Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

## FASTest® PARVO Strip ad us. vet.



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 clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity 96 % & Specificity 99.9 %
- Storage at room temperature (15–25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2, 10 or 25 tests



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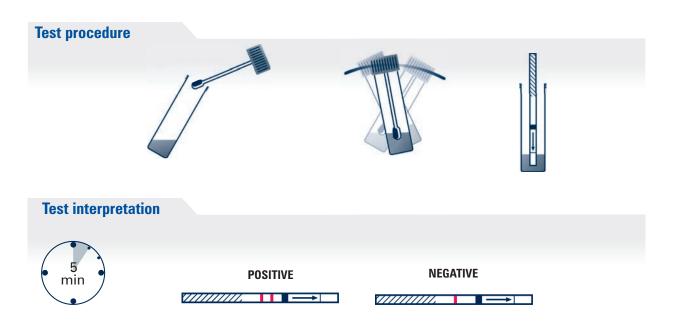


The Canine Parvovirus (CPV) was first described in 1978 as cause of diarrhoea in dogs. At first the virus was detected in North America, but it spread quickly world-wide.

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 detection of the parvovirus specific antigens CPV-1, CPV-2, CPV-2a, CPV-2b und CPV-2c.

The use of **FASTest® PARVO** Strip 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.



Beside **FASTest® PARVO** Strip, also the **FASTest® CPV** Ab is available. This 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.



Distribution:



EN 09-2019

