

Fast + Simple
Focused on Veterinary Diagnostics

FASTest® EHRLICHIA-LEISH ad us. vet.

Vector-borne infectious diseases

Fast test for the detection of antibodies against *Ehrlichia canis* and *Leishmania infantum* in whole blood, plasma or serum of the dog

Fast, indirect IgG detection

Clinical suspicion

E: thrombocytopenia, anaemia,
hyperglobulinaemia
L: loss of weight, skin lesions,
lymphadenitis

Routine check

- trip abroad
- imported animals
- asymptomatic carriers



- Simple test procedure with whole blood, plasma or serum
- Fast test interpretation after 20 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Ehrlichia: Sensitivity 94.3% & Specificity 93.3%
- Leishmania: Sensitivity 98.0% & Specificity 97.0%
- Storage at room temperature (15-25°C)
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 2, 6, 15, 25 or 50 tests



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Both the canine Leishmaniasis (*Leishmania infantum*) and the canine monocytic Ehrlichiosis (CME, *Ehrlichia canis*) count among the most important vector-transmitted infectious diseases/travel diseases of the dog. Coinfections play a major role, because these dogs are more likely to become ill. In the literature, there are hints that an upstream Ehrlichia infection possibly sensibilises for a Leishmania infection.

The seroprevalences for the Ehrlichiosis and Leishmaniasis vary strongly depending to country (endemic or non-endemic) and study. In addition, indigenous infections in dogs with symptoms of canine leishmaniasis, but without a travel report, are increasingly being described in non-endemic areas (e. g. Germany).

The canine Ehrlichiosis is characterised by a very long incubation period (Ø 4–5 to 12–13 years) and a non-specific clinic and is therefore also referred to as “silent killer”!

Dogs with clinical Leishmaniasis show typical clinical symptoms and/or clinic-pathologic findings. Subclinically infected dogs (infected, but clinically healthy) do not show any symptoms during clinical examination and no clinical-pathologic findings.

The consequences of such coinfection from an immunological, therapeutic and diagnostic point of view are known to very few veterinarians. **FASTest® EHRLICHIA-LEISH** is useful as rapid qualitative antibody detection test in dogs suspected of having leishmaniasis, ehrlichiosis or a coinfection.

Test procedure

20 µl

POSITIVE **NEGATIVE**

Test interpretation

20 min

Ehrlichia + Leish POSITIVE	Ehrlichia NEGATIVE Leish POSITIVE	Ehrlichia POSITIVE Leish NEGATIVE	Ehrlichia + Leish NEGATIVE

With a positive **FASTest® EHRLICHIA** canis or **FASTest® LEISH**, a laboratory confirmation test (second diagnostic step) like indirect immunofluorescence test (**MegaFLUO® EHRLICHIA** canis or **MegaFLUO® LEISH**) should be done to determine the end titre or a seroconversion, respectively.

Infections like leishmaniasis, ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, borreliosis a.s.o. are accompanied with increasing CRP (C-reactive protein) values. With unclear symptoms, **FASTest® CRP** canine can give additional hints on an underlying inflammatory event.

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