MegaRSAT® BRUCELLA canis ad us. vet.

BRUCELLOSIS – an underestimated danger for the breeding stock

Rapid **S**lide **A**gglutination **T**est for the qualitative detection of **antibodies against *Brucella canis*** in serum of the dog

Disease control / reporting
Import / export of dogs (follow local / national brucellosis guidelines)

At clinical suspicion

♀ "does not conceive", resorption / early abortion

♂ mating aversion, "poor fertility", testicular abnormalities

Recognition of asymptomatic carriers

– Testing of breeding entries
– ♀ annual testing of all females (approx. 3 weeks before oestrus)
– ♂ annual testing (before mating)

- Simple test procedure with serum
- Fast test interpretation after 2 minutes
- Reliable clinical diagnostics
- Storage at 2–8 °C
- Long shelf life
- Compact test box with 25 tests

MegaRSAT® 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.

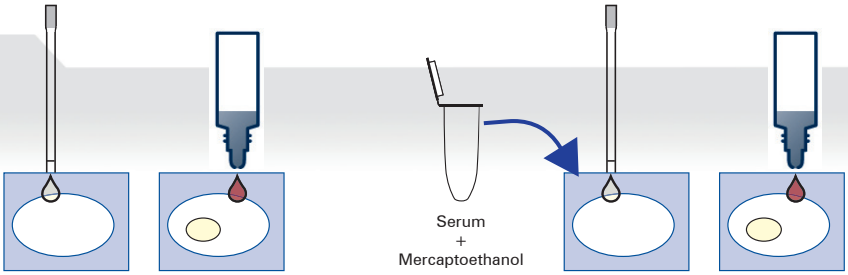
Infected animals show failure in gravidity or infertility as well as atypical symptoms (e. g. uveitis). In about 75 % of the cases, females abort after 45 to 55 days of gestation. Early embryonic death and absorption or abortion 10 to 20 days after mating is reported, too. These abortions may go unnoticed,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



1. Agglutination test

2. Mercaptoethanol test: exclusion of unspecific agglutinines (exclusion of false-positive results)

Test interpretation

In principle, an initial test using **MegaRSAT® BRUCELLA** canis should only be carried out 3–4 weeks after infection and, if the result is negative or there is an existing clinic / suspicion, a second test should be carried out 2–4 weeks later in order to detect seroconversion (positive antibody test).

Other serological detection methods for *Brucella* diagnostics: ***FAST*est® BRUCELLA** canis / **MegaFLUO® BRUCELLA** canis.

Distribution:

EN 04-2024