



FIV Ab Test Kit

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus Ab Test Kit

AI04



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FIV Ab Test Kit

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus Ab Test Kit

Catalog number	AI04
Summary	Detection of specific antibodies of Feline Immunodeficiency Virus p24 within 10 minutes
Principle	One-step immunochromatographic assay
Detection Targets	Feline Immunodeficiency Virus p24 antibodies
Sample	Feline Whole Blood, Plasma or Serum
Reading time	5 ~ 10 minutes
Sensitivity	100.0 % vs. IDEXX SNAP FIV/FeLV Combo Test
Specificity	100.0 % vs. IDEXX SNAP FIV/FeLV Combo Test
Limit of Detection	IFA Titer 1/8
Quantity	1 box (kit) = 10 devices (Individual packing)
Contents	Test kit, Buffer bottle, and Disposable droppers
Storage	Room Temperature (at 2 ~ 30°C)
Expiration	24 months after manufacturing
Caution	Use within 10 minutes after opening Use appropriate amount of sample (0.01 ml of a dropper) Use after 15~30 minutes at RT if they are stored under cold circumstances Consider the test results as invalid after 10 minutes

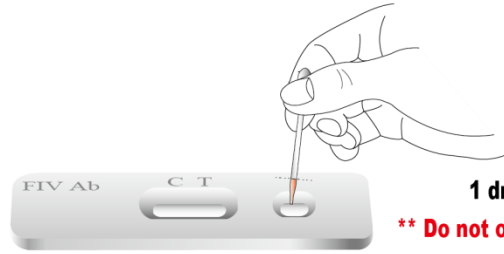
Instruction for FIV Ab test



Sample fill line (black line) : 1 drop (10 μ l)
Two-thirds(2/3) position from the end of a tip control line.

1

Sampling
& loading



1 drop of Sample

**** Do not overload the sample!!**

2

Absorption



Wait for complete absorption

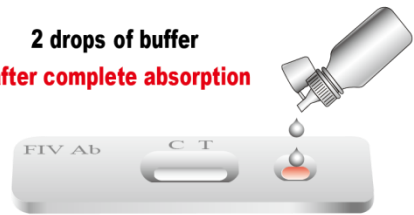
3

Buffer addition

00:00:00



2 drops of buffer
**** after complete absorption**



4

Reading

00:05:00~00:10:00



+



Read the result between 5~10 min

-



5

Discard

00:10:00



Discard the used device

In valid result after 10 min

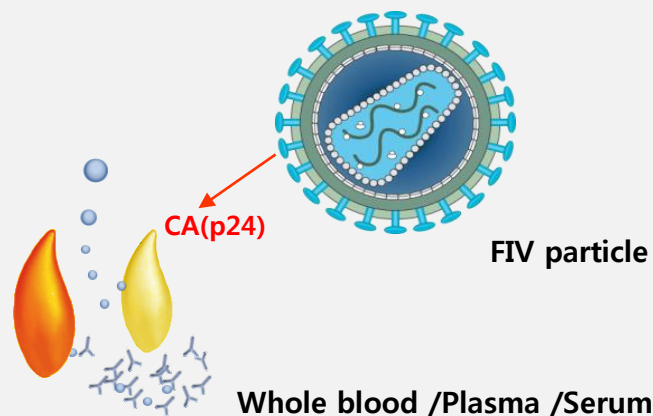


Feline Immunodeficiency Virus

Information

Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV), commonly known as Feline AIDS is a lentivirus that affects domesticated housecats worldwide, with prevalence varying by location. Studies showed that 11% of cats worldwide and 2.5% of cats in the USA are infected with FIV.

FIV was first discovered in 1986 in a colony of cats that had a high prevalence of opportunistic infections and degenerative conditions, and has since been identified as an endemic disease in domestic cat populations worldwide. The prevalence of infection is highly variable ranging from 1 % in cats at low risk in the USA and Canada to 44 % in symptomatic cats in Japan, depending upon factors such as age, gender and indoor or outdoor housing. Male cats are three times more likely to be infected with FIV than female cats, and free-roaming cats have an increased chance of infection when compared to cats kept solely indoors. The mean age of FIV-infected cats is 5 to 6 years, with very few kittens and adolescent cats being infected.



Transmission

The primary mode of FIV transmission is deep bite wounds, whereas FeLV is easily spread by casual contact such as grooming and shared water bowls. Experts disagree as to whether FIV can be spread by casual contact. The virus is also transmitted via mucosal surfaces such as those in the mouth, rectum, and vagina.

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus

Symptoms

FIV infection has been associated with a wide variety of disorders, including, but not limited to, stomatitis, bone marrow dyscrasias, neoplasia, ocular disease, central nervous system disease, and other disorders associated with immune dysfunction.

Diagnosis

Diagnosis is based on the history, the clinical signs, and the result of an FIV antibody test. Detection of FIV antibody is the diagnostic test of choice, because the levels of virus in the blood of an infected cat are frequently so low as to be undetectable by conventional means. Currently available FIV tests (ELISA, Western blot test, and other immunochromatographic test) detects antibodies directed against the virus. Most cats develop antibodies to FIV within 60 days after infection. However, the time required for seroconversion is extremely variable and may be considerably longer than 60 days in some instances. A positive FIV antibody test indicates that a cat is infected with FIV (probably for its lifetime-established infections are rarely cleared) and is capable of transmitting the virus to other susceptible cats. It should be noted that eight to twelve weeks (and occasionally more) may elapse after infection before detectable antibody levels appear.

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus

Prevention

The only way to prevent infections is to prevent exposure to FIV-infected cats. Testing to identify infected cats is the mainstay of preventing viral transmission.

General Principles

- All cats should be tested for infection with feline leukemia virus (FeLV) and feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV).
- Cats infected with FeLV or FIV may live for many years. A decision for euthanasia should never be made solely on the basis whether or not a cats infected.
- A confirmed positive test result should be considered only indication of retrovirus infection, not clinical disease. Diseases in cats infected with FeLV or FIV may not necessary be a result of retrovirus infection.
- No test is 100% accurate at all times and under all conditions. Therefore, all test results should be interpreted in light of the patient's health and prior likelihood of infection.