

Fast + Simple  
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

## FASTest® BEE 3T

### On-site test to prevent winter losses and for routine screening

Fast test for the qualitative detection of Deformed wing virus (DWV), Acute bee paralysis virus (ABPV) and Sacbrood virus (SBV) in the bee/bee brood

### Rapid direct 3-fold virus detection

Year-round virus monitoring (especially in late summer)

### On-site test for decision support of beekeeping required measures

Indirect conclusion about the  
potential virus vector *Varroa  
 destructor* (vector for DWV,  
ABPV, SBV)



- Simple and hygienic test procedure
- Test procedure with 5 bees
- Fast test interpretation after 10–15 minutes
- Validation based on RT-PCR/ELISA defined positive and negative samples at the Virological Institute of the VetMedUni Vienna (Head: Univ.Prof. Dr. Till Rügenapf)
- Storage at room temperature (15–25 °C), long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2, 10, 25 or 50 tests

# FASTest® BEE 3T

Honeybees (*Apis mellifera*) are among the top 3 agricultural livestock world-wide by pollinating a wide range of crops and ornamental plants. This important ecosystem service is essential for sustainable, productive agriculture and for the maintenance of the non-agricultural ecosystem. Therefore, monitoring the health and vitality of honeybee colonies plays a crucial role. Besides numerous parasites and fungi (e. g. *Varroa destructor* and *Nosema* spp.), viruses (e. g., Deformed wing virus DWV, Acute bee paralysis virus ABPV, Sacbrood virus SBV) pose a great threat to the health and welfare of honeybees.

DWV, triggered by stress (heavy infestation with *V. destructor*, lack of food, incorrect colony management), can cause characteristic disease symptoms (shrunken, flightless wings, reduced body size, discolouration in adult bees).

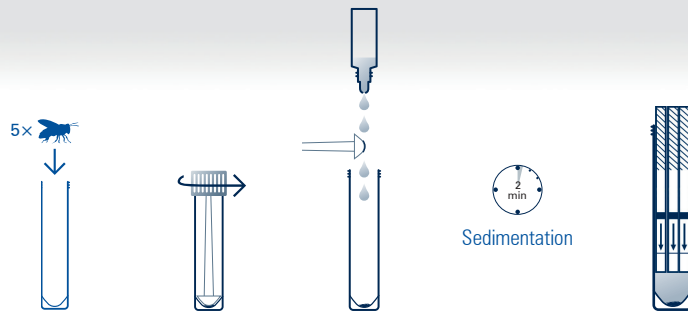
SBV causes significant morphological changes of the brood (no pupation, sac-like accumulation of ecdysial fluid, discolouration from pearly white to pale yellow, desiccation after death in the form of a dark brown, ship-shaped scale). Adult bees develop an infection without visible disease signs, characterized only by a reduced lifespan.

ABPV multiplies mainly in the pupae. After activation (by mite infestation, bacterial infections, environmental pollution, chemicals, insecticides, etc.), the infection is characterized by rapidly progressing paralysis, trembling, inactivity to fly, gradual darkening and loss of hair from the chest and abdomen and rapid death in adult bees.

Numerous studies indicate that there is a mutual relationship between the infestation level of *V. destructor* (parasitic mite Varroa) and certain viral diseases (especially DWV, ABPV, SBV). The *Varroa* mite serves as a virus reservoir and carrier of these viruses. This fatal combination is considered the main cause of winter losses! DWV shows the best correlation between the level of *Varroa* infestation and the virus load.

For the assessment and containment of these winter losses, the direct virus detection on-site using **FASTest® BEE 3T** is a quick and easy diagnostic tool for the beekeeper. In the positive case, regardless of which virus test is positive, the *Varroa* control strategy (*Varroa* status) of the hive should be reviewed according to the guidelines of the respective country.

## Test procedure



## Test interpretation



### POSITIVE



Test line and Control line are visible

### NEGATIVE



Only the Control line appears

EN 05-2024



Distribution: