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RIVALTA FIP-VETube

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In vitro diagnosticum**Determination or exclusion of exudate
(abdominal and / or pleural effusion material)
from cats suspected of FIP**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE



Supplied Exclusively To The UK
Veterinary Market By
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1. INFORMATION ON THE TEST-KIT

TEST-KIT COMPONENTS

1 test-kit RIVALTA FIP-VETube contains:

- 10 RIVALTA FIP-VETube tubes, each filled with 3.0 ml distilled water
- 1 dropper bottle A with 3.0 ml pure acetic acid (> 99.7%)*
- 10 effusion vials P coated with methylene blue
- 1 instructions for use

STABILITY AND STORAGE

Store at
15–25°CExpiry date
– see label

APPLICATION AND ABBREVIATIONS



For veterinary use only



Lot number



In vitro diagnosticum



Do not use test-kit components from different kits, lot numbers or beyond stated expiry date.



Follow instructions for use precisely

E – Effusion, **P** – effusion vial

LIABILITY

The entire risk due to the performance of this product is assumed by the purchaser. The manufacturer shall not be liable for indirect, special or consequential damages of any kind resulting from the use of this product.

ACCURACY

Sensitivity 98%

Specificity 80%

2. INTRODUCTION

The final diagnosis of FIP (Feline Infectious Peritonitis) poses a major diagnostic challenge to the veterinarian. Between diverse methods for the detection of FIP infection, the RIVALTA test is regarded as an important component for the differentiation of transudate (non-inflammatory excretion of fluid in body cavities) and exudate (usually inflammatory excretion of fluid in body cavities).

Cats with effusion symptoms are highly suspicious for a FIP infection. As an effusion is indeed highly suspicious, but not pathognomonic for an infection with FIP, the effusion should be principally aspirated and tested by means of RIVALTA FIP-VETube.

Exudate effusion material suspicious of FIP can be recognised macroscopically by its straw yellow to amber-coloured staining, the floating fibrin flakes and by its property to become viscous and ropy during contact with air.

When the exudate does contain protein, the punctate drop precipitates during plunging into the aqua-acetic acid mixture. This can be observed by the characteristic formation of more or less stable precipitation products or cloudy mists, forming drops or smears. Occurrence of a FIP infection must be considered with high probability.

In contrast, the punctate drop being transudate completely dissolves during sinking into the aqua-acetic acid mixture. Here, FIP infection has to be doubted with high probability.

Being fast, simple and reliable, usable on-site and highly significant, the RIVALTA FIP-VETube is an ideal tool to prove or exclude a FIP infection.

3. INFORMATION ON THE SPECIMEN MATERIAL

Approximately 0.5–1 ml of 15–25°C warm exudate material (E; pleural/peritoneal exudate) are needed. Mix the sample material well before use! E should be tested within 4 hours!

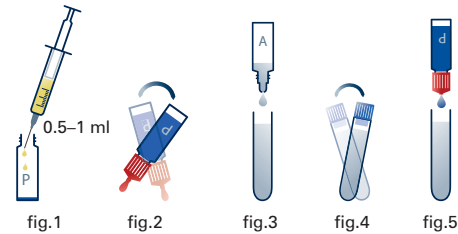
Keep in mind that the sample material, as well as all used test-kit components, should have reached room temperature (15–25°C) at the time of application.

4. SPECIMEN PREPARATION

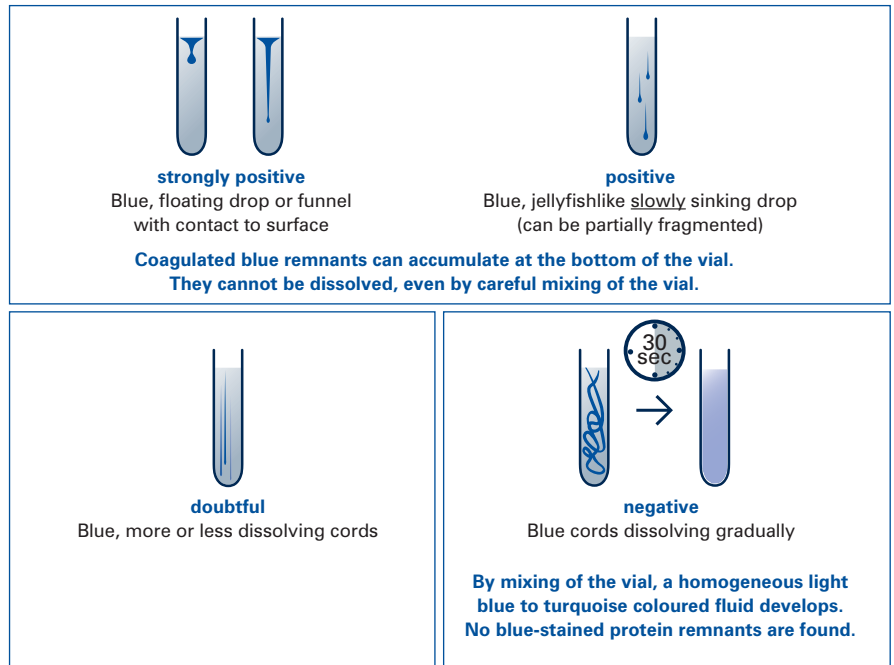
- Add 0.5–1 ml of effusion material into effusion vial P (fig.1). Do not use frozen material!
- Mix carefully until methylene blue has completely dissolved into the effusion (fig.2).

5. TEST PROCEDURE

- Express 1 drop (ca. 20 µl) of acetic acid from dropper bottle A into the RIVALTA FIP-VETube (fig.3). Mix carefully (fig.4).
- Break the effusion vial tip and express 1 drop of stained effusion into the RIVALTA FIP-VETube (fig.5).



6. READING OF THE TEST RESULT



7. PRECAUTIONS FOR USERS

- RIVALTA FIP-VETube for single use only.
- The guidelines for working in medical laboratories must be observed. It is recommended to wear disposable gloves and other personal protective equipment (protective clothing, possibly a face mask). Wash and disinfect hands after completing the test.
- Label sample material and associated RIVALTA FIP-VETube to ensure a precise assignment.
- Use a new RIVALTA FIP-VETube and a new effusion vial P for each sample.
- During direct contact, the pure acetic acid* in the dropper bottle A (> 99.7%) can lead to severe burn of skin and serious eye damage.
- Test-kit must be stored not under 15 and not over 25°C, because acetic acid has a very low flash point (+40°C; danger of ignition and explosion) as well as a very high melting point (below temperatures of +16.64°C it becomes solid).
- The sample material must be seen as potentially infectious and disposed of accordingly, together with the used test-kit components.

8. TEST PRINCIPLE

When containing protein, the effusion drop precipitates when added to the aqua-acetic acid mixture (pH ~2.8). This can be observed by the characteristic formation of more or less stable precipitation products or cloudy mists, forming drops or smears.

In contrast, a transudate completely dissolves during sinking into the aqua-acetic acid mixture.

For better differentiation, the drop of effusion is stained with methylene blue before being added to the aqua-acetic acid mixture.

9. INFORMATION FOR THE INTERPRETATION

- The interpretation of the test result should always be based on anamnestic and clinical data as well as the therapy and prophylaxis possibilities.
- A positive RIVALTA FIP-VETube test result due to exudate based on a bacterial peritonitis or lymphoma should be excluded by macroscopical, cytological and/or bacteriological analysis.
- In case of a doubtful/negative RIVALTA FIP-VETube test result and continuing suspicion diagnosis, the RIVALTA FIP-VETube test should be repeated after 1 week. In parallel, a RT-PCR test with exudate can also be run.

* For more detailed information about pure acetic acid, please check the Material Safety Data Sheet for RIVALTA FIP-VETube. This can be found at <http://www.megacor.com>