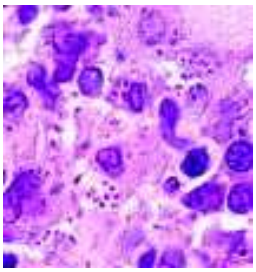
NovaTec
Immundiagnostica GmbH

Leishmania Canine
ELISA



Leishmaniasis, caused by the protozoan parasite Leishmania infantum (= L. chagasi, in America), is a sandfly-borne human and canine disease.

Leishmania infantum infected dogs constitute the main reservoir of the parasite. Canine visceral leishmaniasis is widespread in countries of the Mediterranean basin, Asia and Latin America. In addition, imported cases of infection are occasionally reported in Northern Europe and North America.

Protozoa of the genus Leishmania are dimorphic obligate intracellular parasites. They are transmitted as flagellated forms (promastigotes) by the bite of several species of phlebotomine sandflies. The females take blood only from vertebrates. Once inoculated into the skin of the mammalian host, the promastigotes are engulfed by macrophages, in which they transform to amastigotes, an aflagellated form. Inside the macrophages the amastigotes divide and spread to different organs, especially the bone marrow, lymph nodes, skin, spleen, liver, and kidneys.

Exposure to bites of infected sandflies can result in an asymptomatic period that may progress to symptomatic infection or remain cryptic. However, both symptomatic and asymptomatic animals harbor the parasite and are infective to sandfly vectors.

Clinical symptoms may appear months to several years after infection. The clinical picture varies widely; symptoms of leishmaniasis include skin lesions (dry exfoliative dermatitis, ulcerations and alopecia), weight loss, local or generalized lymphadenopathy, ocular and periocular lesions, renal failure, epistaxis, lameness, and anemia. Occasionally, some dogs develop chronic diarrhea or liver failure.
Polyclonal hyperproteinemia is observed in most dogs. Some animals show leukopenia, whereas others develop leukocytosis. In animals with renal lesions, increased plasma urea and creatinine, proteinuria, and hematuria are common.

Species	Disease	Symptoms	Mechanism of infection
Leishmania infantum	Canine visceral leishmaniasis	Skin lesions, loss of weight, lymphadenopathy, ocular lesions, renal failure, epistaxis, lameness, and anemia Hepatosplenomegaly, hypergammaglobulinemia, and leukopenia	Transmission by female sandflies of the genera Phlebotomus (Old World) and Lutzomyia (New World)

Infections may be diagnosed by:

Microscopy: determination of the pathogen in coloured Giemsa-stained smears
PCR
Serology: determination of specific antibodies based on the ELISA- and IFA technique

Leishmania Canine IgG - ELISA:

The NovaTec Leishmania Canine IgG - ELISA is intended for the qualitative determination of IgG-class antibodies against Leishmania in dog serum.**Antigens:**
Purified Leishmania antigens

Specific performance characteristics:

	Intraassay			Interassay			Sensitivity %	Specificity %
	n	Mean	CV %	n	Mean	CV %		
IgG	11	1.6	6.1	4	1.54	7.1	95	> 95

Order information:

ELISA	Number of determinations	Product number
Leishmania Canine IgG	96	LEIG0310V