

Fast + Simple  
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

## FASTest® BRUCELLA canis ad us. vet.

### BRUCELLOSIS – an underestimated danger for the breeding stock

Fast test for the qualitative detection of **IgG antibodies against *Brucella canis***  
in whole blood, plasma or serum of the dog

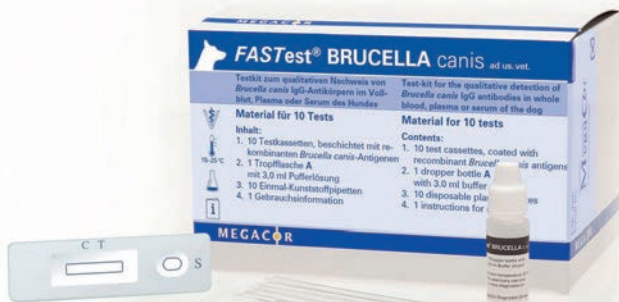
#### Fast indirect detection

#### At clinical suspicion

- ♀ “bitch does not conceive”, foetus resorption, early abortion
- ♂ mating aversion, “poor fertility”, testicular abnormalities

#### Canine abortion prevention program for recognition of asymptomatic carriers

- annual testing of all females in the breeding stock (approx. 3 weeks before their expected oestrus)
- annual testing of every stud dog (before mating; esp. European foreign-bred dogs)
- screening of every female and male to be introduced into breeding colonies (esp. European foreign-bred)



- Simple test procedure with whole blood, plasma or serum
- Fast test interpretation after 20 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity 72.7% & Specificity 90.7%
- Storage at room temperature (15–25 °C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2 or 10 tests



# FASTest<sup>®</sup> BRUCELLA canis ad us. vet.

*Brucella canis* is a gram-negative bacterium appearing world-wide and being a potential danger for dogs and humans (zoonosis).

Although the prevalences are very low or *B. canis* is partially seen rather obliterated in countries with high breeding standards, increased attention must be paid to brucellosis, especially in dog breedings. By mating with dogs from abroad (with lower breeding standards), brucellosis can be imported easily and unnoticed.

The pathogen mainly propagates via infectious abortion material or vaginal fluids, by mating or vertically from bitch to puppies.

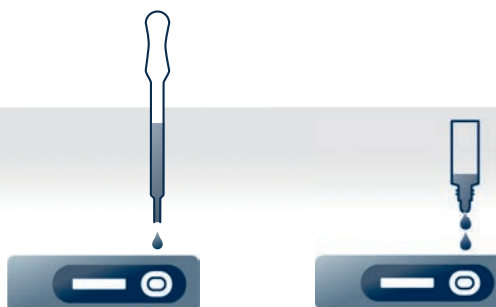
Infected animals show failure in gravidity or infertility as well as atypical symptoms (e. g. uveitis). In about 75% of the cases, females abort after 45 to 55 days of gestation. Early embryonic death and absorption or abortion 10 to 20 days after mating is reported, too. These abortions may go unnoticed, and the female then is often presented with the preliminary report "failure to conceive".

In males, the main signs are epididymitis, testicular atrophy and a moist scrotal dermatitis, in addition to bad semen quantity (esp. with chronic brucellosis) and quality.

Besides to missing or misunderstood symptoms, antibody levels in chronic animals can drop under the limit of detection. Hence, breeding dogs should be routinely tested for antibodies with serological methods to prevent the danger of propagation via venereal transmission.

Being fast, simple and reliable, **FASTest<sup>®</sup> BRUCELLA canis** enables the veterinarian to have a complete on-site predication of the brucellosis status of the single animal or the complete breeding. Therapeutic and prevention measures can be applied immediately, adapted to dog and breeder needs.

## Test procedure



## Test interpretation



POSITIVE



NEGATIVE



At a positive **FASTest<sup>®</sup> BRUCELLA canis**, two serum samples at intervals of 2 to 4 weeks should be taken for testing with IFAT (**MegaFLUO<sup>®</sup> BRUCELLA canis**) and/or Agar Gel Immunodiffusion (AGID) to rule out whether the antibody reaction is based on an acute or chronic brucellosis. A definite titre increase in the IFAT or AGID is indicative for an ongoing Brucellosis.

Distribution:

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