

Fast + Simple  
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

# FASTest<sup>®</sup> CRYPTO-GIARDIA Strip<sub>ad us. vet.</sub>

## Common diarrhoea pathogens with zoonotic potential

Fast test for the detection of *Cryptosporidium parvum* and *Giardia duodenalis* antigens in feces of pocket pets, pets and farm animals

### Fast aetiological diagnostics

### Detection of trophozoites and cysts or oocysts

### Identification of asymptomatic chronic carriers

### High infectivity needs immediate and specific therapy

### Control of therapeutic success

### Routine testing at the annual check-up



- Simple test procedure with feces
- Fast test interpretation after 5 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics

	Sensitivity	Specificity
■ <i>C. parvum</i>	96.7 %	100 %
■ <i>G. duodenalis</i>	96.4 %	98.6 %

- Storage at room temperature (15–25 °C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2 or 10 tests

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Cryptosporidia (*Cryptosporidium parvum*) and Giardia (*Giardia duodenalis*) are world-wide spread protozoan zoonotic pathogens colonising the intestinal tract of small pets, pets and farm animals as well as of humans. Neonates and young animals are predominantly affected. The prevalences vary depending on age, husbandry and immune status of the animals.

The transmission (direct contact, via contaminated food, water, objects, grooming as well as via flies etc.) occurs fecal-orally by uptake of the highly infectious and environmentally resistant oocysts or cysts, respectively, excreted by other animals. The infectious dose is 5 to 10 *G. duodenalis* cysts or 50 to 100 *C. parvum* oocysts. The life cycles of both protozoons are complex and show different states. *C. parvum* builds 2 permanent states: thin-walled autoinfective oocysts (20%) and thick-walled oocysts (80%) which are excreted by defecation. *G. duodenalis* forms a vegetative trophozoite state and a permanent cyst state, which is excreted by defecation. Excretion of both permanent states occurs in high concentrations and often intermittently. The permanent states are very resistant and can remain infectious for months. Asymptomatic animals can serve as chronic carriers. The prepatent period averages from Ø 5 to 16 days for *G. duodenalis* and Ø 2 to 4 days for *C. parvum*.

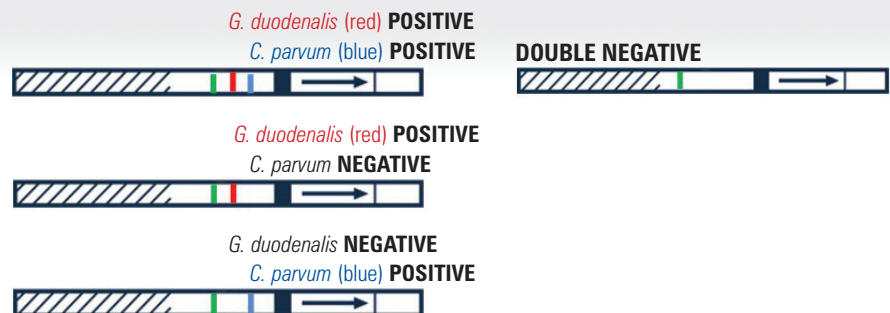
Both agents cause diarrhoea of different severity codes. Diarrhoea could occur from symptomatic (acute, chronic, self-limiting, periodic-intermittent or continuous) to asymptomatic. Independent on the progression, oocysts, cysts and/or trophozoites can be egested (primarily with strong diarrhoea). Immunosuppression, lack of appetite, pyrexia and dehydration may occur, as well as death. Coinfection with Rota and Corona viruses as well as *Trichomonas foetus* (cat) and enterotoxigenic *E.coli* often occurs.

For epidemiological reasons, all animals, clinical symptomatic and clinical asymptomatic, should be tested with **FASTest<sup>®</sup> CRYPTO-GIARDIA Strip**. This enables the veterinarian on-site to state an aetiological diagnosis and to introduce a specific treatment as well as a broad prophylaxis.

## Test procedure



## Test interpretation



Cryptosporidia and Giardia often come up accompanied with other diarrhoea pathogens (Rota and Corona viruses, *E.coli*, *Trichomonas foetus* and others). Therefore, for diarrhoea symptoms it is generally advisable to use the parallel tests **FASTest<sup>®</sup> CRYPTO Strip**, **FASTest<sup>®</sup> GIARDIA Strip**, **FASTest<sup>®</sup> CCoV Strip** or **FASTest<sup>®</sup> ROTA Strip**.

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Distribution: