

Test Item	Clinical Application	Clinical Symptom
CPV Ag	After infected with CPV, CPV will attack the cells of intestinal epithelial and cardiac muscle in canine, and the clinical manifestations are gastrointestinal diseases and myocarditis, the puppies are mostly myocarditis. After infection, the canine will have a high incidence and mortality rate. CPV often presents an outbreak epidemic, and canine of different ages, sexes and breeds can be infected.	Vomit, diarrhea.
CDV Ag	Canine distemper is a worldwide acute and highly contagious viral infectious disease. The natural infection route of CDV is mainly through the upper respiratory tract. After infected with CDV, CDV will attack cells of intestinal epithelial and cardiomyocytes. The main clinical manifestations are gastrointestinal diseases and myocarditis, and most of the puppies are myocarditis. Canine distemper is a kind of infectious disease with high incidence, high mortality and frequent outbreak. Dogs of different ages, sexes and breeds can be infected.	systemic symptom, tetter and neurological symptom.
CCV Ag	CCV belongs to single stranded RNA virus, which can cause different degrees of gastroenteritis, and the mortality rate of puppies is higher after infection. The incubation period of CCV is 1~8 days, and the infection will soon spread to the whole population. Usually canine coronavirus and parvovirus are mixed infected, causing epidemic diarrhea in dogs.	Frequent vomit, diarrhea, depression, anorexia.
CHW Ag	CHW is an infectious disease that can infect dogs of any age through mosquito bite. Because CHW lives in canine's heart, it can cause chronic endocarditis, heart hypertrophy and right ventricular dilatation. When the infection is severe, venous congestion can lead to ascites and hepatomegaly.	Cough, palpitation, weak pulse, cardiac murmur, abdominal circumference increased, dyspnea, anaemia, gradually emaciated and decline to death
Giardia Ag	Giardia is a unicellular protozoa that can spread through food and water polluted by feces. Pear flagellates and Giardia are often the culprits of intractable diarrhea in dogs and cats, and Giardia is less specific to hosts and belongs to zoonotic infectious parasites.	Obstinate diarrhea and stench of feces.
IgM/IgG	Toxoplasmosis is a kind of zoonosis caused by Toxoplasma gondii, which is worldwide distributed and seriously endangers human health. Toxoplasma gondii can infect all kinds of livestock and wild animals, but it is most susceptible to young animals. The main route of infection is through oral. When the sporatedocyst of Toxoplasma gondii is swallowed by a healthy dog or cat, it will escape from the intestinal tract and enter the organism tissue with blood circulation, then invade and proliferate rapidly in the cells, and turn into a intracellular pseudocyst, causing clinical symptoms.	Fever, anorexia, depression, and serious canine will appear vomiting, diarrhea, feces mixed with blood and mucus, coughing, secretions in the eyes and nose, dyspnea, visible mucosal pallor, iris inflammation, or even blindness.
FeLV Ag	FeLV mainly induce leukemia and immunodeficiency diseases in feline. FeLV can be vertically transmitted to the next generation by infected feline during pregnancy or lactation, or horizontally transmitted to the susceptible population through contact with the saliva, lacrimal glands, urine or feces.	Weight loss, anorexia, depression, dehydration, fever, mucous membrane, gingivitis, mucous membrane swell or lymph node swell. Laboratory tests usually appear anemia (lower red blood cell count) or white blood cell counts changing. Tumorous diseases (such as digestive tract lymphoma, multiple lymphoma, thymic lymphoma, lymphoblastic leukemia, etc.) often occur.
FIV Ab	FIV is a type of retrovirus that is mainly transmitted horizontally through saliva or bites. Although vertical transmission of maternal antibodies can also occur, it will gradually be eliminated within four months of birth or weaning. The kittens that were tested positive need to be retested after 6 months to ensure that the positive results of the kittens are not caused by changes in their mothers' antibodies.	Chronic stomatitis and severe gingivitis, chronic upper respiratory disease emaciation, fever, lymph node disease, anemia, chronic diarrhea, motor or sensory nerve injury, chronic skin diseases (such as parasitic infection, true bacterial infection, bacterial infection, etc.).
FPV Ag	FPV can cause feline leukocytopenia, also known as feline distemper, and it's an acute highly contagious disease. FPV can be transmitted through direct or indirect contact under natural conditions, and can be transmitted vertically to the fetus through the placenta during pregnancy. Feline distemper is more frequent in winter and spring.	Fever, vomit, enteritis and leukocyte reduction.



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Veterinary Rapid Test Kits

- Rapid
- Accurate
- Convenient
- Reliable



- CPV Ag

CDV Ag

CCV Ag

CHW Ag

Giardia Ag

Canine TOXO IgM/IgG
- FPV Ag

FeLV Ag

FIV Ab

Feline TOXO IgM/IgG



Performance:

- All the core biological raw materials are imported
- The test results were evaluated and approved by the European third party laboratory
- The test time only takes 5~10 minutes
- Storage temperature : 4~30°C
- Easy to use
- No additional equipment required

Test Item	Specimen	Sample Volume	Sensitivity	Specificity	Analytical sensitivity
CPV Ag	Feces	3-4 drops	99.9% (vs.PCR)	99.0% (vs.PCR)	10 HAU/mL
CDV Ag	Secretion of eye mucus and nasal discharge	3-4 drops	99.2% (vs.PCR)	99.5% (vs.PCR)	10 ^{2.3} TCID ₅₀ /mL
CCV Ag	Feces	3-4 drops	99.0% (vs.PCR)	98.5% (vs.PCR)	4*10 ³ TCID ₅₀ /mL
CHW Ag	Whole blood/plasma/serum	3-4 drops	96.0% (vs.PCR)	99.0% (vs.PCR)	5 ng/mL
Giardia Ag	Feces	3-4 drops	N/A	99.0% (vs.PCR)	100~200cysts/100mL
cTOXO IgM/IgG	Whole blood/plasma/serum	3-4 drops	98.0%/99.0%	99.0%/99.9%	1.0/0.8s/CO
fTOXO IgM/IgG	Whole blood/plasma/serum	3-4 drops	98.0%/99.0%	99.0%/99.9%	1.0/0.8s/CO
FPV Ag	Feces	3-4 drops	98.0%(vs.PCR)	99.5%(vs.PCR)	10HAU/mL
FeLV Ag	Whole blood/plasma/serum	3-4 drops	95.2%(vs.PCR)	98.0%(vs.PCR)	N/A
FIV Ab	Whole blood/plasma/serum	3-4 drops	99.5%(vs.ELISA)	99.9%(vs.ELISA)	1.5s/CO

Principle:

- Immunochromatography

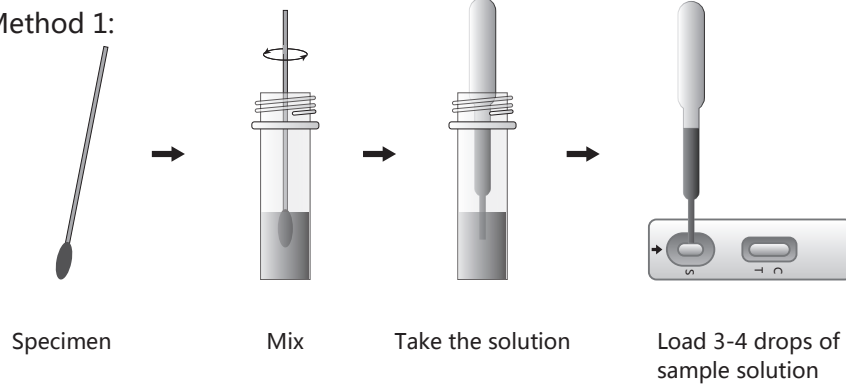
The kits contain:

- Testcartridge
- Disposable dropper
- Detection Buffer
- Sample collection cotton swab
- Instructions for use

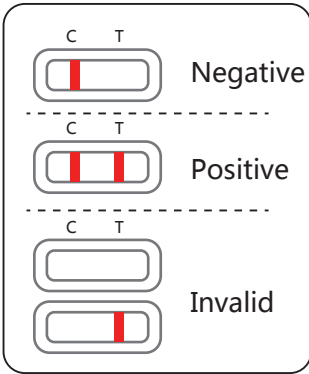
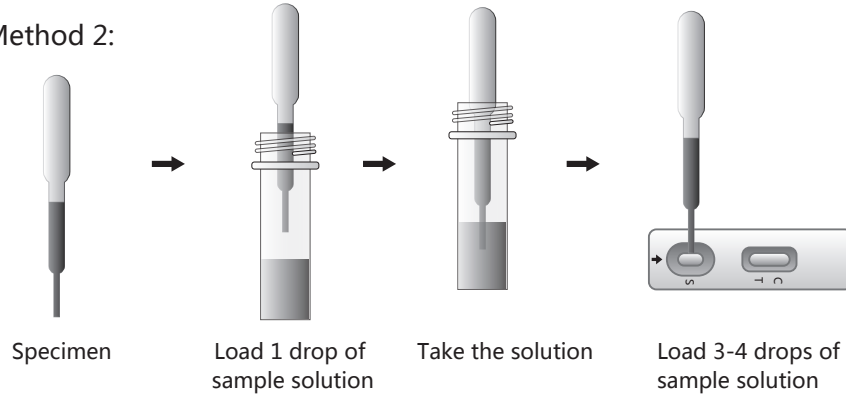


Operation

Method 1:



Method 2:



Reading