



Leptospira IgM Ab Test Kit

Canine Leptospira IgM Ab Test Kit test kit

AI25



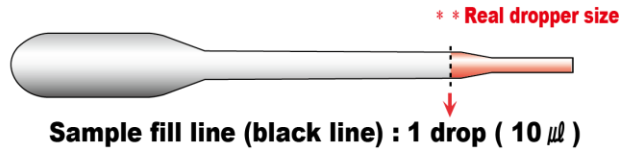
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Leptospira IgM Ab Test Kit

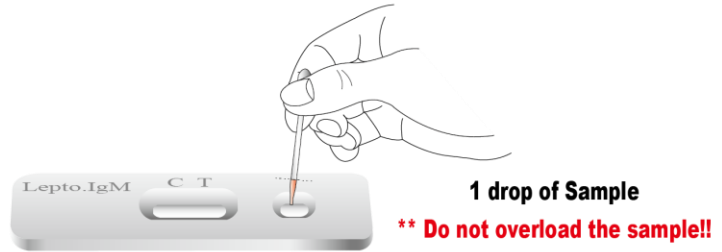
Canine Leptospira IgM Ab Test Kit test kit

Catalog number	AI25
Summary	Detection of specific antibodies of Leptospira IgM within 10 minutes
Principle	One-step immunochromatographic assay
Detection Targets	Leptospira IgM antibodies
Sample	Canine whole blood, serum or plasma
Reading time	5 ~ 10 minutes
Sensitivity	97.7 % vs MAT for IgM
Specificity	100.0 % vs MAT for IgM
Quantity	1 box (kit) = 10 devices (Individual packing)
Contents	Test kit, Tubes, 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

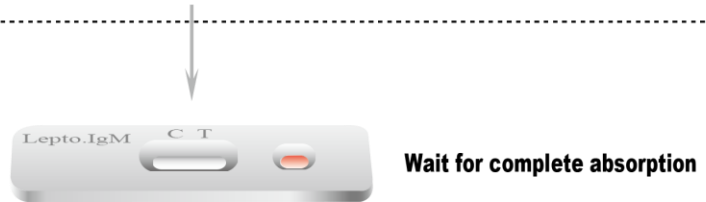
Instruction for Leptospira IgM Ab test



1
Sampling
& loading



2
Absorption

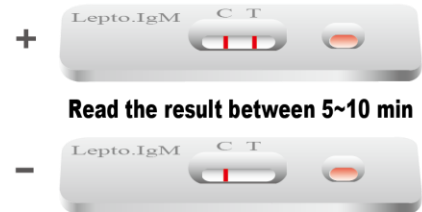


3
Buffer addition



4
Reading

00:05:00~00:10:00



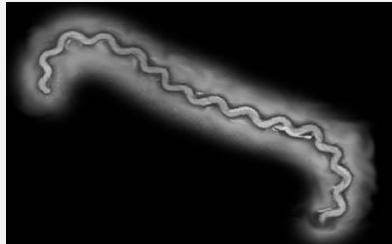
5
Discard



Leptospira

Information

Leptospirosis is an infectious disease caused by Spirochete bacteria. Leptospirosis, also called Weil's disease. Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease of worldwide significance that is caused by infection with antigenically distinct serovars of the species *Leptospira interrogans sensu lato*. At least serovars of 10 are most important in dogs. The serovars in canine Leptospirosis is *canicola*, *icterohaemorrhagiae*, *grippityphosa*, *Pomona*, *Bratislava*, which belong to serogroups *Canicola*, *Icterohemorrhagiae*, *Grippityphosa*, *Pomona*, *Australis*.



Leptospira interrogans.
<http://perrosweb.com/enfermedades/leptospirosis.html>

Symptoms

When symptoms do occur they usually appear between 4 and 12 days after exposure to the bacteria, and can include is fever, decreased appetite, weakness, vomiting, diarrhea, muscle pain. Some dogs may have mild symptoms or no symptoms at all, but severe cases can be fatal.

Infection primarily affects the liver and kidneys, so in serious cases, there can be jaundice. Dogs is usually most obvious in the whites of the eyes. Jaundice indicates the presence of hepatitis as a result of the destruction of liver cells by the bacteria. In rare cases, leptospirosis can also cause acute pulmonary, hemorrhage respiratory distress.



Diseased kidney affected by Leptospirosis.
http://www.worldclassgsd.com/Pet_Disease_Allergies/Canine_Leptospirosis.htm

Leptospira

Diagnosis and treatment

When a healthy animal comes into contact with *Leptospira* bacteria, its immune system will produce antibodies that are specific to those bacteria. Antibodies against *Leptospira* target and kill the bacteria. So antibodies is testing by the diagnostic experiment. Gold standard for diagnosing leptospirosis is a microscopic agglutination test (MAT). MAT is performed on a simple blood sample, which can easily be drawn by a veterinarian. MAT test result will show that level of antibodies. In addition, the ELISA, PCR, rapid kit has been used for diagnosis leptospirosis. Generally, younger dogs are more seriously affected than older animals, but the earlier leptospirosis is detected and treated, the better chances of recovery. Leptospirosis is treated by Amoxicillin, Erythromycin, Doxycycline (oral), Penicillin (intravenously).

Prevention

Usually, Leptospirosis prevention to vaccinated. The vaccine does not provide 100% protection. This is because there are many strains of leptospires. The transmission of leptospirosis from dogs is through direct or indirect contact with contaminated animal tissues, organs, or urine. So, always contact your veterinarian if you have concerns about a possible leptospirosis exposure to an infected animal.

Leptospira

Interpretation of results

A positive result implies the dog has the IgM antibody to Leptospira. Therefore positive result is initial infection phase or in non-suspected dogs may occur as a result from previous vaccination or acute but sub-clinical infection.