

Canine Vaccine Panel (ELISA)

This test detects antibodies to both canine parvovirus and canine distemper virus. This assay is utilized as a screening tool for vaccination status only, not determination of infection. Results are reported as “positive” or “negative”; a negative result indicates an animal should be re-vaccinated.

Canine Distemper & Parvovirus Antibody Titer Panel (IFA & HI)

Detects antibodies due to vaccination or natural exposure to canine parvovirus by hemagglutination inhibition (HI) and canine distemper virus (CDV) by indirect immunofluorescence (IFA). Results are reported as a titer (numeric) value. Either the canine parvovirus HI or the canine distemper virus IFA can also be ordered individually.

Canine Adenovirus Type 1 (VN)

Detects antibodies due to vaccination or natural exposure to canine adenovirus type 1 (CAV-1), the causative agent of infectious canine hepatitis (ICH) by virus neutralization. Results are reported as a titer (numeric) value. (Note: cross-reacts with canine adenovirus type 2, CAV-2)

Leptospira Panels (MAT)

Detects antibodies due to vaccination or natural exposure for 5-8 different Leptospira serovars depending on panel chosen. Results are reported as a titer (numeric) value.

Feline Calicivirus, Herpesvirus, & Parvovirus (i.e. Distemper/Panleukopenia) Titer Panel (VN & HI)

Detects antibodies due to vaccination or natural exposure to feline panleukopenia (parvovirus) by hemagglutination inhibition (HI), feline calicivirus and feline herpes virus by virus neutralization (VN). Results are reported as a titer (numeric) value. Tests can also be ordered individually for each virus.

For most common vaccine antigens, the correlation between serological response to vaccination, long-term antibody levels, and protection in the host animal, has not been adequately established.

To aid in diagnosing clinically ill animals TVMDL offers other testing which detect the pathogen, such as molecular (PCR) tests.

