

CANINE PARVOVIRUS ANTIGEN ELISA



Outline

Canine parvovirus (CPV) is a member of the feline parvovirus subgroup. It is closely related to feline panleukopenia virus and mink enteritis virus, and is considered endemic to nearly all wild and domestic canine populations. CPV causes two disease forms: myocarditis and enteritis. Maternal antibody protection makes the myocardial form rare. The enteric form, however, is prevalent and can be fatal to puppies and geriatric dogs. Transmission is by the faecal-oral/nasal route and most infections result from exposure to contaminated faeces. CPV is highly contagious and very stable, retaining the ability to infect under a range of environmental conditions.

Faecal antigen is rarely detectable longer than 10-12 days post-infection so testing for CPV should be done as soon as possible once the dog begins showing symptoms as the incubation period is 3-8 days. Recent vaccination for Parvovirus can cause a weak positive reaction on the test within the first 7 days post vaccination. A strong positive reaction within this post-vaccination period would indicate current Parvovirus infection.

There is a serum antibody test available in the USA for Parvovirus titres. If you would like to know more about this test, please call the Serology Dept in Palmerston North.

TEST: Canine Parvovirus Antigen ELISA

The Parvovirus Antigen test is based on rapid immunomigration (RIM) technology, which detects the presence of the parvovirus antigen (**i.e. current infection**) in canine faeces.

Sensitivity = 100% and **Specificity** = 98.1% (For Canine samples only)

Species: Canines (Parvovirus), Feline (Panleukopenia) and Ferrets (Mink enteritis virus)

Sample type: This test may be performed on faeces (1 - 5g) or faecal swabs with reasonable amount of faecal material on the swab.

Turnaround Time: Same day at both labs

Results: The results for this test are reported as Positive, Weak Positive, or Negative

CANINE PARVOVIRUS ANTIGEN INTERPRETATION: Weak Positive

The quality or type of faecal sample (mucoïd or watery faeces, faecal swab) and/or recent vaccination (4-10 days) with a modified live vaccine may result in low levels of faecal viral antigen. This may be reflected as a weak positive result.

CANINE PARVOVIRUS ANTIGEN INTERPRETATION – Negative

Parvovirus has not been detected. Serum neutralising antibodies may bind with viral antigen resulting in a false negative test result. If clinical signs are consistent consider retesting after 48 hours. Viral antigen is rarely detectable 10-12 days post infection.

**Any questions regarding this test, contact the Serology Dept on our NZVP
Freephone Number: 0800 838 522 ext 2**