



FIP Ab Test Kit

Feline Infectious Peritonitis Ab Test Kit

AI14



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FIP Ab Test Kit

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Catalog number	AI14
Summary	Detection of specific antibodies of Feline Infectious Peritonitis Virus N protein within 10 minutes
Principle	One-step immunochromatographic assay
Detection Targets	Feline Coronavirus Antibodies
Sample	Feline Whole Blood, Plasma or Serum
Reading time	5 ~ 10 minutes
Sensitivity	98.3 % vs. IFA
Specificity	98.9 % vs. IFA
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

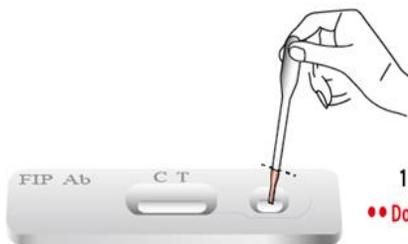
Instruction for FIP Ab test



Sample fill line (black line): 1 drop (10 μ l)

1

Sampling & loading

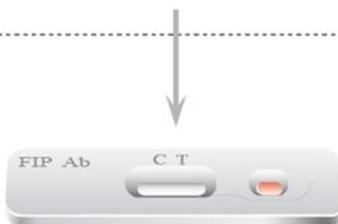


1 drop of sample

•• 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

-



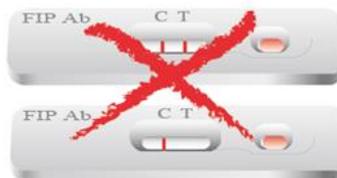
5

Discard

00:10:00



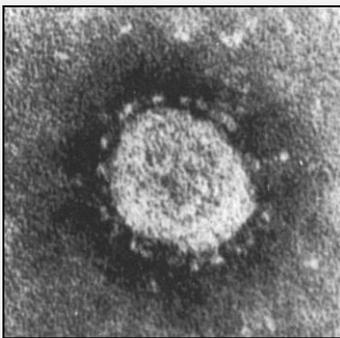
Discard the used device
In valid result after 10 min



Feline Infectious Peritonitis

Information

Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) is a viral disease of cats caused by certain strains of a virus called the feline coronavirus. Most strains of feline coronavirus are avirulent, which means that they do not cause disease, and are referred to as feline enteric coronavirus. Cats infected with a feline coronavirus generally do not show any symptoms during the initial viral infection, and an immune response occurs with the development of antiviral antibodies. In a small percent of infected cats (5 ~ 10 %), either by a mutation of the virus or by an aberration of the immune response, the infection progresses into clinical FIP. With the assistance of the antibodies that are supposed to protect the cat, white blood cells are infected with virus, and these cells then transport the virus throughout the cat's body. An intense inflammatory reaction occurs around vessels in the tissues where these infected cells locate, often in the abdomen, kidney, or brain. It is this interaction between the body's own immune system and the virus that is responsible for the disease. Once a cat develops clinical FIP involving one or many systems of the cat's body, the disease is progressive and is almost always fatal. The way clinical FIP develops as an immunemediated disease is unique, unlike any other viral disease of animals or humans.



Electron photomicrograph of FIPV.

http://maxshouse.com/virology/coronaviridae_table_of_contents.htm

Transmission

Feline coronavirus (FCoV) is shed in the secretions and excretions of infected cats. Feces and oropharyngeal secretions are the most likely sources of infectious virus because large quantities of FCoV are shed from these sites early in the course of infection, usually before clinical signs of FIP appear. Infection is acquired from acutely infected cats by the fecal-oral, oral-oral, or oral-nasal route.

Feline Infectious Peritonitis

Symptoms

There are two main forms of FIP: effusive (wet) and non-effusive (dry). While both types are fatal, the effusive form is more common (60-70% of all cases are wet) and progresses more rapidly than the non-effusive form.

Effusive (wet)

The hallmark clinical sign of effusive FIP is the accumulation of fluid within the abdomen or chest, which can cause breathing difficulties. Other symptoms include lack of appetite, fever, weight loss, jaundice, and diarrhea.

Non-effusive (dry)

Dry FIP will also present with lack of appetite, fever, jaundice, diarrhea, and weight loss, but there will not be an accumulation of fluid. Typically a cat with dry FIP will show ocular or neurological signs. For example it may become hard to walk or stand up, the cat may become paralyzed over time. There could also be a loss of sight.

Diagnosis

FIP Antibodies indicate previous exposure to FECV. It is unclear why clinical disease (FIP) develops only in a small percentage of infected cats. Cats with FIP typically have FIP antibodies. As such, Serologic testing for exposure to FECV may be conducted if the clinical signs of FIP are suggestive of the disease and confirmation of exposure is needed. An owner may need such a confirmation to ensure that a pet is not transmitting the disease to other animals. Breeding facilities also may request such testing to determine whether there is a danger of spreading the FIP to other cats.

Feline Infectious Peritonitis

Treatment

No curative therapy for FIP currently exists; the disease is virtually always fatal once clinical signs have become apparent. Palliative therapy combines high levels of corticosteroids, other immunosuppressive medications, and broad-spectrum antibiotics, in an attempt to slow down the FIP inflammatory disease process and minimize secondary bacterial infections. This therapy serves only to modify the disease course and, in most cases, does not provide a cure. If successful treatment of FIP is to be developed in the future, it will likely involve a combination of medications, including anti-inflammatory or immunosuppressive drugs, immune-modulating medications, and antiviral drugs.

Analysis of Result

The test cannot distinguish between antibodies for FIP, FECV. A positive result indicates that there has been exposure to some type of coronavirus, and a negative result does not rule out FIP. It is possible for a cat that has been vaccinated to have enough antibodies to produce a positive test.