

Feline Panleukopenia Diagnostic Kit

Uranotest

For veterinary use only

Technical basis

The URANOTEST Feline Panleukopenia diagnostic kit is based on the immunochromatographic technique and is designed for the qualitative detection of *Feline Panleukopenia virus* in feline faeces. 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).

Materials supplied

- 1 - Test devices individually packaged in aluminium pouch.
- 2 - Tubes with buffer solution for sample dilution.
- 3 - Swabs for sample collection.
- 4 - Disposable pipettes.
- 5 - 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

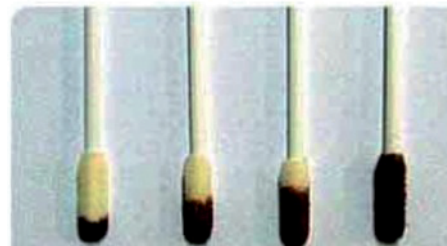
The kit must be stored at a temperature between 2 and 30°C. Under these conditions, we can guarantee the stability until the expiry date printed on the box and on the individual pouch.

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

The sample may be collected directly from the rectus using the provided swab. The sufficient amount of sample to carry out properly the test is shown in the picture. Introduce the swab into the tube containing the diluent and press it against the tube walls in order to release the sample that could contain the virus. Shake the tube in order to ensure a good homogenisation.



Insufficient

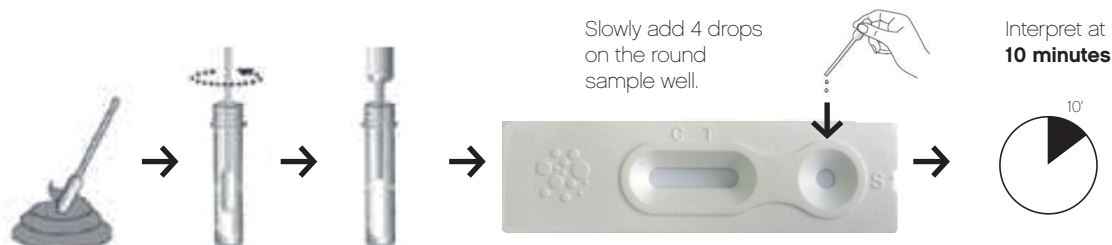
Good

Excessive

Instructions for use

- 1 - Remove the test device from the protective pouch and place it on a flat and dry surface.
- 2 - Using the pipette provided, transfer 4 drops of the recently prepared sample to the round sample well. If the diluted sample contains particles, wait for 1 minute until they sediment, use the supernatant.

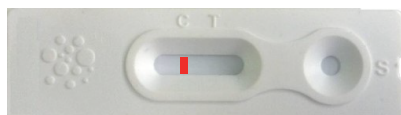
- 3 - When the test begins running, you will observe migration of the sample through the result window. If migration has not begun 1 minute after sample addition, add one more drop of the diluted sample.
- 4 - Read the results within 5-10 minutes. Coloured lines appeared after 20 minutes have no diagnostic value and should be ignored.



Interpreting results

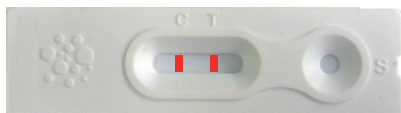
1 - Negative result

There is only a single purple line on the C area. This line should always appear.



2 - Positive result

Two lines appear on the result window of the test device (T and C lines).



3 - 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 Feline Panleukopenia 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.