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PCR
Inhouse System

FREI VON TIER-VERSUCHEN

FLASHTEST PCR 1600

Real-Time qPCR System

QPCRV1600

- Time to result ~35min
- 16 wells, 4 fluorescence colors
- Run multiple panels all at once

Sample Capacity	16 wells x 0.2 ml Sample volume:20-100 µl	**Average Cooling Rate**	⩾3.2°C/s
		Max. Cooling Rate	⩾5.1°C/s
Reaction Volume	20-100µL	**Heated Lid Temperature Range**	30-120°C
Fluorescent Probes	F1: FAM, SYBR Green I	**Fluorescence Variation**	CV⩽3%
	F2: HEX, VIC, JOE	**Test Result Variation**	CV⩽3%
	F3: ROX, TEXAS RED	**Test Linearity**	regression coefficients r ⩾0.990
	F4: Cy5	**Fluorescence Linearity**	regression coefficients r ⩾0.990
Metal Thermal Module	10-100°C	**Display**	10.1" touch screen
Temperature Uniformity	⩽1°C	**Power Supply**	100-240V, AC 50/60Hz, Max 800VA
Thermal Control Precision	⩽0.5°C	**Ports**	USB, RS-232 serial port, ethernet
Average Heating Rate	⩾4.5°C/s	**Dimension**	300mm×370mm×190mm
Max. Heating Rate	⩾6.5°C/s	**Weight**	10.4Kg

FLASHTEST HyperLyse

Automatic Nucleic Acid Extractor

L0400

- Magnatic bead method
- 1 - 4 samples extracted in 10min
- Save hours of manual prep work

Extraction Method	Magnetic Bead with heating upto 120°C
Processing Time	avg 9'28" per run
Throughput	1～4 samples
Sample Type	Blood, cultured cells, microbes or plant, animal tissues
Ports	Bluetooth
Dimension & Weight	260 × 265 × 300 mm, 5.5 kg
Contamination Control	Built-in ultraviolet disinfection module

	PCR Detection Kit	Multiplex	Sample	SKU
Feline	**Feline Coronavirus (FCoV)**	1	Fresh feces, rectal swab	3001
	Feline Calicivirus (FCV)	1	Eye, nose, throat swab	3003
	Feline Herpesvirus (FHV)	1	Eye, nose, throat swab	3004
	Feline Panleukopenia Virus (FPV)	1	Fresh feces, rectal swab	3005
	Feline Infectious Peritonitis Virus (FIPV)	1	Ascites, pleural effusion	3054
	Feline Calicivirus (FCV) / Feline Herpesvirus (FHV)	2	Eye, nose, throat swab	3006
	Feline Panleukopenia Virus (FPV) / Feline Coronavirus (FCoV)	2	Fresh feces, rectal swab	3008
	Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV) / Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV)	2	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3045
	Feline Infectious Peritonitis Virus (FIPV)/ Feline Enteric Coronavirus (FECV)	2	Ascites, pleural effusion	3061
	Flea Panel - Cat M.hemophilic, Rickettsia, B. henselae	3	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3010
	Feline Anemia IV FeLV, FIV, M. hemophilic, B. henselae	4	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3059
	Feline Stomatitis IV New! FeLV, FIV, FCV, FHV	4	Eye, nose, throat swab+ EDTA anticoagulated blood	3074
	Feline Screening Combo IV New! FCV, FHV, FPV, FCoV	4	Fresh feces, rectal swab+ Eye, nose, throat swab	3067
	Feline Diarrhea IV FCoV,FPV, FeChPV, FBoV-1	4	Fresh feces, rectal swab	3066
	Respiratory V (lung infection) - Cat FHV, FCV, Mycoplasma, Chlamydia, B. bronchiseptica	5	Eye, nose, throat swab	3007
	Feline Diarrhea VI FCoV, T.F., GIA, FPV, Cryptosporidium, Astrovirus	6	Fresh feces, rectal swab	3060
	Respiratory VII- Cat New! FCV, FHV, Mycoplasma, Chlamydia, B. bronchiseptica, Influenza A/B	7	Eye, nose, throat swab	3069
Canine	**Canine Parvovirus (CPV)**	1	Fresh feces, rectal swab	3015
	Canine Distemper Virus (CDV)	1	Eye, nose, throat swab	3016
	Canine Bordetella bronchiseptica	1	Eye, nose, throat swab	3062
	Canine Mycoplasma	1	Eye, nose, throat swab	3063
	Canine Parvovirus (CPV) / Coronavirus (CCoV)	2	Fresh feces, rectal swab	3021
	Canine Parvovirus (CPV) /Canine Distemper Virus (CDV)	2	Fresh feces, rectal swab+ Eye, nose, throat swab	3070
	Respiratory III- Dog (A) CAV-2, CPIV, Mycoplasma	3	Eye, nose, throat swab	3027
	Canine Diarrhea IV CCoV, GIA, CPV, Cryptosporidium	4	Fresh feces, rectal swab	3057
	Canine Screening Combo IV New! CHV, CPV, CDV, CCoV	4	Fresh feces, rectal swab+ Eye, nose, throat swab	3073
	Respiratory V- Dog New! CAV-2, CPIV, CDV, B. bronchiseptica, Mycoplasma	5	Eye, nose, throat swab	3076
	Canine Anemia VI Babesia, B.gibsoni, Anaplasma platys, Lyme, Ehrlichia, M. hemophilic	6	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3058
	Canine Screening Combo VIII Hot! CHV, CAV-2, CPIV, Influenza A, CDV, B. bronchiseptica, Mycoplasma, CCoV	8	Fresh feces, rectal swab+ Eye, nose, throat swab	3072
Cross Species	**Giardia (GIA) / Tritrichomonas fetus (T.F.)**	2	Fresh feces, rectal swab	3034
	Tick III Babesia, B.gibsoni, Anaplasma platys	3	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3029
	Tick VIII Hot! A.phagocytophilum, Babesia, Ehrlichia, A.platys, Hepatozoon, Tick-borne Encephalitis, Borrelia, Rickettsia	8	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3043
Zoonoses	**Leptospirosis**	1	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3036
	Toxoplasma Gondi (TOXO)	1	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3037
	Brucella	1	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3056
	Toxoplasma gondii (TOXO) / Leptospirosis	2	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3041
	Babesia / B.gibsoni	2	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3055
	Chlamydia/ Mycoplasma	2	Eye, nose, throat swab	3075
	Influenza A/B (Flu A/B) New!	2	Eye, nose, throat swab	3068
	Zoonoses VI TOXO, Leptospirosis, B. henselae, Babesia, B.gibsoni, Heartworms	6	EDTA anticoagulated blood	3042
PCR Exotics	**Parrot sex determination**	1	Feather	3101

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Feline Coronavirus

FCoV

Feline Coronavirus (FCoV) is a coronavirus commonly found in felines. It mainly infects the digestive tract of cats and may cause mild diarrhea with unformed stools and sometimes mucus. Some cats will have vomiting. The vomit may be undigested food or gastric juice. If feline coronavirus mutates and causes feline infectious peritonitis, more serious symptoms will appear.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount.
2. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

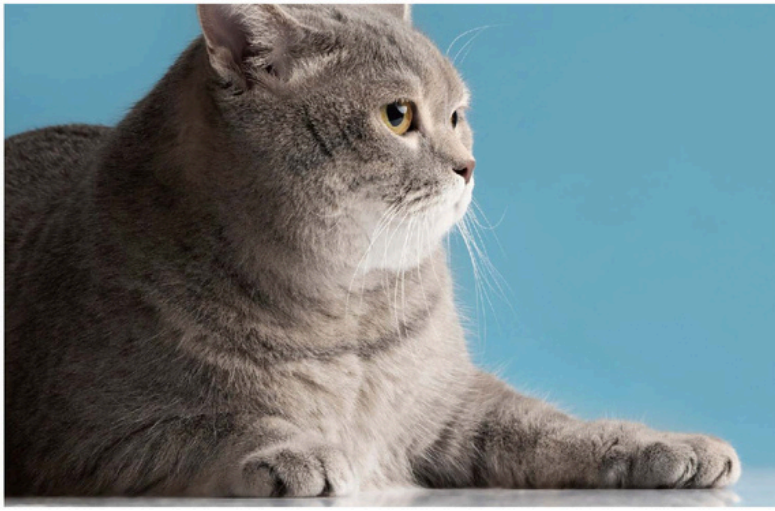
Clinical Application:

The Feline Coronavirus (FCoV) PCR test is used to detect the presence of feline coronavirus in a cat's body. This virus is common in cats and can lead to two outcomes: a relatively mild to asymptomatic infection or, in some cases, it may mutate into a much more severe and often fatal disease called feline infectious peritonitis (FIPV). The PCR test can identify the presence of FCoV in cats, especially in cases where the infection is asymptomatic or shows mild symptoms like diarrhea or respiratory issues. The PCR test helps to rule out or confirm FCoV infection as the cause of the symptoms.

FIPV Risk Assessment:
FIP develops when FCoV mutates within the cat. While this PCR test cannot differentiate between the harmless and harmful forms of FCoV, detecting the virus helps assess the risk for FIPV, guiding further diagnostic steps and prognosis discussions, especially in cats showing concerning clinical signs (e.g., fever, weight loss, abdominal fluid accumulation).

Monitoring FCoV Shedding:
Some cats shed FCoV in their feces and can spread it to other cats. The PCR test helps monitor shedding, especially in multi-cat environments like shelters or catteries.

Post-Recovery Monitoring:
After an infection, a PCR test can be used to determine whether the virus is still present, indicating if the cat might still be infectious.



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Feline Calicivirus

FCV

Feline Calicivirus (FCV) is a common virus that mainly infects felines, especially domestic cats. It belongs to the Caliciviridae family and is one of the main pathogens causing feline respiratory diseases.
FCV is mainly transmitted through direct contact, airborne droplets, or contaminants. It can reproduce in the respiratory tract, oral cavity, and digestive tract of cats and cause a series of clinical manifestations such as oral ulcers, increased salivation, sneezing, runny nose, and conjunctivitis.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify infections in the early stages:
Feline Calicivirus (FCV) is a common virus that mainly infects felines, especially domestic cats. It belongs to the Caliciviridae family and is one of the main pathogens causing feline respiratory diseases.
FCV is mainly transmitted through direct contact, airborne droplets, or contaminants. It can reproduce in the respiratory tract, oral cavity, and digestive tract of cats and cause a series of clinical manifestations such as oral ulcers, increased salivation, sneezing, runny nose, and conjunctivitis.

Prevent secondary infection:
Cats infected with feline calicivirus have a decreased immunity and are prone to secondary infections by other bacteria, viruses, or fungi. Nucleic acid testing can help doctors detect feline calicivirus infection in time and take corresponding preventive measures to reduce the occurrence of secondary infections. For example, using antibiotics to prevent bacterial infections and enhancing the immunity of cats.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

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Feline Herpesvirus

FHV

Feline Herpesvirus (FHV) is a common virus belonging to the Herpesviridae family and is one of the main pathogens causing feline respiratory diseases. It is a major member of the feline respiratory disease complex. Herpesvirus is mainly transmitted through direct contact, airborne droplets, or contaminants. Once infected, the virus will settle in the upper respiratory mucosa of cats and cause a series of clinical manifestations.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify infections in the early stages:
Infection with feline herpesvirus can cause a series of symptoms, such as frequent sneezing, runny nose, increased eye secretions, conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers, etc. However, these symptoms are not unique to feline herpesvirus and are similar to the symptoms of other respiratory diseases or eye diseases. Nucleic acid testing can accurately detect the presence of feline herpesvirus in cats and provide a strong basis for a definite diagnosis.

Prevent secondary infection:
Cats infected with feline herpesvirus have a decreased immunity and are prone to secondary infections by other bacteria, viruses, or fungi. Nucleic acid testing can help doctors detect feline herpesvirus infection in time and take corresponding preventive measures to reduce the occurrence of secondary infections. For example, using antibiotics to prevent bacterial infections and enhancing the immunity of cats.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 μL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

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Feline Panleukopenia Virus

FPV

Feline Panleukopenia Virus (FPV) is a parvovirus that mainly infects carnivorous animals. Currently, FPV is distributed in many countries and regions around the world. It is known for its characteristics of strong infectivity, high fatality rate, wide host spectrum, and great harmfulness.
FPV is mainly transmitted through direct contact with infected substances or through a contaminated environment. This virus mainly affects the hematopoietic system, digestive tract, and other rapidly dividing cells of cats.

Sample Requirement

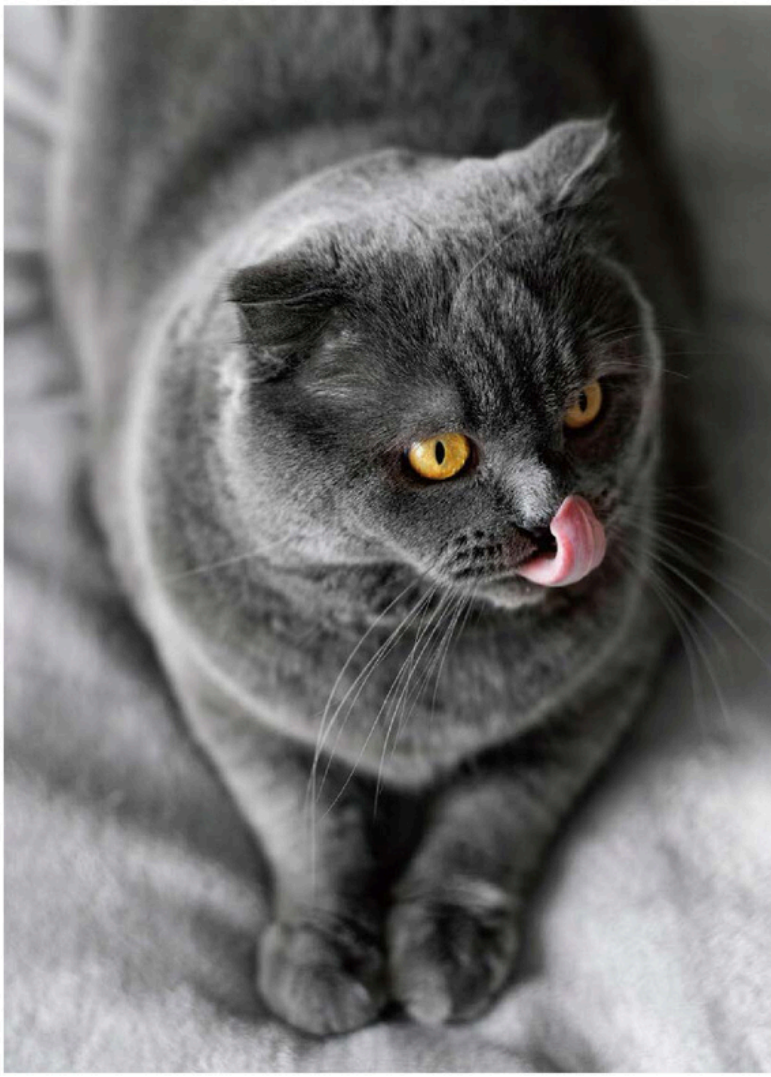
【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount.
2. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify infections in the early stages:
After being infected with feline parvovirus, cats will show symptoms such as depression, anorexia, occasional fever, soft stools or mild vomiting. Subsequently, it develops into frequent vomiting and severe diarrhea. The feces are gray, yellow or milky white, with jelly-like mucus, and then foul-smelling bloody stools like soy sauce or tomato juice are discharged. However, these symptoms are not unique to feline parvovirus. Some other intestinal diseases may also have similar manifestations. Nucleic acid testing can accurately detect the presence of feline parvovirus in cats and provide a reliable basis for diagnosis.

Prevent secondary infection:
Cats infected with feline parvovirus have a decreased immunity and are prone to secondary infections by other bacteria, viruses, or parasites. Nucleic acid testing can help doctors detect feline parvovirus infection in time and take corresponding preventive measures to reduce the occurrence of secondary infections. For example, using antibiotics to prevent bacterial infections and regular deworming.



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Feline Infectious Peritonitis Virus

FIPV

FIPV is the pathogenic virus after the mutation of feline coronavirus (FCoV) and is the main cause of feline infectious peritonitis (FIP). FIP is a serious and often fatal feline disease that mainly affects the immune system of cats and is manifested in two types: wet (ascites, pleural effusion) and dry (granulomatous lesions).

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Ascites, pleural effusion

【Sample Handling】
1. Cat ascites and pleural effusion: Collect cat pleural effusion and ascites using a syringe.
2. Add 200 μL of ascites and pleural effusion sample to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge, for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Early diagnosis and differential diagnosis:
The clinical symptoms of FIP are similar to those of many feline diseases (such as tumors, bacterial peritonitis, etc.), and it is relatively difficult to make a definite diagnosis. This nucleic acid detection reagent can directly detect the nucleic acid of the pathogenic virus, significantly improving the early detection rate of FIP and helping veterinarians accurately distinguish FIP from other similar diseases.

Guide precise treatment:
The treatment of FIP requires a high degree of individualization. Although there are currently some new drugs available for treatment, the effectiveness is closely related to the treatment time. Early and accurate diagnosis helps veterinarians formulate treatment plans in time and improve the survival chances of cats.

Monitor the progress of the disease:
Nucleic acid testing is not only used for initial diagnosis but also as a tool for disease monitoring. Through repeated testing, we can understand the treatment effect and disease progression and adjust the treatment plan in time.

Prevent disease transmission:
FIPV has a relatively high risk of transmission in a multi-cat environment. By early detection and isolation of sick individuals, the spread of the virus in the cat population can be effectively prevented and other healthy cats can be protected.

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Feline Calicivirus/ Feline Herpesvirus

FCV/FHV

Since the symptoms of FCV and FHV infections have certain similarities, such as sneezing, runny nose, increased eye secretions, and oral ulcers, it is difficult to accurately distinguish which virus the cat is infected with simply by relying on clinical symptoms. Through nucleic acid testing, it is possible to determine which virus the cat is infected with, providing a rapid and accurate diagnostic result and avoiding missed diagnoses and misdiagnoses.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Rapid and accurate diagnosis of feline respiratory diseases:
In feline respiratory infections, feline calicivirus and feline herpesvirus are the most common pathogens. The diseases caused by these two viruses overlap in clinical symptoms and cannot be distinguished by the naked eye. Through dual detection, this reagent provides comprehensive etiological analysis in one test and detection, greatly improving diagnostic efficiency, shortening diagnosis and treatment time, and providing accurate etiological basis for veterinarians.

Reduce duplicate testing and save time and cost:
Traditional detection methods often require detecting different viruses separately, which is time-consuming and increases costs. This reagent can complete dual detection in one reaction, reducing the number of sample collections and experimental operations, reducing laboratory testing pressure, saving resources, and at the same time reducing the discomfort of cats and the waiting time of pet owners.

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Feline Panleukopenia Virus /
Feline Coronavirus

FPV/FCoV

Feline Panleukopenia Virus (FPV) and Feline Coronavirus (FCoV) are the main pathogens that cause severe intestinal and systemic diseases in felines. The symptoms are similar but the causes are different. Through nucleic acid testing, it is possible to determine which virus the cat is infected with, providing a rapid and accurate diagnostic result and avoiding missed diagnoses and misdiagnoses.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount.
2. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Rapid identification of the cause of infection:
Diseases caused by feline parvovirus and feline coronavirus (such as feline panleukopenia and feline infectious peritonitis) often present similar non-specific symptoms in the early stage, such as vomiting, diarrhea and loss of appetite. Through dual detection, the cause of the disease can be quickly and accurately determined to help veterinarians make timely diagnosis and intervention.

Reduce the risk of cross-infection:
In places such as catteries, pet hospitals and rescue centers, this reagent can be used for rapid screening of infected individuals, effectively reducing the risk of virus transmission among the cat population and helping to maintain the overall health level.

Reduce detection cost and time:
This reagent can detect two viruses with one test, reducing the cost and time of repeated detection, improving the work efficiency of the laboratory, and reducing the discomfort of cats and the waiting time of pet owners.

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Feline Leukemia Virus/
Feline Immunodeficiency Virus

FeLV/FIV

Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV) and Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) are two extremely serious infectious agents in felines. Both can lead to the destruction of the cat's immune system, increase the risk of infection with other diseases, and often lead to chronic courses and even death. Through nucleic acid detection, it can be determined which virus the cat is infected with, providing rapid and accurate diagnostic results and avoiding missed diagnoses and misdiagnoses.

Clinical Application:

Early diagnosis and disease screening:
FeLV and FIV usually do not show obvious symptoms in the early stage of infection, but they will cause the immune system to gradually weaken. Early detection is very important for taking timely intervention measures. This reagent can detect the virus before the cat shows clinical symptoms, thus helping veterinarians detect the infection and intervene as early as possible.

Formulate a precise treatment plan:
The treatment and management plans for FeLV and FIV infections are different. Accurately distinguishing these two viruses can help veterinarians formulate more precise treatment and care plans, such as supportive treatment, immune enhancement, or dealing with complications caused by infections, thereby improving the treatment effect and the quality of life of cats.

Control and prevent virus transmission:
Both FeLV and FIV are transmitted through body fluids, especially in multi-cat environments (such as catteries and rescue centers). This nucleic acid detection reagent can be used for regular screening and health checks to promptly identify infected individuals, prevent the virus from spreading among the cat population, and protect the health of other cats.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
EDTA anticoagulated blood

【Sample Handling】
EDTA anticoagulated blood: Collect blood using a blood collection tube containing EDTA anticoagulant.
1. Add 100 µL of blood to the sample buffer with a disposable dropper.
2. Thoroughly mix the sample buffer with a repetitive pipetting action, using the disposable dropper.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Alternative: if blood sample is insufficient, add 20 µL of blood sample directly to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge, for extraction.
*Make sure the sample volume is precise.

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Feline Infectious Peritonitis Virus/
Feline Enteric Coronavirus

FIPV/FECV

FIPV is the pathogenic virus that causes Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP), while FCoV is the pathogen that causes feline enteric coronavirus infection. Through nucleic acid detection, it can be determined which virus the cat is infected with, providing rapid and accurate diagnostic results and avoiding missed diagnoses and misdiagnoses.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Ascites, pleural effusion

【Sample Handling】
1. Cat ascites and pleural effusion: Collect cat pleural effusion and ascites using a syringe.
2. Add 200 µL of ascites and pleural effusion sample to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge, for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately distinguish the cause:
The symptoms of feline infectious peritonitis and feline enteric coronavirus infection may be similar, such as diarrhea, vomiting, and weight loss. Through dual detection, veterinarians can accurately distinguish these two viruses, thereby more precisely diagnosing the infection type and cause of the cat.

Monitor disease progression and response:
This detection reagent can be used to monitor the viral load and disease progression during the treatment process. Regular detection can be used to evaluate the treatment effect and adjust the treatment plan to ensure that the cat receives the best care.

Control disease transmission:
In multi-cat environments (such as catteries, pet hospitals, and rescue centers), early detection and isolation of infected cats can effectively prevent the spread of the virus and protect other healthy cats.

Support scientific research and epidemiological studies:
By providing detailed virus detection data, this reagent helps scientific researchers understand the epidemic dynamics, transmission characteristics, and pathological mechanisms of FIPV and FCoV, providing data support for public health and animal health management.

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Flea Panel - Cat

M. hemophilic
A bacteria transmitted by fleas can cause hemolytic anemia in cats

Rickettsia
Including various bacteria, it may cause symptoms such as fever and swollen lymph nodes in cats

B. henselae
A kind of bacteria, often transmitted by fleas and ticks, may cause anemia, fever and swollen lymph nodes in cats

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
EDTA anticoagulated blood

【Sample Handling】
EDTA anticoagulated blood: Collect blood using a blood collection tube containing EDTA anticoagulant.
1. Add 100 µL of blood to the sample buffer with a disposable dropper.
2. Thoroughly mix the sample buffer with a repetitive pipetting action, using the disposable dropper.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Alternative: if blood sample is insufficient, add 20 µL of blood sample directly to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge, for extraction.
*Make sure the sample volume is precise.

Clinical Application:

Multiplex pathogen detection:
Fleas are vectors for multiple pathogens. This reagent can identify multiple pathogens in a single test, improving detection efficiency, reducing the need for repeated sampling, and minimizing interference to cats.

Accurate diagnosis and cause determination:
Cats may display similar clinical symptoms such as fever, loss of appetite, and swollen lymph nodes due to infection with these pathogens. Accurate detection can assist veterinarians in identifying the specific pathogen, thus enabling the formulation of a more effective treatment plan.

Guide precise treatment:
Different pathogens require different treatment methods. For example, hemotropic mycoplasma may require targeted antibiotic treatment, while rickettsial infections may require specific antibacterial drugs. Accurate pathogen identification helps in selecting the appropriate treatment drug and regimen, thereby improving the treatment effect.

Control disease transmission:
In multi-cat environments such as catteries and pet hospitals, early detection and isolation of infected individuals can effectively control the spread of these pathogens and protect other healthy cats.

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Feline Anemia IV

▼

FeLV
A highly contagious retrovirus that can cause immunosuppression, anemia, and tumors.

FIV
Similar to the human immunodeficiency virus, it causes the feline immune system to gradually weaken, increasing the risk of anemia and other secondary infections.

M. hemophilic
A bacteria transmitted by fleas can cause hemolytic anemia in cats

B. henselae
A kind of bacteria, often transmitted by fleas and ticks, may cause anemia, fever and swollen lymph nodes in cats

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The causes of anemia in cats are complex and the symptoms are similar. Through multiple detections, four common pathogens can be screened at one time, helping veterinarians quickly identify the cause and avoid misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis.

Guide precise treatment:
Anemia caused by different pathogens requires different treatment methods. For example, FeLV and FIV infections may require immune support therapy, while Mycoplasma haemofelis infection may require antibiotic treatment. Accurate detection results can help veterinarians formulate the most appropriate treatment plan and improve the treatment effect.

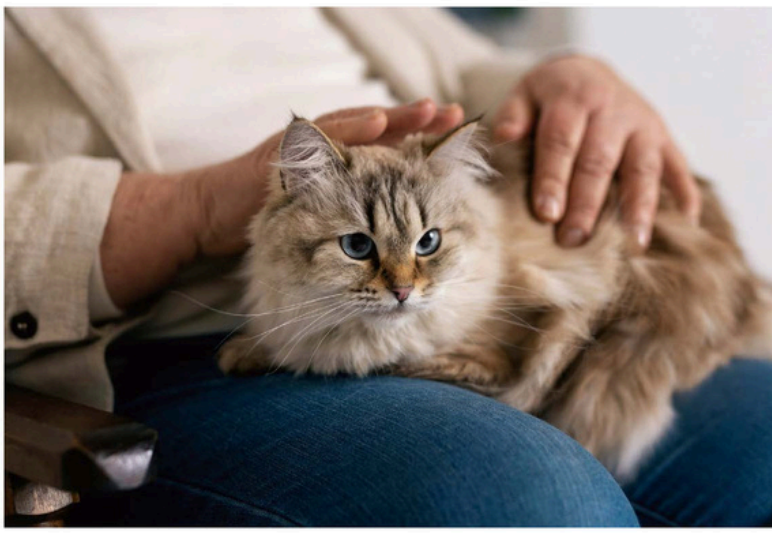
Control disease transmission:
FeLV (Feline Leukemia Virus) and FIV (Feline Immunodeficiency Virus) are transmitted through body fluids. Mycoplasma haemofelis and Bartonella henselae are transmitted through ectoparasites such as fleas. Accurate detection helps in timely isolation of infected individuals and reduces the risk of disease transmission in multi-cat environments.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
EDTA anticoagulated blood

【Sample Handling】
EDTA anticoagulated blood: Collect blood using a blood collection tube containing EDTA anticoagulant.
1. Add 100 µL of blood to the sample buffer with a disposable dropper.
2. Thoroughly mix the sample buffer with a repetitive pipetting action, using the disposable dropper.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Alternative: if blood sample is insufficient, add 20 µL of blood sample directly to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge, for extraction.
*Make sure the sample volume is precise.



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Feline Stomatitis IV

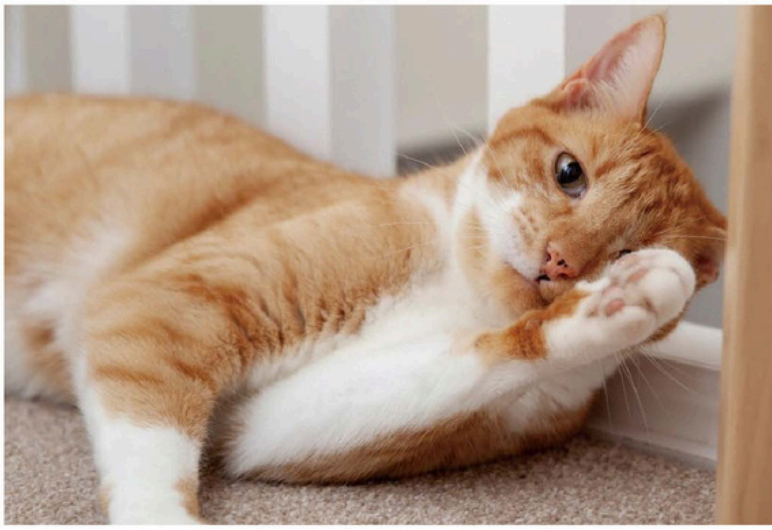
▼

FeLV
A highly contagious retrovirus that can cause immunosuppression, anemia, and tumors.

FIV
Similar to the human immunodeficiency virus, it causes the feline immune system to gradually weaken, increasing the risk of anemia and other secondary infections.

FCV
A common feline respiratory virus that often causes oral ulcers, stomatitis, and gingivitis.

FHV
A virus that causes respiratory infections in cats and can also lead to the occurrence of oral ulcers and stomatitis.



Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, throat swab + EDTA anticoagulated blood

【Sample Handling】
This panel requires collection of oropharyngeal, nasopharyngeal, and conjunctival swab and EDTA anticoagulated blood.
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oropharyngeal, nasopharyngeal, and conjunctival secretions;
2. EDTA anticoagulated blood: collect blood in a tube containing EDTA anticoagulant.
3. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer. Add 100 µL of blood to the same sample buffer and mix thoroughly.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The pathogenic factors of feline stomatitis are complex, and it is difficult to distinguish them based solely on clinical symptoms. Through the multiple detection function of this reagent, veterinarians can simultaneously identify multiple pathogens in one test, helping to quickly determine the cause and avoid misdiagnosis.

Control disease transmission:
FeLV (Feline Leukemia Virus) and FIV (Feline Immunodeficiency Virus) are transmitted through saliva. FCV (Feline Calicivirus) and FHV (Feline Herpesvirus) are transmitted through respiratory secretions. They have a relatively high risk of contagion especially in multi-cat environments. Through accurate detection and timely isolation of infected individuals, the risk of virus transmission can be effectively reduced.

Reduce detection time and cost:

Obtaining the detection results of four pathogens with one test reduces the need for repeated testing, lowers detection time and cost, and at the same time reduces the stress response of cats.

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Feline Screening Combo IV

▼

FCV
A common feline respiratory virus that often causes oral ulcers, stomatitis, and gingivitis.

FHV
A virus that causes respiratory infections in cats and can also lead to the occurrence of oral ulcers and stomatitis.

FPV
A highly contagious virus that causes malignant enteritis in cats, manifested as vomiting, diarrhea, fever, and a decrease in white blood cells.

FCoV
A common feline virus that usually causes mild enteritis. Some variants can trigger severe feline infectious peritonitis (FIP).

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab+ Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
This panel is a double swab panel, which requires simultaneous collection of eye and nasopharynx swabs and fecal/anal swabs.
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. Break both sample swab tips in the same buffer tube. Shake the tube to fully dissolve the pathogen into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

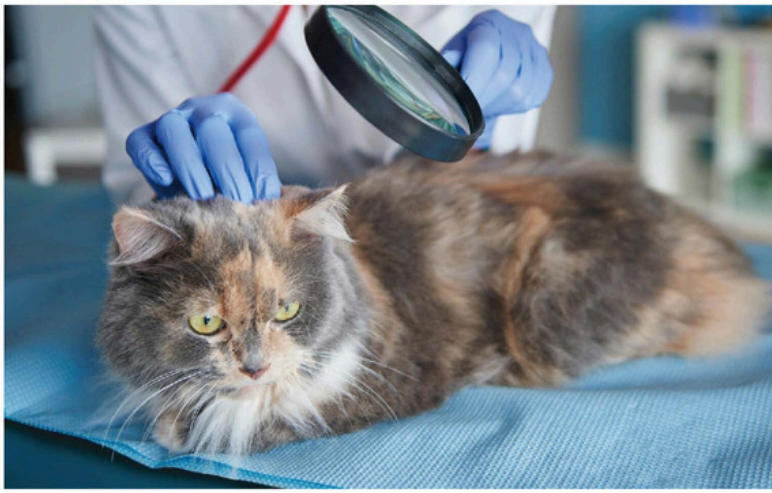
Clinical Application:

Comprehensively screen the health status of cats:
This reagent provides comprehensive detection of various common feline viruses. It is an important tool for cat physical examinations, health screenings, and disease diagnoses. It helps veterinarians comprehensively assess the health status of cats and timely detect potential infections.

Accurately identify the cause:
The clinical symptoms caused by different viruses may be similar. Through multiple detections, the cause can be quickly and accurately identified to avoid misdiagnosis, so that a treatment plan can be formulated more effectively.

Guide vaccination and prevention strategies:
According to the detection results, veterinarians can formulate more targeted vaccination plans and preventive measures. Especially for high-risk cats such as kittens, elderly cats, and cats with low immunity, timely measures can be taken to reduce the risk of infection.

Reduce detection time and cost:
By detecting four viruses with one test, the need for multiple samplings and repeated detections is reduced, lowering the detection cost. At the same time, it reduces the stress response of cats and improves the diagnosis and treatment efficiency.



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Feline Diarrhea IV

FCoV
A common feline virus that usually causes mild enteritis. Some variants can trigger severe feline infectious peritonitis (FIP).

FPV
A highly contagious virus that causes malignant enteritis in cats, manifested as vomiting, diarrhea, fever, and a decrease in white blood cells.

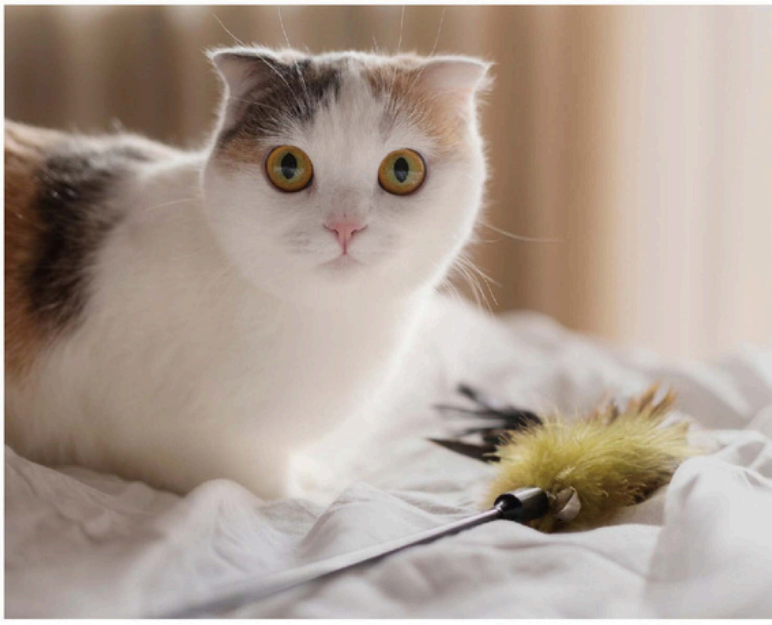
Feline Chaphamaparvovirus Virus
A recently discovered virus from the Parvoviridae family that affects cats. Its clinical significance is still under study, but it has been found in cats with symptoms such as diarrhea and other gastrointestinal issues. FeChPV is often associated with cases of feline parvovirus infection (panleukopenia).

Feline Bocavirus 1
A newly identified virus in the Parvoviridae family, primarily affects the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems. It is often linked to respiratory infections, especially in shelters or multi-cat environments. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, nasal discharge, and occasionally diarrhea.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount.
2. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.



Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The clinical symptoms caused by different viruses may be similar. Through multiple detections, the cause can be quickly and accurately identified to avoid misdiagnosis, so that a treatment plan can be formulated more effectively.

Guide personalized treatment plans
Infection by different pathogens requires different treatment methods. Accurate detection results help veterinarians select the most appropriate drugs and treatment plans. For example, for FPV (Feline Panleukopenia Virus), supportive treatment and antiviral drugs may be needed, while for FCoV (Feline Coronavirus), close monitoring and symptomatic treatment are required to improve the success rate of treatment.

Reduce detection time and cost:
By detecting four viruses with one test, the need for multiple samplings and repeated detections is reduced, lowering the detection cost. At the same time, it reduces the stress response of cats and improves the diagnosis and treatment efficiency.

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Respiratory V (lung infection) - Cat

▼

FCV
A common feline respiratory virus that often causes oral ulcers, stomatitis, and gingivitis.

FHV
A virus that causes respiratory infections in cats and can also lead to the occurrence of oral ulcers and stomatitis.

Mycoplasma
A cell-wall-less bacterium that often causes respiratory symptoms in cats such as coughing, sneezing, and conjunctivitis.

Chlamydia
A pathogen that causes chronic conjunctivitis and upper respiratory tract symptoms in cats.

Bordetella bronchiseptica
A bacterium that causes bronchitis and coughing in cats and is highly contagious in multi-cat environments.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The pathogens causing feline respiratory infections are complex and have similar symptoms. Single detection is difficult to accurately determine the cause. Through multiple detections, this reagent can detect multiple pathogens in one test, helping veterinarians quickly and accurately determine the cause of infection and avoid misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis.

Monitor treatment effects and disease changes:
This reagent can be used for follow-up testing to evaluate the changes in pathogens during the treatment process. It helps veterinarians judge the treatment effect and adjust the treatment plan in time to ensure the best treatment management.

Control disease transmission:
Respiratory pathogens are highly contagious in environments such as multi-cat households, kennels, or pet hospitals. Through rapid detection and accurate isolation of infected individuals, the risk of pathogen transmission can be effectively reduced and the health of other cats can be protected.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

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Feline Diarrhea VI

FCoV
A common feline virus that usually causes mild enteritis. Some variants can trigger severe feline infectious peritonitis (FIP).

Tritrichomonas foetus
A protozoan parasite that mainly causes chronic diarrhea and is especially common in young cats.

GIA
A protozoan parasite that lives in the intestines of cats and causes watery diarrhea and malnutrition.

FPV
A highly contagious virus that causes malignant enteritis in cats, manifested as vomiting, diarrhea, fever, and a decrease in white blood cells.

Cryptosporidium
Parasitic infection can lead to severe diarrhea and is particularly harmful in cats with low immunity.

Astrovirus
A newly discovered virus related to feline diarrhea can cause enteritis and diarrhea.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount.
2. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The causes of feline diarrhea are complex and the symptoms are similar. This reagent can simultaneously detect six common pathogens, helping veterinarians identify the cause in one test and providing a scientific basis for accurate treatment.

Reduce detection time and cost:
Multiple detections reduce the need for repeated sampling and multiple tests, shorten the diagnosis time, improve clinical efficiency, and at the same time reduce the stress response of cats.

Monitor treatment effects and disease progression:
This detection reagent can be used to track the changes of pathogens during the treatment process, helping veterinarians evaluate the treatment effect and adjust the plan in time to ensure that cats receive continuous and scientific health management.

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Respiratory VII- Cat

FCV
A common feline respiratory virus that often causes oral ulcers, stomatitis, and gingivitis.

FHV
A virus that causes respiratory infections in cats and can also lead to the occurrence of oral ulcers and stomatitis.

Mycoplasma
A cell-wall-less bacterium that often causes respiratory symptoms in cats such as coughing, sneezing, and conjunctivitis.

Chlamydia
A pathogen that causes chronic conjunctivitis and upper respiratory tract symptoms in cats.

Bordetella bronchiseptica
A bacterium that causes bronchitis and coughing in cats and is highly contagious in multi-cat environments.

Influenza A/B
After a cat is infected with the influenza virus, it will exhibit flu-like symptoms similar to those in humans, including fever, sneezing, and shortness of breath.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The newly added pathogens influenza A/B viruses (Flu A/B), although relatively less common in infecting cats, have symptoms highly similar to those of other respiratory pathogens and are easily overlooked or misdiagnosed. By adding the detection of Flu A/B, potential pathogenic factors can be more comprehensively covered, providing veterinarians with more accurate etiological analysis.

Support personalized treatment
A more comprehensive range of detection parameters can help veterinarians adopt more targeted treatment strategies for different pathogens. For example, influenza virus infection requires antiviral drugs and supportive therapy, while bacterial infection may require antibiotic treatment. Through comprehensive detection, veterinarians can formulate more personalized treatment plans based on the detection results of different pathogens, improve clinical treatment effects, and shorten the recovery time of cats.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Canine

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Canine Parvovirus

CPV

Canine Parvovirus is a highly contagious and fatal virus that mainly infects canines, especially puppies. It presents symptoms such as acute enteritis, vomiting, diarrhea, and severe dehydration.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount.
2. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The clinical symptoms of canine parvovirus are similar to those of other intestinal diseases. It is difficult to accurately diagnose only by symptoms. This reagent can provide accurate detection results in a short time, helping veterinarians quickly determine the cause and avoid misdiagnosis and delayed treatment.

Guide timely treatment:
Canine parvovirus infection develops rapidly, and early diagnosis is crucial for treatment. Through nucleic acid detection, veterinarians can start targeted supportive treatment measures early, such as fluid replacement, antiviral treatment, and prevention of secondary infections, significantly improving the cure rate and reducing the risk of death.

Control disease transmission:
Canine parvovirus is transmitted through feces. The virus in the environment has strong survivability and is extremely easy to spread to other dogs. Through rapid detection and isolation of infected individuals, the spread of the virus can be effectively controlled and the risk of group outbreaks can be reduced.

Canine Distemper Virus

CDV

Canine distemper is a highly contagious and deadly viral disease that can affect a dog's respiratory, digestive, and nervous systems. It is especially harmful to puppies and dogs with low immunity.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:

The early symptoms of canine distemper (such as fever, cough, and runny nose) are easily confused with other respiratory or gastrointestinal diseases. This nucleic acid detection reagent can provide accurate detection results in the early stage, helping veterinarians quickly diagnose and avoid misdiagnosis and delayed treatment, and improving the success rate of treatment.

Control disease transmission:

Canine distemper virus spreads through the air, direct contact, and body fluids, and is extremely easy to spread among dog populations. Rapid diagnosis and isolation of infected individuals are the keys to controlling the spread of the virus. Through this detection reagent, the risk of outbreaks and transmission of the disease can be reduced and other healthy dogs can be protected.

Support vaccination strategies:

Before vaccinating against canine distemper, detecting whether the dog is already infected with the virus can avoid the risk of immune failure or disease aggravation caused by vaccination during the incubation period and optimize the vaccination strategy.

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Canine Bordetella bronchiseptica

Bb

Bordetella bronchiseptica is a common bacterial pathogen that can cause "canine infectious tracheobronchitis" (kennel cough) in dogs, especially prone to occur in puppies and dogs with low immunity.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The symptoms of Bordetella bronchiseptica infection, such as coughing, sneezing, and runny nose, are easily confused with other respiratory diseases. Through nucleic acid detection, this reagent can provide accurate diagnostic results in a short time, helping veterinarians quickly identify the cause and avoid misdiagnosis and delayed treatment.

Control disease transmission:
Bordetella bronchiseptica is transmitted through the air and spreads rapidly especially in high-density environments such as kennels and pet hospitals. Through rapid diagnosis and isolation of infected individuals, the risk of disease transmission can be effectively controlled and large-scale infections can be prevented.

Reduce detection time and cost:
This reagent detects Bordetella bronchiseptica through a single sampling, reducing the need for repeated testing and multiple samplings, lowering diagnostic costs and time, improving diagnosis and treatment efficiency, and reducing stress responses in dogs.

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Canine Mycoplasma

Mycoplasma

Mycoplasma is a small bacterium lacking a cell wall and is a common pathogen of canine respiratory infections. It particularly plays an important role in canine infectious respiratory diseases (such as kennel cough).

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:

The symptoms of canine mycoplasma infection (such as coughing, runny nose, and difficulty breathing) are easily confused with respiratory diseases caused by other pathogens. This nucleic acid detection reagent can provide accurate detection results in a short time, helping veterinarians quickly diagnose and avoid misdiagnosis and start targeted treatment in time.

Control disease transmission:

Mycoplasma is transmitted through direct contact, air droplets and other channels. It is especially easy to spread in multi-dog environments such as kennels and pet hospitals. Through rapid detection and isolation of infected dogs, the risk of infectious disease transmission can be effectively reduced, protecting other healthy dogs and maintaining the health of the overall dog population.

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Canine Parvovirus/ Coronavirus

CPV/CCoV

Canine parvovirus and canine coronavirus are both highly contagious pathogens with similar clinical symptoms, mainly manifested as vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, and dehydration. Therefore, accurately identifying the pathogen is crucial for formulating a reasonable treatment plan.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab+ Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
This panel is a double swab panel, which requires simultaneous collection of eye and nasopharynx swabs and fecal/anal swabs.
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. Break both sample swab tips in the same buffer tube. Shake the tube to fully dissolve the pathogen into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The clinical manifestations of canine parvovirus and canine coronavirus are similar, and it is difficult to distinguish them only by symptoms. This nucleic acid detection reagent can simultaneously detect and identify the two viruses in a short time, providing accurate etiological diagnosis for veterinarians, and helping to quickly determine the pathogen type and avoid misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis.

Control disease transmission:
Both viruses are highly contagious. Canine parvovirus is transmitted through the fecal-oral route, while canine coronavirus is transmitted through direct contact and environmental contamination. Rapidly detecting and identifying infected individuals and taking timely isolation measures can effectively prevent the spread of the disease among the canine population, especially in environments such as kennels, breeding centers, and pet hospitals where it is of particular importance.

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Canine Parvovirus /
Canine Distemper Virus

CPV/CDV

Both parvovirus and canine distemper virus can cause severe clinical symptoms. Sometimes the symptoms of the two are similar, but the treatment methods are different. Therefore, accurate differential diagnosis is crucial for the health of dogs.

Sample Requirement

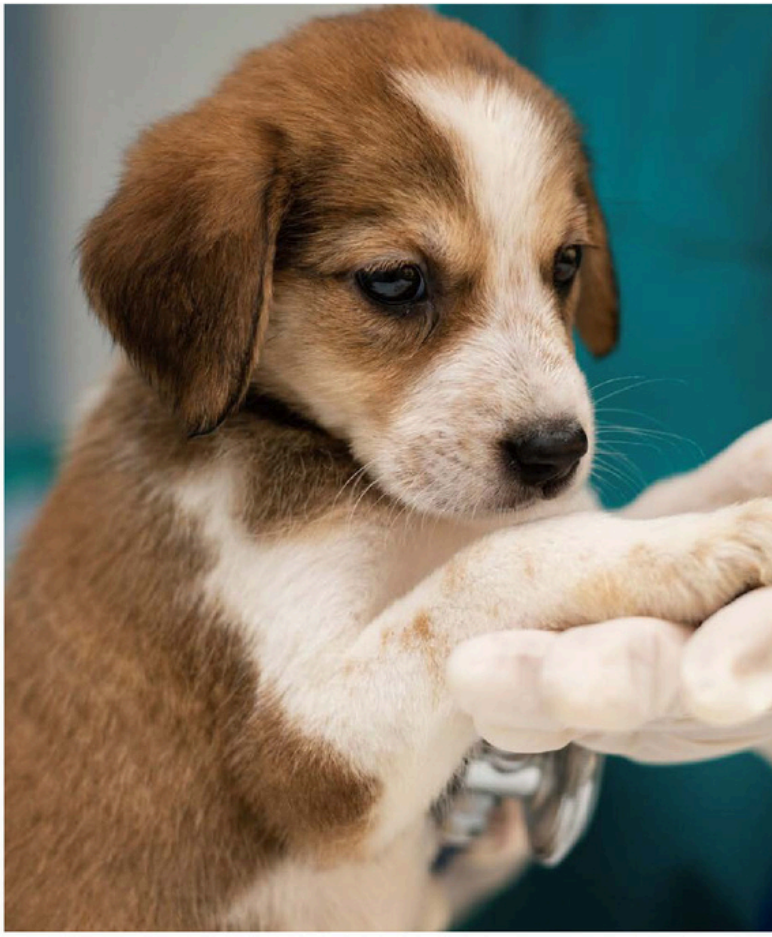
【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab+ Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
This panel is a double swab panel, which requires simultaneous collection of eye and nasopharynx swabs and fecal/anal swabs.
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. Break both sample swab tips in the same buffer tube. Shake the tube to fully dissolve the pathogen into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
Canine parvovirus and canine distemper virus can both cause similar symptoms such as vomiting, diarrhea, fever and respiratory symptoms, and it is difficult to distinguish them only by clinical manifestations. This two-parameter differential reagent can simultaneously detect the two viruses in a short time, provide accurate diagnosis results, help veterinarians quickly determine the cause, avoid misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis, and take correct treatment measures in a timely manner.

Simplify the operation process:
Traditional methods require separate detection of canine parvovirus and canine distemper virus, which is time-consuming, laborious and costly. This two-parameter differential reagent can detect both viruses with one test, greatly reducing the detection cost, simplifying the operation process, and improving the diagnosis and treatment efficiency and economic benefits.



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Respiratory III- Dog (A)

CAV-2
A virus that causes acute respiratory infections in dogs. It often leads to coughing, runny nose, and fever and can co-infect with the canine distemper virus.

CPIV
A common respiratory virus that causes acute respiratory infections in dogs. The main symptoms are dry cough, sneezing, and runny nose.

Mycoplasma
A bacterial pathogen that usually causes chronic respiratory infections in dogs, manifested as coughing, difficulty breathing, and runny nose.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 μL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The symptoms of canine respiratory diseases (such as coughing, runny nose, and fever) are often associated with multiple pathogens. By simultaneously detecting canine adenovirus type 2, canine parainfluenza virus, and mycoplasma, common respiratory pathogens can be comprehensively covered, significantly improving the accuracy and comprehensiveness of diagnosis and avoiding missing potential causes.

apid diagnosis and timely treatment:
Canine respiratory diseases usually progress rapidly. Early diagnosis is crucial for treatment. This reagent can provide accurate detection results in a short time, helping veterinarians quickly determine the cause and formulate corresponding treatment plans, reducing the risk of delayed treatment and improving the cure rate of dogs.

Control disease transmission:
Canine adenovirus type 2, canine parainfluenza virus, and mycoplasma can all be transmitted through the air. Especially in multi-dog environments such as kennels and pet hospitals, the transmission risk is relatively high. Through rapid detection and isolation of infected individuals, the spread of the disease can be effectively controlled and the health of other dogs can be protected.

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Canine Diarrhea IV

CCoV
A single-stranded positive-sense RNA virus with an envelope that mainly infects canines, especially puppies, and can cause symptoms such as vomiting, diarrhea, and loss of appetite.

GIA
A single-celled protozoan with two forms that can infect a variety of mammals. After infection, it mainly causes gastrointestinal symptoms such as chronic diarrhea, abdominal pain, and abdominal distension.

CPV
A non-enveloped single-stranded DNA virus that mainly infects canines and can cause enteritis type (vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, etc.) and myocarditis type (more common in puppies and can lead to sudden death from heart failure).

Cryptosporidium
A protozoan parasite that produces thick-walled oocysts with strong environmental viability. It can infect a variety of animals and humans. It mainly invades the gastrointestinal mucosa and causes symptoms such as watery diarrhea and abdominal pain.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount.
2. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
For dogs with gastrointestinal symptoms (such as vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, etc.), this detection product can quickly determine whether the cause is one or more of these four pathogens, avoiding missed diagnoses that may be caused by a single detection.

Prevention and control of zoonoses:
Since Giardia lamblia and Cryptosporidium can infect humans, this detection product is helpful for monitoring the infection status of these two pathogens at the animal source. This is of great significance for preventing the occurrence of zoonoses. It can timely detect potential sources of infection and take measures to reduce the risk of pathogen transmission from animals to humans and protect human health.

Control disease transmission:
In places such as pet trading markets, canine breeding bases, and animal shelters, regular testing can effectively prevent infected animals from entering the circulation link and avoid the spread of epidemics.

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Canine Screening Combo IV

CHV
A virus that can cause systemic infection and even death in newborn puppies, while adult dogs have relatively mild symptoms after infection.

CPV
A non-enveloped single-stranded DNA virus that mainly infects canines and can cause enteritis type (vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, etc.) and myocarditis type (more common in puppies and can lead to sudden death from heart failure).

CDV
A highly pathogenic virus that can cause fever, respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms, and neurological symptoms after infecting canines and other animals.

CCoV
A single-stranded positive-sense RNA virus with an envelope that mainly infects canines, especially puppies, and can cause symptoms such as vomiting, diarrhea, and loss of appetite.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab+ Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
This panel is a double swab panel, which requires simultaneous collection of eye and nasopharynx swabs and fecal/anal swabs.
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. Break both sample swab tips in the same buffer tube. Shake the tube to fully dissolve the pathogen into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
During pet physical examinations, the infection status of these four viruses can be screened early. Detection in the asymptomatic period or incubation period allows for timely discovery and provides information for comprehensive health assessment. If a virus is detected positive, early intervention can be implemented or related health issues can be focused on.

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Canine Screening Combo IV

▼

CAV-2

A virus that causes acute respiratory infections in dogs. It often leads to coughing, runny nose, and fever and can co-infect with the canine distemper virus.

CPIV

A common respiratory virus that causes acute respiratory infections in dogs. The main symptoms are dry cough, sneezing, and runny nose.

CDV

A highly pathogenic virus that can cause fever, respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms, and neurological symptoms after infecting canines and other animals.

B. bronchiseptica

A Gram-negative coccobacillus that can cause symptoms such as coughing, runny nose, and difficulty breathing.

Mycoplasma

A cell-wall-less bacterium that often causes respiratory symptoms in cats such as coughing, sneezing, and conjunctivitis.

Clinical Application:

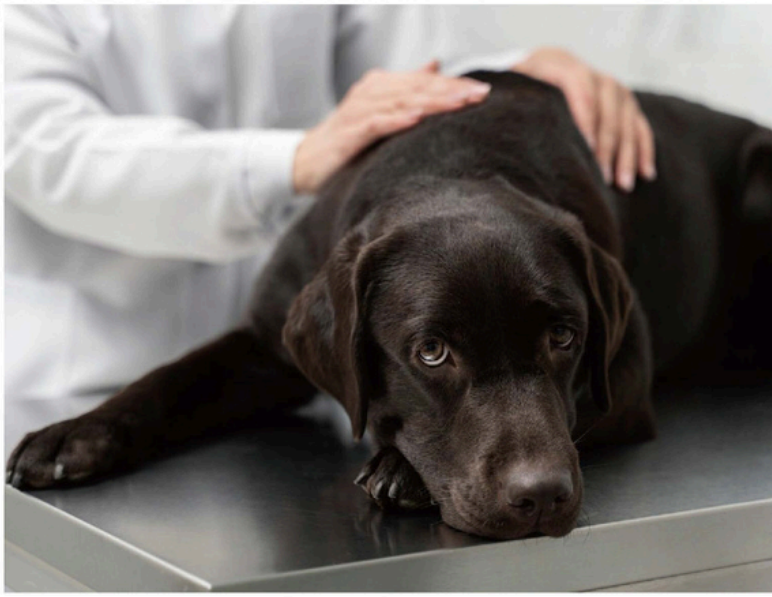
Distinguish mixed infections:
In clinical practice, canine respiratory infections are often caused by mixed infections of multiple pathogens. This detection product can clearly distinguish whether it is a single pathogen infection or simultaneous infection by multiple pathogens. For example, some dogs may be infected with both canine distemper virus and Bordetella bronchiseptica simultaneously. This mixed infection situation is crucial for formulating treatment plans. This five-parameter canine respiratory screening panel can accurately diagnose this kind of complex infection

Immune assessment:
For dogs that have been vaccinated with relevant vaccines, this detection can be used to evaluate the immune effect of the vaccine. For example, if a dog vaccinated with the canine distemper vaccine is detected with positive canine distemper virus nucleic acid, it may indicate vaccine immune failure. At this time, it is necessary to re-evaluate the vaccination procedure or further examine the immune function of the dog.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.



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Canine Screening Combo VIII

CHV

A virus that can cause systemic infection and even death in newborn puppies, while adult dogs have relatively mild symptoms after infection.

CAV-2

A virus that causes acute respiratory infections in dogs. It often leads to coughing, runny nose, and fever and can co-infect with the canine distemper virus.

CPIV

A common respiratory virus that causes acute respiratory infections in dogs. The main symptoms are dry cough, sneezing, and runny nose.

Influenza A

Canine influenza A virus can cause acute respiratory infections and spreads quickly, especially prone to outbreaks in environments with dense populations of dogs.

CDV

A highly pathogenic virus that can cause fever, respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms, and neurological symptoms after infecting canines and other animals.

B. bronchiseptica

A Gram-negative coccobacillus that can cause symptoms such as coughing, runny nose, and difficulty breathing.

Mycoplasma

A cell-wall-less bacterium that often causes respiratory symptoms in cats such as coughing, sneezing, and conjunctivitis.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab+ Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
This panel is a double swab panel, which requires simultaneous collection of eye and nasopharynx swabs and fecal/anal swabs.
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. Break both sample swab tips in the same buffer tube. Shake the tube to fully dissolve the pathogen into the buffer.
4. Add 200 μL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Joint detection of multiple pathogens:
This detection reagent can detect eight pathogens that cause canine respiratory and systemic diseases at one time, avoiding the limitations of single detection and providing comprehensive pathogen screening results. This is especially important for dogs with complex clinical symptoms and helps veterinarians quickly determine the source of infection.

Shorten the diagnosis time:
By detecting multiple pathogens simultaneously, this reagent significantly shortens the detection and diagnosis time. It helps veterinarians determine the specific pathogen infecting the dog in a shorter time and quickly formulate a targeted treatment plan, reducing the risk of disease progression and transmission.

Cross Species & Zoonoses

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Giardia/ Tritrichomonas fetus

GIA/T.F.

Giardia lamblia and Tritrichomonas foetus are common parasites. The former mainly causes intestinal infections, leading to symptoms such as diarrhea, while the latter can cause chronic diarrhea and reproductive system infections. This reagent can simultaneously identify the two parasites, shorten the diagnosis time, and help veterinarians quickly diagnose and formulate corresponding treatment plans.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Fresh feces, anal swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Fresh feces swab: Use a swab to collect an appropriate amount.
2. Anal swab: Wet the swab with diluent first and then collect the sample.
3. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
4. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
This reagent can simultaneously detect and distinguish Giardia lamblia and Tritrichomonas foetus, avoiding misdiagnosis due to similar symptoms. This multi-parameter differential detection improves diagnostic efficiency and helps veterinarians take targeted treatment as soon as possible.

Simplify the operation process:
Compared with single detection, the design of two-parameter identification reduces the number of detections and sample processing steps, reduces the time cost and economic burden in clinical work, and improves the work efficiency of veterinary clinics and laboratories.

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Tick III

Babesia
It triggers severe anemia and jaundice, which can be fatal and requires rapid treatment.

B.gibsoni
Babesia gibsoni is another parasite that causes babesiosis in dogs. It is more commonly found in Asian regions. It causes symptoms similar to those of Babesia, including anemia, weakness, and fever. However, its infection is usually more difficult to cure and requires long-term treatment.

Anaplasma platys
It leads to thrombocytopenia and anemia, manifested as bleeding and fever.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
EDTA anticoagulated blood

【Sample Handling】
EDTA anticoagulated blood: Collect blood using a blood collection tube containing EDTA anticoagulant.
1. Add 100 µL of blood to the sample buffer with a disposable dropper.
2. Thoroughly mix the sample buffer with a repetitive pipetting action, using the disposable dropper.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Alternative: if blood sample is insufficient, add 20 µL of blood sample directly to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge, for extraction.
*Make sure the sample volume is precise.

Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
The reagent is capable of simultaneously detecting and differentiating three common tick-borne pathogens, avoiding the cumbersomeness of multiple detections, saving time and cost, and greatly enhancing the diagnostic efficiency.

Early diagnosis to guide treatment:
Tick-borne pathogens usually have similar symptoms and are difficult to distinguish only by symptoms. Through nucleic acid detection, pathogens can be accurately diagnosed at an early stage, helping veterinarians formulate precise treatment plans, avoiding misdiagnosis and mistreatment, and improving treatment effects.

Monitor the condition and reduce complications:
Nucleic acid detection is not only used for diagnosis but also can monitor the clearance of pathogens during the treatment process, helping veterinarians adjust the treatment plan and prevent recurrence of the disease or occurrence of complications.

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Tick Ⅷ

▼

A.phagocytophilum
It causes canine anaplasmosis granulocyticum. Symptoms include fever, joint pain, and so on.

A.platys
It leads to thrombocytopenia and anemia, manifested as bleeding and fever.

Babesia
It triggers severe anemia and jaundice, which can be fatal and requires rapid treatment.

Borrelia
The pathogen of Lyme disease is manifested as fever, joint pain, and so on.

Ehrlichia
It causes canine ehrlichiosis. Symptoms include fever, bleeding, and weight loss.

Tick-borne Encephalitis virus
It leads to fever, muscle pain, and weight loss in dogs.

Rickettsia
It affects the central nervous system, leading to paralysis and neurological symptoms.

Hepatozoon
Transmitted by ticks, it causes fever and rash.

Sample Requirement

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Clinical Application:

Accurately identify the cause:
Pathogens transmitted by ticks usually have similar clinical manifestations (such as fever, joint pain, lethargy, etc.) and are easily confused. This detection reagent can quickly distinguish multiple pathogens, helping veterinarians accurately diagnose complex cases and avoiding delayed treatment due to misdiagnosis.

Diagnosis of multiple infections:
Ticks may carry multiple pathogens at the same time, leading to multiple infections in animals. This reagent can detect eight pathogens at one time, which is helpful for identifying multiple infection situations, helping to formulate more accurate treatment plans and improving the cure rate.

Control disease transmission:
Through early detection and isolation of infected individuals, the spread of tick-borne diseases can be effectively prevented among canine populations or other animals. Especially in environments such as kennels, breeding farms, and pet hospitals, controlling the spread is crucial.

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Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is a typical zoonotic disease. After pets are infected, they may become a source of infection for humans. Especially for family members who are in close contact with pets, if no protective measures are taken, they may be infected by contacting contaminated urine or the environment. Therefore, when dealing with pets infected with leptospirosis, pet owners should pay attention to hygiene, avoid direct contact with their urine or feces, and take good personal protection.

Harm to pets:

Leptospira poses a serious health threat to pets, especially dogs. It may cause symptoms such as fever, kidney failure, liver damage, jaundice, and can even be fatal. Pets usually become infected by contacting contaminated water or the urine of infected animals. Regular vaccination, avoiding high-risk environments, and maintaining environmental hygiene are key measures to prevent leptospirosis infection. At the same time, these measures can also reduce the risk of zoonosis.

Harm to humans:

The symptoms of leptospirosis are wide-ranging, ranging from mild flu-like symptoms to severe multi-organ failure. The course of the disease can be divided into two stages:

•Initial stage (acute stage): One to two weeks after infection, symptoms appear, often manifested as fever, headache, muscle pain (especially in the calves and back), chills, nausea, vomiting, conjunctival congestion, etc.

•Severe stage: Some patients will develop a more severe form of the disease, such as jaundice, kidney failure, bleeding, myocarditis and meningitis, which is called Weil's disease. Weil's disease is a severe form of leptospirosis with a relatively high mortality rate, especially when not treated in time.

Sample Requirement

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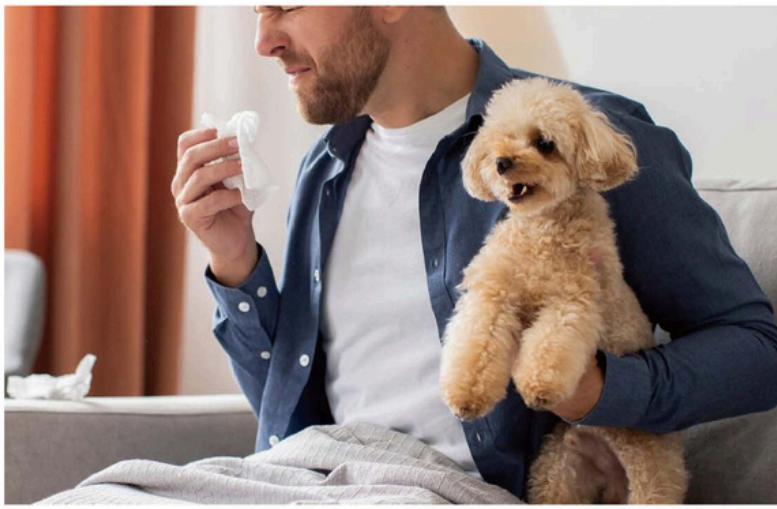

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Toxoplasma Gondi

TOXO

Toxoplasma gondii is a common protozoal disease that can infect a variety of animals, including cats, dogs, and humans, and may have an impact on the health of both animals and humans.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
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Alternative: if blood sample is insufficient, add 20 µL of blood sample directly to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge, for extraction.
*Make sure the sample volume is precise.

Harm to pets:

Toxoplasma gondii poses a significant health threat to pets, especially cats and dogs. Infection may cause symptoms such as fever, loss of appetite, lethargy, and difficulty breathing in pets. In severe cases, it can cause pneumonia, liver or nervous system damage. Although healthy pets can usually recover on their own, animals with low immunity may face a higher risk of infection.

Harm to humans:

The harm of Toxoplasma gondii to humans is mainly reflected in its impact on pregnant women and fetuses. After pregnant women are infected with Toxoplasma gondii, it may be transmitted to the fetus, which may lead to serious consequences such as miscarriage, premature birth or birth defects of the fetus:

•Congenital toxoplasmosis: Infection can lead to congenital toxoplasmosis in the fetus, with symptoms including retinitis, hydrocephalus, mental retardation, hearing impairment, etc.

•Serious complications: The risk of infection is greatest in the early stages of pregnancy and may lead to miscarriage or stillbirth. Even in the later stages of pregnancy, infection may lead to serious health problems after birth.

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Brucella

Brucella is a common zoonotic pathogen that can cause brucellosis (also known as "brucellosis"), posing a threat to animal husbandry and public health.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
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Alternative: if blood sample is insufficient, add 20 µL of blood sample directly to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge, for extraction.
*Make sure the sample volume is precise.

Harm to pets:

Brucella poses a significant health threat to pets, especially dogs. Infection is usually transmitted through contact with contaminated food, urine, blood or body fluids. Brucellosis in dogs may cause the following symptoms:

Impact on the reproductive system:
Abortion: Infected female dogs may experience abortion during pregnancy, usually in the middle and late stages of pregnancy.
Infertility: Male dogs may have reproductive problems, leading to infertility or decreased sperm quality.

Systemic symptoms:
Fever and weakness: Infected dogs may exhibit systemic symptoms such as fever, loss of appetite and weight loss.
Arthritis: Brucella may also cause arthritis, leading to pain and limited mobility.

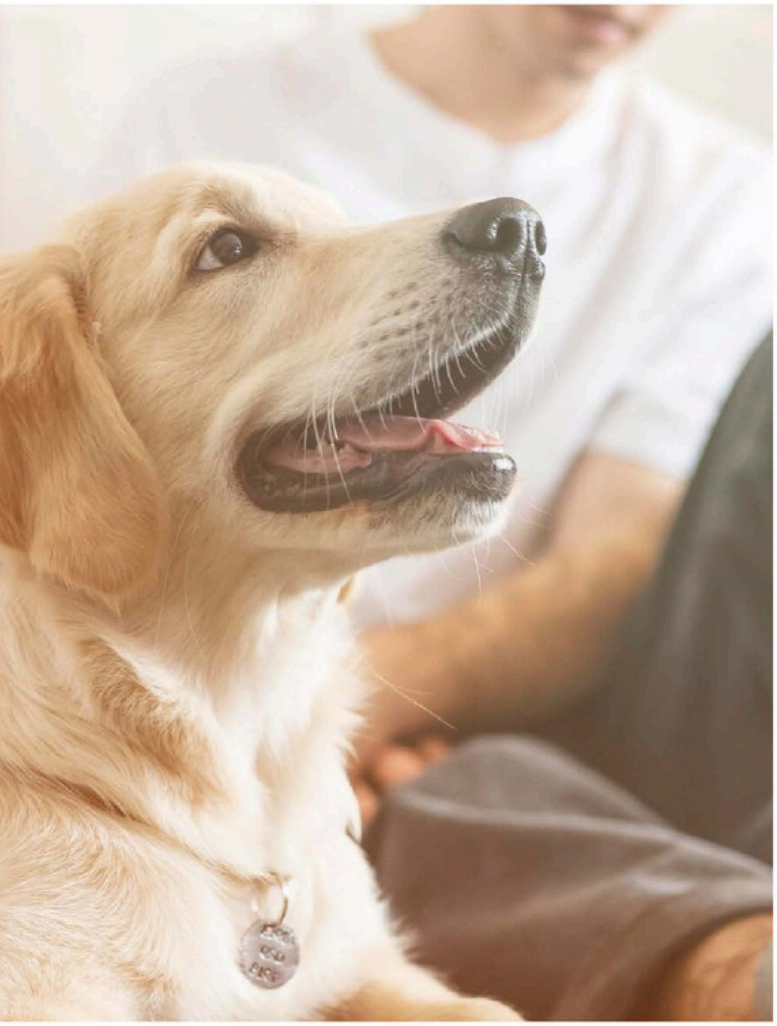
Harm to humans:

Brucella poses significant harm to humans. It is mainly transmitted through contact with body fluids of infected animals or consumption of unsterilized dairy products, leading to brucellosis. The symptoms of this disease include fever, sweating, fatigue, joint and muscle pain. If not treated in time, it may develop into chronic disease, causing long-term health problems. Preventive measures include avoiding eating raw meat and unpasteurized dairy products, and taking protective measures when handling animals to reduce the risk of infection.

Toxoplasma gondii/ Leptospirosis

TOXO/Leptospirosis

Toxoplasma gondii is a common parasite, while Leptospira is a bacterium. These two pathogens can cause serious health problems in pets and humans.



Clinical Application:

Toxoplasma gondii and Leptospira pose a significant threat to the health of pets. Toxoplasma gondii infection may cause various symptoms in cats and dogs, including fever, loss of appetite, difficulty breathing, lethargy, and muscle pain. In severe cases, it can lead to pneumonia, nerve damage, and other systemic diseases. Leptospira infection mainly affects dogs and may cause acute kidney failure, liver damage, jaundice, and reproductive problems such as abortion and infertility.

Both of these pathogens are highly zoonotic. Infected pets may become the source of human infection, especially posing greater harm to pregnant women and people with low immunity. Therefore, timely nucleic acid detection is particularly important. Nucleic acid detection can quickly and accurately identify the presence of these two pathogens, which is helpful for early diagnosis and treatment and reduces the risk of disease transmission and complications. In addition, timely detection can also provide pet owners with necessary information to take appropriate preventive measures to ensure the health and safety of pets and their owners. In short, nucleic acid detection for Toxoplasma gondii and Leptospira can not only protect the health of pets but also effectively reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases!

Sample Requirement

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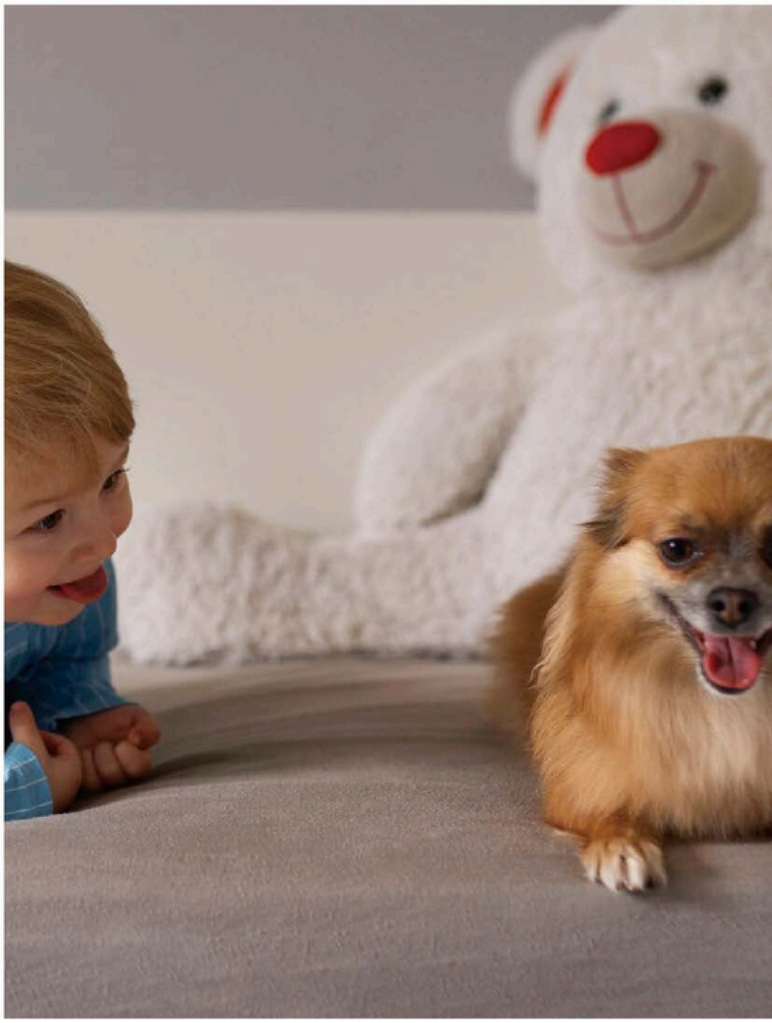
Babesia/B.gibsoni

Babesia and B. gibsoni are parasites that cause diseases in animals and humans, mainly transmitted by ticks. Babesiosis is common in dogs and can lead to symptoms such as anemia, fever, weakness, jaundice, and can be fatal in severe cases. Infected dogs can become the source of human infection, especially in areas where tick transmission is active. Human infection with babesiosis usually presents as fever, muscle pain, headache, and severe complications, especially more severe in individuals with low immunity.



Clinical Application:

Rapid identification of pathogens:
Infections with Babesia and B. gibsoni have similar clinical symptoms, including anemia, jaundice, weakness, etc., and it is difficult to distinguish them by conventional symptoms. This nucleic acid detection reagent can accurately identify the pathogen, helping veterinarians quickly diagnose the cause and avoid misdiagnosis and unnecessary treatment delays.

Control disease transmission:
Through early detection and isolation of infected dogs, the spread of Babesia through ticks to other dogs can be effectively prevented. Especially in multi-dog environments (such as kennels and breeding centers), controlling the spread of the disease is particularly important.

Sample Requirement

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Chlamydia/Mycoplasma

Both of these pathogens can cause respiratory tract, ocular or reproductive system infections in pets and are commonly found in animals such as cats and dogs. In humans, Chlamydia symptoms include fever, cough, headache, muscle aches, etc. In humans, Mycoplasma can cause respiratory tract infections, pneumonia and reproductive system infections.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
1. Eye, nose, and throat swab: Use a swab to moderately wipe the oral, nasal secretions, or conjunctival secretions.
2. With the swab in the sample buffer, shake it thoroughly to fully dissolve the pathogen on the swab head into the buffer.
3. Add 200 µL of mixed buffer to the nucleic acid extraction cartridge for extraction.

Clinical Application:

Accurate identification of pathogens:
Chlamydia and Mycoplasma are common pathogens that cause various diseases in pets, but the symptoms they cause may be similar. Through detection reagents, it is possible to clearly distinguish whether a pet is infected with Chlamydia or Mycoplasma, providing a basis for accurate diagnosis of diseases. For example, Chlamydia infection may lead to pet conjunctivitis, respiratory symptoms, etc.; Mycoplasma infection may cause pneumonia, reproductive system diseases, etc. Different pathogens also have different treatment regimens. Accurate identification is helpful for formulating targeted treatment strategies.

Early detection of diseases:
Detection reagents can detect the presence of pathogens before pets show obvious symptoms, achieving early diagnosis. Early detection of diseases can enable timely treatment, improve the cure rate, and reduce the spread of diseases and the impact on pet health.

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Influenza A/B

Flu A/B

The potential for influenza A and B viruses (Flu A/B) to spread between animals and humans makes them important zoonotic pathogens. Influenza A virus, especially subtypes H1N1 and H3N2, is known to be able to infect a variety of animals, including pigs, birds, and dogs, providing an opportunity for the virus to spread between different species. Influenza B virus mainly affects humans, but there are also potential cases of animal infections.

infection risk:

cross-infection:
Influenza viruses can be transmitted between animals and humans, leading to the emergence of new variants and increasing the risk of influenza outbreaks.

pathogenicity:
Infection may cause respiratory symptoms, fever and loss of appetite in animals. At the same time, human infection with influenza may lead to severe influenza symptoms and complications, especially in the elderly, children and people with weak immune systems.

Control disease transmission:
Influenza A virus has strong adaptability and mutation ability, which may lead to seasonal influenza and pandemics. By monitoring and controlling influenza viruses in animals, it can help prevent potential outbreaks from spreading to humans.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
Eye, nose, and throat swab

【Sample Handling】
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Zoonoses VI

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TOXO
A parasitic disease caused by Toxoplasma gondii is mainly transmitted through contact with contaminated soil, food or feces of infected animals. It is especially dangerous for people with low immunity and pregnant women.

Leptospirosis
A bacterial infection that can be transmitted through contact with contaminated water or animal urine, leading to fever, muscle pain and kidney damage, and can be fatal in severe cases.

B. henselae
The bacteria that cause cat scratch disease are usually transmitted through cat scratches or bites and may lead to fever, swollen lymph nodes and other systemic symptoms.

Babesia
It triggers severe anemia and jaundice, which can be fatal and requires rapid treatment.

B.gibsoni
A parasite also transmitted by ticks mainly affects dogs and may cause severe anemia and other complications, especially more common in certain dog breeds.

Heartworms
A parasite transmitted by mosquitoes. After infecting dogs, it can lead to severe heart and lung diseases and even be fatal. Early detection and prevention are very important.

Clinical Application:

Early diagnosis:
These tests can help identify potential infections as early as possible, provide necessary treatment for pets and humans in a timely manner, and reduce the risk of disease deterioration.

Control disease transmission:
Many zoonotic diseases are transmitted between animals and humans. Through testing, the risk of infection can be evaluated, and preventive measures can be taken to reduce the possibility of disease transmission to humans.

Guide treatment and management:
Test results can help veterinarians and doctors formulate appropriate treatment plans and provide corresponding health management advice for pet owners to ensure the health of pets and their owners.

Sample Requirement

【Sample】
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