

Fast + Simple
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

FASTest® C. perfringens Toxin_{ad us. vet.}

Diarrhoea pathogen with high enterotoxigenic potential

Fast test for the qualitative detection of *Clostridium perfringens* enterotoxin in feces of the dog, cat, goat and sheep lamb, calf, foal and piglet

Fast aetiological diagnostics

Diarrhoea, haemorrhagical gastroenteritis

Introduction of antibiogram (resistance avoidance)

Initiation of specific therapy and prophylaxis



- Simple test procedure with feces
- Fast test interpretation after 5 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Sensitivity 95.6% & Specificity 99%
- Storage at room temperature (15-25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2 or 10 tests

FASTest® *C. perfringens* Toxin ad us. vet.

The gram positive anaerobic bacterium *Clostridium perfringens* belongs to the physiological intestinal flora of many mammals and is facultative pathogenic. Inconvenient endogenous (other basic diseases, diarrhoea pathogens, antibiotic therapies with massive reduction of intestinal flora etc.) and exogenous (farming conditions, extreme changes of the food, stress etc.) factors can lead to an increased pathogenicity of *C. perfringens*. Next to its ability to form extremely infectious and stable spores, the formation of lethal toxins is crucial for its pathogenicity. The classification into the various types (A–E) is only due to the toxin formation.

These toxins can cause extremely variable (mild to lethal progression forms) failures of the intestinal water and electrolyte balance in the different species like goat, sheep (e.g. dysentery of lambs: type B; pulpy kidney disease: type D), cattle (haemorrhagic enteritis: type A–E), foal (haemorrhagic necrotising enteritis: type A & C) and piglet (e.g. serous-catarrhal enteritis: type A, necrotising enteritis: type C).

In the dog, especially serotype A occurs, producing 2 main toxins (toxin Alpha [α] and a Clostridia enterotoxin [CPE]), rarer serotype B (toxin Beta [β]). Both *C. perfringens* and its CPE can be detected also in healthy dog's feces. The CPE can be detected more often in dogs with diarrhoea compared to healthy dogs. CPE is more frequent in dogs with diarrhoea (haemorrhagic gastro-enteritis, acute or chronic diarrhoea, enterotoxaemia) than in healthy dogs. For cats, to date reliable literature data concerning prevalence and clinical relevance are missing.

Only by detection of *C. perfringens* in the feces, a disease caused by Clostridia is not diagnosable. In a study in Switzerland, 54% of the *C. perfringens* isolates showed a reduced sensitivity towards metronidazole or 18% towards tetracycline. Because there is a general risk of resistance formation, it is recommended to identify the triggering pathogen in principle. By its high sensitivity and specificity, the use of **FASTest® *C. perfringens* Toxin** allows the veterinarian a rapid aetiological on-site diagnosis of a *C. perfringens* infection, the quick initiation of therapy as well as of necessary quarantine and prophylaxis measures.

Test procedure



Test interpretation



POSITIVE



NEGATIVE



Diarrhoea can have other reasons, too. Therefore, for diarrhoea symptoms it is generally advisable to use the species specific parallel tests **FASTest® BCV Strip**, **FASTest® CRYPTO Strip**, **FASTest® CRYPTO-ROTA D2T**, **FASTest® D4T bovine**, **FASTest® E.coli-K99 Strip**, **FASTest® GIARDIA Strip** or **FASTest® ROTA Strip**.

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