



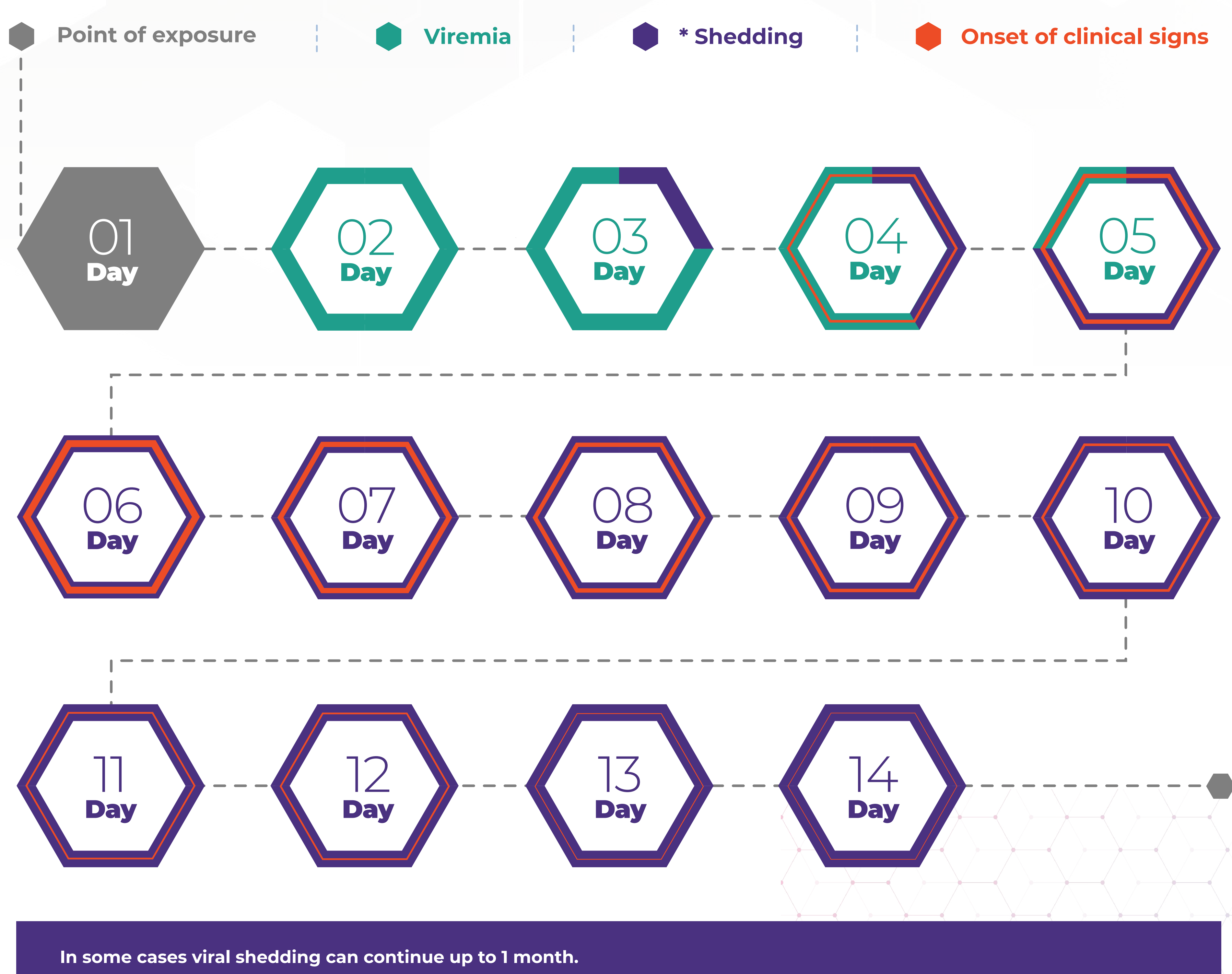
## 6 points before testing for Canine Parvovirus infection

- \* CPV2 is a highly contagious, fast progressive and life-threatening enteric disease which primarily affects unvaccinated or partly vaccinated puppies under the age of 6 months.
- \* The virus has an affinity for rapidly dividing cells causing bone marrow and enteric damage resulting in panleukopenia and bloody diarrhea.
- \* An accurate diagnostic tool is critical for taking early appropriate measures such as adjusting the optimal treatment, preventing viral spread and determining prognosis
- \* A tentative diagnosis of CPV2 infection is based on anamnesis which includes exposure to contamination, vaccination history, clinical signs, and supportive blood tests.
- \* A definitive diagnosis requires a sensitive and specific test.



### Management Challenge:

May be contagious before symptoms start and for a period of time after they resolve.



### TIP 01

#### Main characteristic of CPV

- **Severe gastroenteritis**, vomiting and bloody diarrhea.
- **Findings of panleukopenia** on complete blood count.

### TIP 02

#### In-clinic fecal antigen test limitation

##### Low sensitivity:

- **False negative** results due to Ab-Ag complexes and intermittent shedding.

### TIP 03 (\*)

#### In-clinic IgM antibody test

- **Positive IgM** results in symptomatic unvaccinated puppies can indicate an early acute infection.
- **ImmunoComb** Parvo-Distemper IgM antibody test is a semi-quantitative dot ELISA for diagnosis of early stage Parvo and Distemper when IgM is the major antibody present.

### TIP 04

#### Molecular detection test – PCR

- **Compared to fecal antigen tests**, PCR assays have higher sensitivity.

### TIP 05

#### PCRrun

- **PCRrun is an in-clinic laboratory-based test** designed to assist in reaching a correct diagnosis in conjunction with other diagnostic tests.
- **BLOOD AND PHARYNGEAL SWABS** are the recommended samples for PCRrun assays. (\*\*)
- **Positive PCRrun results in puppies 20 days post vaccination** (or later), combined with compatible findings, would most likely indicate an active infection.

### TIP 06

#### Definitive diagnosis

- **A final diagnosis** should be based on a combination of signalment, history, clinical signs, laboratory findings, IgM and/or PCR test results.

\*Veterinary Records, 2003 May 10;152(19):588-91 Evaluation of a dot ELISA kit for measuring immunoglobulin M antibodies to canine parvovirus and distemper virus - T Waner, S Mazar, E Nachmias, E Keren-Kornblatt, S Harrus  
 \*\*Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine, Volume 36, Issue 2 p. 591-598 Effect of sampling site on the diagnosis of canine parvovirus infection in dogs using polymerase chain reaction. Gilad Segev, Tal Yaaran, Sarah Maurice, Gad Baneth.



**ImmunoRun**  
by Biogal Galed Labs.



**PCRrun**  
by Biogal Galed Labs.



**ImmunoComb**  
by Biogal Galed Labs.

