



Diagnose intestinal parasites earlier

as part of a preventive care protocol

A recent study with Australian veterinary clinics showed that¹

89% of clinics are concerned about intestinal parasites





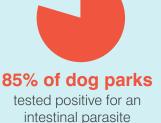
61% of clinics
believe that worms are
prevalent in their area

Estimated prevalence of intestinal parasites in Australian dogs and cats is around





Results from the DOGPARCS study²





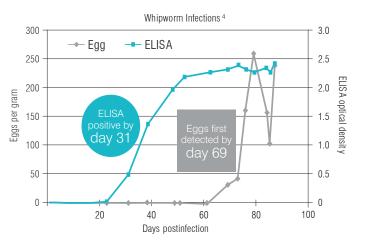
1 in 5

dogs tested positive for intestinal parasites

Why perform a Faecal Dx[™] Antigen test as part of a Preventive Care protocol?

- Discover more intestinal parasite infections earlier
- Variable client compliance to a regular de-worming schedule means that pets are not always treated effectively for intestinal parasites
- De-wormers, while effective in treating worms, do not have a residual effect, meaning the pet may be re-infected soon after administration
- Detecting infections sooner helps prevent spread of disease to family members and other pets

Detect earlier. Because of the lack of egg detection with faecal O&P testing (Faecal Ova and Parasites [O&P] = Faecal flotation by centrifugation) during the prepatent period and single-sex infections, many parasite infections may go undetected for a period of time.^{3,4}



Why choose Faecal Dx™ Antigen over other methods for healthy animals?

- Faecal O&P testing in house can be messy, time consuming and produce inconsistent results
- Identify infections prior to eggs being shed
- Avoid false-negative results caused by intermittent shedding of eggs
- Avoid false-positive results due to coprophagy
- Faecal Dx Antigen testing is more sensitive than Faecal O&P testing (even with automated reading methodologies)

Only Faecal Dx[™] Antigen testing finds what the microscope misses



A single test finds hookworms, roundworms and whipworms

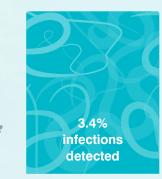


Earlier detection



Detect 2X more parasitic infections in dogs that appear healthy

with the Faecal Dx™ Antigen Panel







Flotation by centrifugation

In seemingly healthy adult dogs, flotation by centrifugation misses half of the most common parasites:⁵

- Hookworm
- Roundworm
- Whipworm

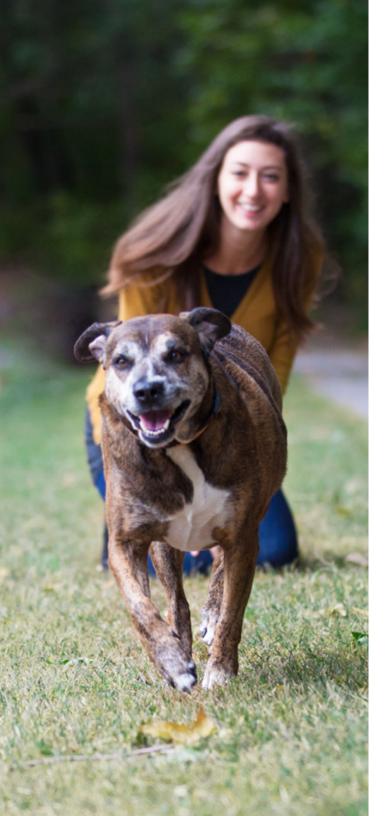
*Analysis of 442,884 faecal samples from adult dogs (> 2 years of age) that presented for preventive care visits between December 2015 and June 2018. Faecal examinations were conducted by IDEXX Reference Laboratories.



442.884

samples*

Intestinal parasite testing is recommended at least once a year in adult dogs and cats, and no less than 2–4 times during the pet's first year of life.⁶⁻⁸



How to minimise the threat of infection

In addition to regular veterinary examinations and diagnostic screening, encourage your clients to follow Companion Animal Parasite Council guidelines⁹.



Food and water

- Pets should be fed commercial or cooked food
- Raw diets are not recommended
- Make sure pets have access to fresh water



Outdoor activity

- Limit access to wildlife and contaminated faeces
- Keep dogs on a leash or behind a fence
- Keep cats indoors



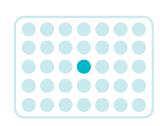
Hygiene

- Do not handle animal faeces or urine with bare hands
- Wash hands immediately after cleaning litter boxes or other incidental contact with faeces
- Promptly pick up and dispose of faeces from public areas
- Promptly remove faeces from the yard
- Dispose of animal waste according to local council regulations

Only IDEXX Reference Laboratories offers a complete faecal testing solution







Gold-standard zinc sulphate centrifugation

Egg and parasite identification by expert technicians

Faecal Dx™ antigen testing

Common test codes for faecal testing

For "healthy" dogs

► Faecal Dx® Antigen Panel (test code FAP)

Hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm antigens by ELISA

For sick dogs

► Faecal Dx™ Antigen Panel with Giardia (test code FAPG)

Giardia, hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm antigens by ELISA

If running diarrhoea PCR concurrently, use code IAFAP instead

▶ Faecal Flotation

(test code FF)

Faecal Ova and Parasites



idexx.com.au/faecal



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References:

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