

# scil v-FeLV-FIV

Immunological Rapid Test

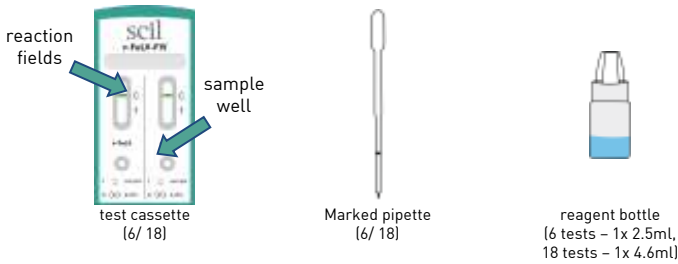
FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY!



## TEST INFORMATION

Retroviruses are important infectious agents in cats. Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV) p27 antigen is simultaneously detected with Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) antibodies against the FIV associated proteins p24 and gp41. scil v-FeLV-FIV uses a highly specific peptide to increase binding affinity of antigens and antibodies in the test system thereby providing excellent sensitivity and specificity for the assay. The clinical pictures of the diseases associated with FeLV and FIV infection vary and depend on virulence of the agent as well as immune status of the patient. Hematologic or lymphatic diseases are common as well as secondary diseases related to suppressed immune system of infected cats.

## TEST COMPONENTS



**Note:** Prior to the test usage, the reaction field shows a green line in the control line region. This is a quality indicator and will be washed away by the sample fluid during the test procedure.

## PLEASE NOTE PRIOR TO USE

Please use a new test cartridge for every individual test as cartridges are for single use only. scil Rapid Test kits are for veterinary use only. Use only test components provided by scil animal care company. Use the test cassette within 60 minutes after opening the pouch and place the test cassette in a horizontal position on a smooth surface while the test is performed. Note the amount of sample material needed. An incorrect number of drops or too small drops may lead to false test results. After opening the pouch, use the test cassette within one hour. Consider the test results as invalid after the read-out time. Do not use the test after the expiration date on the pouch. Dispose all contaminated materials properly and disinfect the work area after the test execution.

## STORAGE

scil Rapid Test kit should be stored between 2-30°C.

## REFERENCE

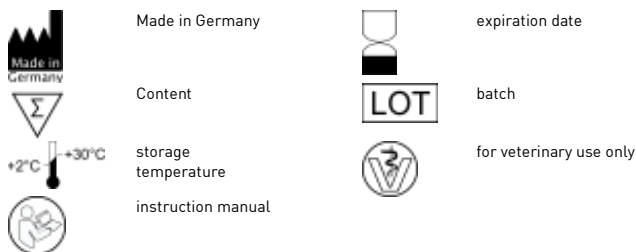
Levy JK, et al. 2006. Seroprevalence of feline leukemia virus and feline immuno-deficiency virus infection among cats in North America and risk factors for seropositivity. JAVMA. 228:371-376.

Lutz H, et al. 1990. Feline immunodeficiency virus in Switzerland: clinical aspects and epidemiology in comparison with feline leukemia virus and coronaviruses (in German). Schweiz. Arch. Tierheilkd. 132:217-225.

## MANUFACTURER

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## SYMBOLGY



## SAMPLE MATERIAL

Best sample material is a **freshly collected serum, plasma, supernatant of whole blood or whole blood**.

Separate the **serum or plasma** from whole blood as quickly as possible. Clear, non-hemolyzed specimens can prevent a slight background staining. **Supernatant of whole blood:** Let the whole blood sample stand for some time, so that the blood sediments. The supernatant of the sedimented blood can be carefully taken up with the pipette and be used for test procedure.

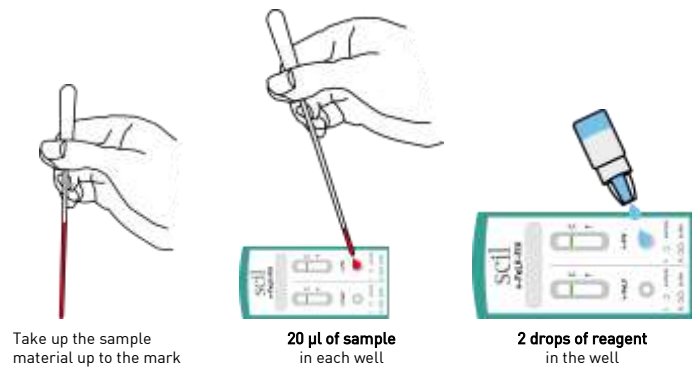
A **whole blood sample** should be used as quickly as possible. **Heparin or EDTA** blood may also be used.

The sample must be at room temperature (15-25°C) and should be mixed well before used for testing.

## TEST PROCEDURE

Open the aluminium pouch, remove the test cassette. Place the test cassette on a flat surface and unscrew the bottle of reagent and place it aside.

1. Take sample material with the pipette up to the mark (20 µl).
2. Apply the sample material completely on the first sample well.
3. Repeat step 1 + 2 for the second sample well.
4. Add two (2) drops of the reagent from the bottle of reagent into each sample well.

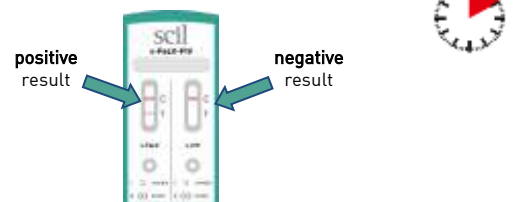


**Ensure that no air bubbles are formed.** If air bubbles occur, pop them with the pipette.

The liquid starts running up the test strip after a short time (< 60 seconds). If whole blood is used, the fluid first needs to permeate into the test. This may take a little bit longer time than for serum. If the fluid does not run up the test strips after 90 seconds, add an additional drop of the **reagent** into the sample well.

## TEST EVALUATION

The result of the test can be read after 10 minutes.



For a **positive result**, two red lines appear in the reaction field of the test cassette. A red line in the **T-region (T)** of the reaction field indicates a positive test result. Also a faint test line is considered as a positive test result.

The second red line in the **C-region (C)** indicates the control line, which indicates the correct performance of the test. The C-line is not a reference line and may have a different line intensity than the T-Line.

## Invalid Result:

If no control line appears after the test is conducted, the test is invalid. In this case, it is likely that the test was not properly conducted or that the expiration date had already lapsed. If this occurs, a new test must be conducted.

## TEST PERFORMANCE

	Sensitivity	Specificity	Reference	n
FeLV	94.59%	99.99%	ELISA*	120
FIV	91.67%	97.83%	ELISA	94

\*Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay

