

FASTest® EHRLICHIA canis ad us. vet.

Fast test for the detection of antibodies against Ehrlichia canis in whole blood, plasma or serum of the dog Fast, indirect detection In case of clinical suspicion (thrombocytopenia, anaemia, hyperglobulinaemia) Routine check after travelling abroad or of dogs of unknown origin Identification of asymptomatic

- Simple test procedure with whole blood, plasma or serum
- Fast test interpretation after 20 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics

chronic carriers

FASTest® EHRLICHIA canis

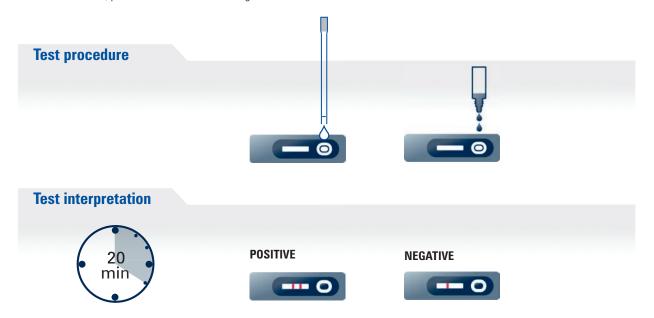
- Sensitivity 94.3 % & Specificity 93.3 %
- Storage at room temperature (15–25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2, 10 or 50 tests



Canine monocytic ehrlichiosis (CME) is caused by the rickettsia *Ehrlichia canis*, which are mainly transmitted by the brown dog tick (*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*). *Ehrlichia canis* is found in many parts of the world, especially in the Mediterranean area, but also in Switzerland and partly Germany. Ehrlichiosis is common in the dog, but seldom in humans.

The concentration of specific antibodies increases sharply 14 to 21 days post infection. A fourfold titre increase of antibodies in an interval of two weeks (seroconversion) is indicative for an acute infection. In the acute stage, the dog shows apathy, anorexia, fever and lymphadenitis. In the subclinical phase, clinical symptoms are missing, but not the typical ehrlichiosis laboratory results like hyperglobulinaemia and thrombocytopenia. Chronic phase animals show slight up to life-threatening symptoms: spontaneous bleedings, neurological disorders, anaemia, severe loss of weight as well as spleno- and hepatomegaly. Indirect antibody detection is known to be an important diagnostic tool diagnosing CME beside clinical symptoms, case history (travel abroad) and direct antigen detection.

FASTest® EHRLICHIA canis is based on recombinant, highly specific peptides for a fast and reliable detection of antibodies against *Ehrlichia* canis in whole blood, plasma or serum of infected dogs.



A travel parasitosis seldom comes single. Coinfections with Leishmania infantum can be detected with FASTest® LEISH.

With a positive *FAST*est® EHRLICHIA canis, a laboratory confirmation test (second diagnostic step) like indirect immunofluorescence test (MegaFLUO® EHRLICHIA canis) should be done to determine the end titre or a seroconversion, respectively.

Infections like leishmaniosis, ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, borreliosis a.s.o. are accompanied with increasing CRP (C-reactive protein) values. With unclear symptoms, *FAST*est® CRP canine can give additional hints on an underlying inflammatory event.



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