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Comparative diagnosis of *Canine parvovirus* (CPV) with methods of rapid test and ELISA

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The aim of this study was to define *Canine parvovirus* (CPV) antigens in the feces of canines with diarrhea by rapid test kits and enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). CPV infection is very contagious and has a high morbidity and mortality rate in domestic and wild canines. It especially affects young dogs that are not protected by maternal antibodies or vaccination. CPV spreads from dog to dog through direct or indirect contact with feces. In the present study, the feces of 100 dogs that had diarrhea were collected at the Veterinary Medicine Hospital of Selcuk University and dog shelter in Konya. They were analyzed for CPV antigens by rapid test kits and ELISA. In total, 24 feces samples were determined to be CPV antigen positive. 16 feces samples were identified as positive for CPV antigens by both ELISA and rapid test, and 8 feces samples were positive only in the rapid test. Therefore, the results of the two different test methods are not statistically different by Chi-square test. We concluded that, the rapid test might be used instead of ELISA, as the rapid test is more determinative and effective compared to ELISA for CPV infections.

Biography

Irmak Dik is pursuing her PhD education from Selcuk University. She is currently working as a Research Assistant at Selcuk University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals.

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