infectious dose Ø 10–100 oocysts).

Prevalences are very variable, in calves 25–100%, depending on the stock. Lambs, piglets and foals are affected, too. In German hedgehogs, prevalences of 21.6% (spring) and 36.6% (autumn) are discovered. Dogs (Germany, Austria ca. 0.5–1%) and cats (Germany, Austria ca. 1–3%) show considerably lower prevalences.

Clinical symptoms can vary depending on age and immune status of the animal. Neonates and young animals are predominantly affected. Caused by the high infectiveness, often a population problem arises. Double infections are not uncommon. Special attention should be paid in the fact that Cryptosporidia play an important role independent of the diarrhoea problem (asymptomatic shedders).

Therefore, **FASTest[®] CRYPTO Strip** enables the veterinarian to prove *C. parvum* early, specifically and on-site in pocket pets, pets and farm animals and therefore to introduce specific therapy, hygiene and prevention measures immediately.

Test procedure



Test interpretation



POSITIVE



NEGATIVE



Cryptosporidia often come up accompanied with other diarrhoea pathogens (Rota- and Corona viruses, *E. coli* (F5), *Giardia*, *Trichostrongylus axei* and others). Therefore, for diarrhoea symptoms it is generally advisable to use the species specific parallel tests **FASTest[®] GIARDIA Strip**, **FASTest[®] BCV Strip**, **FASTest[®] CCoV Strip**, **FASTest[®] CRYPTO-ROTA D2T**, **FASTest[®] E.coli-K99 Strip**, **FASTest[®] ROTA Strip**, **FASTest[®] D4T bovine**, **InPouch[™] TF-Feline** or **InPouch[™] TF-Bovine**.

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Distribution:

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