Canine Parvovirus Antigen Test Kit

VLN 430/PCN 5024.01

For Animal Use Only

Disease Background Information

Canine parvovirus (CPV) disease is a common infectious disorder of dogs in the United States. CPV is a highly contagious disease characterized by diarrhea that is often bloody and is caused by a pathogen called canine parvovirus, with a common form of the disease being the intestinal form known as enteritis. CPV enteritis is characterized by vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, dark or bloody feces, and in severe cases, fever and lowered white blood cell counts. Current vaccinations have helped to control the spread of this disease but despite being vaccinated, some dogs still contract CPV and die from it. The majority of cases are seen in dogs less than 6 months of age, with the most severe cases seen in puppies younger than 12 weeks of age.[1]

Test Principle

This test is a rapid (10 minute) assay based on the detection of canine parvovirus specific antigens in canine fecal samples. The assay uses sensitized gold particles to bind up this antigen and deposit at the test line. The accumulation of this gold particle/antigen complex at the test line results in a band (line) that can be seen visually. A second control line indicates that the test has been performed correctly.

Kit Configurations

- Five Test Kit
- Fifteen Test Kit
- Thirty Test Kit

Kit Contents

- Test Devices: 5, 15 or 30 individually packaged test devices with desiccants
- Sample Dilution Buffer: 5, 15 or 30 tubes containing 1 ml of sample dilution buffer
- Transfer Pipettes: 5, 15 or 30
- Collection Swabs: 5, 15 or 30
- Instructions for use: 1

Precautions

- Use the kit before the expiration date indicated on the kit box.
- Store the kit between 2-8 ºC. Allow the kit to come to room temperature 15-30 ºC before using.
- Open the pouch containing the device immediately before use.
- Run the test on a flat, horizontal surface. Hold the sample pipette vertically when adding reagents to the sample window of the test device.
- Do not touch the white membrane surface at any time. This could tear the membrane resulting in an inaccurate test.
- Add only the correct amount of diluted fecal sample to the device.
- Dilution buffer contains sodium azide as a preservative.
- Do not concentrate samples.

Test Procedure

1. Bring kit contents and samples to room temperature (15-30 ºC).
2. Remove test device from foil pouch and place on a flat, horizontal surface.
3. Coat a thin layer of fecal sample on the tip of the collection swab, and vigorously mix into the sample dilution tube containing 1 ml of sample dilution buffer. Press the swab tip against the sides of the dilution tube to express as much fluid as possible.

4. Mix sample thoroughly by vortexing or using provided transfer pipette to pipette the diluted sample up and down.
5. Use the provided transfer pipette to add 4 drops or 200 µL of diluted fecal sample to the sample window on the test device. The same transfer pipette used to mix sample can be used to transfer diluted sample to the device sample window.
6. Set timer for 10 minutes after the addition of the diluted sample to the device sample window.
7. At the end of the 10 minutes, read the device visually.

CAUTION: Do not deviate from the above procedure. Deviations will compromise test performance and results.

Reading Results

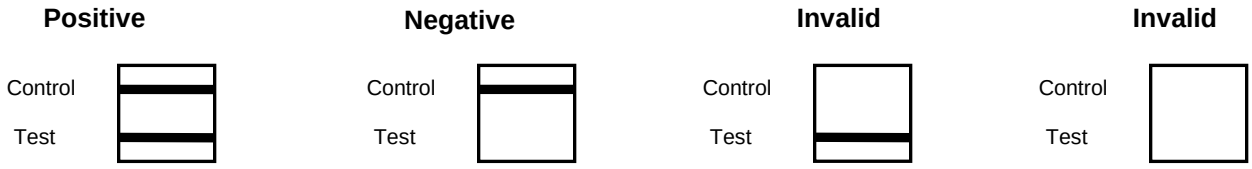
Hold sample at a comfortable distance from the eyes under adequate light so that the line(s) are clearly visible.

Interpretation of Results

Positive: Any visible line in the cassette window at both the test and the control line area indicates that Canine Parvovirus specific antigens are present in the sample.

Negative: A line will be visible in the cassette window only in the control line area. This indicates that Canine Parvovirus specific antigens are not present in the sample or are present at a concentration level below the detection limit of this assay.

Invalid Test: If no lines are visible in the cassette window OR if only the test line is visible the test is invalid. Any invalid test should be repeated.



Sensitivity/Specificity: When compared to hemagglutination inhibition (HI).
Sensitivity: 100/100 = 100%
Specificity: 99/100 = 99%

References

1. Foster, Dr.; Smith, Dr. (1997-2013). “Parvovirus: Serious Diarrhea in Puppies & Dogs.” *Peteducation.com.*

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