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Parvo immune status Diagnostic Kit

Uranotest

For veterinary use only

Technical basis

The URANOTEST PARVO IMMUNE STATUS diagnostic kit is based on the immunochromatographic technique and is designed for the qualitative detection of antibodies for *Canine Parvovirus* in whole blood, serum and plasma.
The test consists of several overlapped membranes. On one of the membranes, there are a test line (T line) and control line (C line). The lines are not visible before applying the sample. After applying the sample in the appropriate sample well, migration begins by capillarity action through the membrane. If the result is negative, one purple colour band appears in the C area. This line, called control line, always appears, as it is a control line indicating that the test has successfully performed. If the test result is positive, in addition to the control line, a second line will form in the test area (Test line).
The intensity of the test line in comparison with the control line will give an approximate idea about the antibody concentration present in the sample.

Materials supplied

1 - Test devices individually packaged in aluminium pouch.
2 - Disposable capillary pipettes for sample collection. The mark at the capillary indicates a volume of 5 µl.
3 - Tubes with anticoagulant (EDTA) for sample collection.
4 - Tubes with buffer solution for sample dilution.
5 - Disposable plastic pipettes.
6 - Instructions for use.

Precautions

1 - For veterinary use only.
2 - Wear disposable gloves when handling the samples. All samples should be treated as potentially infectious. Wash and disinfect hands after handling. Avoid aerosol formation when dispensing the sample.
3 - To obtain good results, it is important to add the correct sample volume.
4 - Open the device just before use.
5 - All reagents must be at room temperature before performing the test.
6 - Do not use the test if the envelope is damaged or broken.
7 - Do not re-use.
8 - Do not use reagents after the expiry date.
9 - The quality of each component of the kit has been individually assessed for each batch. Do not mix components or reagents from kits with different batch numbers.

Preservation and stability

The kit must be stored at a temperature between 2 and 30ºC. Under these conditions, we can guarantee the stability until the expiry date printed on the box and on the individual pouch.

The kit has been developed to be stored at room temperature. Although it also can be stored in the refrigerator, we recommend store it at room temperature to avoid the need to wait for reagents to reach the room temperature.

DO NOT FREEZE. Do not exposure to direct sunlight.

Sample collection and preparation

The test can be performed with serum, plasma or whole blood (treated with anticoagulant).

WHOLE BLOOD
Take a sample of blood using traditional clinical methods in a tube containing anticoagulant (heparin, EDTA or citrate). The kit includes EDTA tubes; however, any of the aforementioned anticoagulants can be used.

The blood should be analysed within 4 hours after extraction. If is not possible, it can be kept cold between 2 and 8 ºC for no more than 24 hours. Do not freeze.
Haemolysed samples may affect the results.

PLASMA
Take a sample of blood using traditional clinical methods in a tube containing anticoagulant (heparin, EDTA or citrate).
Separate the plasma by centrifugation. The plasma can be kept refrigerated at a temperature between 2 and 8ºC up to 72 hours. For conservation over a longer period, it should be frozen under -20ºC.
If the sample has been refrigerated, wait for it to reach room temperature before testing.

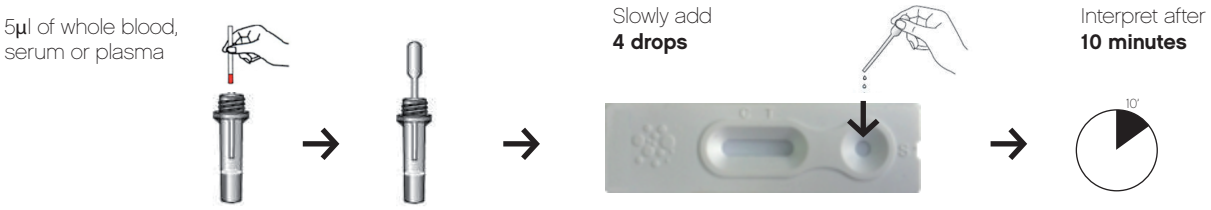
SERUM
Take a sample of blood using traditional clinical methods in a tube without anticoagulant.
Separate the serum by centrifugation. The serum can be kept refrigerated at a temperature between 2 and 8ºC up to 72 hours. For conservation over a longer period, it should be frozen under -20ºC.
If the sample has been refrigerated, wait for it to reach room temperature before testing.

Manufactured and Commercialised by: **Urano Vet SL**
Authorised entity number: HCMR-0138
Avda. Santa Eulàlia, 2
08520 Les Franqueses I Barcelona (Spain)
E info@uranovet.com

urano® vet

Instructions for use

1 - Using the capillary pipette provided, transfer 5 µl of sample (whole blood, serum, or plasma) to the tube containing the buffer solution.
2 - Gently shake the vial to ensure proper homogenisation.
3 - Remove the test device from the protective pouch and place it on a flat and dry surface.
4 - Using the plastic pipette supplied, add 4 drops of the diluted sample on the round sample well.
5 - Read the results at 10 minutes. Coloured lines appeared after 20 minutes have not diagnostic value and should be ignored.



Interpreting results

1 - Low titer of antibodies (below 1:40)
Two bands are present in the result window, the Test line (T) and the Control line (C). The test line shows less intensity than the control line. Antibody titer against *Canine Parvovirus* is low.

2 - Medium titer of antibodies (1:80)
Two bands are present in the result window, the Test line (T) and the Control line (C). The test line shows the same intensity than the control line. Antibody titer against *Canine Parvovirus* is medium, indicating a good immune status.

3 - High titer of antibodies (above 1:160)
Two bands are present in the result window, the Test line (T) and the Control line (C). The test line shows higher intensity than the control line. Antibody titer against *Canine Parvovirus* is high, indicating a good immune status.

4 - Invalid result:
The test is invalid if not coloured line appears at the Control area (C) even if a coloured line appears in the Test area (T). The reason may be due to incorrect handling or using a damaged test.

Limitations of the technique

Even though the URANOTEST Parvo immune status diagnostic kit shows high sensitivity and specificity, cannot be excluded a low incidence of false positive or negative results.

As any other laboratory procedure, the definitive clinical diagnosis cannot be based only on the test result. It must be based on an ensemble of clinical and laboratory procedures. If there is any doubt, repeat the test and/or contrast with other diagnostic methods.

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