FLASH VetID™ *Leptospira spp.*

A fast-moving infection not fully covered by current vaccines



Fast test for the qualitative detection of DNA of pathogenic *Leptospira spp.* in whole blood of the dog.

40 minutes	50 µL EDTA whole blood	Room temperature	12 months
TOTAL ASSAY TIME	SAMPLE	STORAGE	SHELF LIFE (FROM MFG)

Detection is not limited to serovars represented in current canine vaccines

Detects DNA of six pathogenic *Leptospira* species*

Not confounded by vaccine-induced antibodies

Clinical suspicion:

- Acute fever, lethargy, anorexia, or vomiting, even before obvious organ dysfunction develops
- Acute kidney injury with azotaemia, polyuria/polydipsia or anuria, especially with sudden onset
- Icterus or biochemical evidence of acute hepatic or cholestatic injury
- Thrombocytopenia, petechiae, haemorrhage or suspected leptospiral pulmonary haemorrhage
- Any dog with compatible illness – lifestyle and vaccination status do not reliably exclude infection

Screening / prevention programs:

- Early testing at first presentation of acute fever, when treatment can't wait for seroconversion
- Recent exposure to rodents, wildlife, standing water, flooding, farms, or kennels
- Vaccinated dogs with compatible illness, since vaccine antibodies do not cause a positive molecular result and current vaccines do not cover every pathogenic type.
- Outbreak or contact investigations after a linked confirmed case



* *L. borgpetersenii; L. interrogans; L. kirschneri; L. noguchii; L. santarosai; L. weilii.*

FLASH VetID™ *Leptospira spp.*

The Pathogen and Transmission

Pathogenic Leptospira are thin, motile spirochaetes that infect dogs worldwide. Dogs acquire infection when mucous membranes or damaged skin contact organisms shed by reservoir hosts, persisting in contaminated water or soil. Leptospires disseminate through the bloodstream and can rapidly injure the kidneys, liver and lungs. The early febrile phase is often nonspecific and may precede biochemical evidence of organ dysfunction, yet progression to acute kidney injury or pulmonary haemorrhage can be rapid. Leptospirosis is also zoonotic, so early recognition changes both patient management and clinic biosafety.

Species-Specific Manifestations

Canine leptospirosis is caused by multiple pathogenic species – including *L. interrogans, L. borgpetersenii, L. kirschneri, L. noguchii, L. santarosai and L. weilii* – and the clinical syndrome does not reliably reveal which one is responsible. Across these infections, acute kidney injury is common, with hepatic injury, thrombocytopenia, pancreatitis, pulmonary haemorrhage, myositis or cardiac involvement also recognised. Vaccine protection is serovar-based and geographically variable, and serology cannot reliably identify the infecting type.

The Diagnostic Value Proposition

FLASH VetID™ Leptospira spp. detects pathogenic Leptospira infection in whole blood before seroconversion. The test detects pathogenic species beyond vaccine serovars and is not affected by vaccination status. Get results in as little as 40 minutes within the same consult to support early treatment decisions and enhance biosafety management.

+ Positive Result

Confirms pathogenic *Leptospira* DNA and, with compatible findings, confirms acute leptospirosis. Begin treatment immediately and implement clinic biosafety precautions.

– Negative Result

Leptospira was not found in the tested sample. It does not fully exclude leptospirosis, particularly later in disease or after treatment; if suspicion remains high, repeat or complement with reference-lab blood and urine testing.

Gold-standard confirmation

For discordant or epidemiologically important cases, confirm with paired MAT demonstrating seroconversion and/or reference-laboratory molecular testing or strain typing.