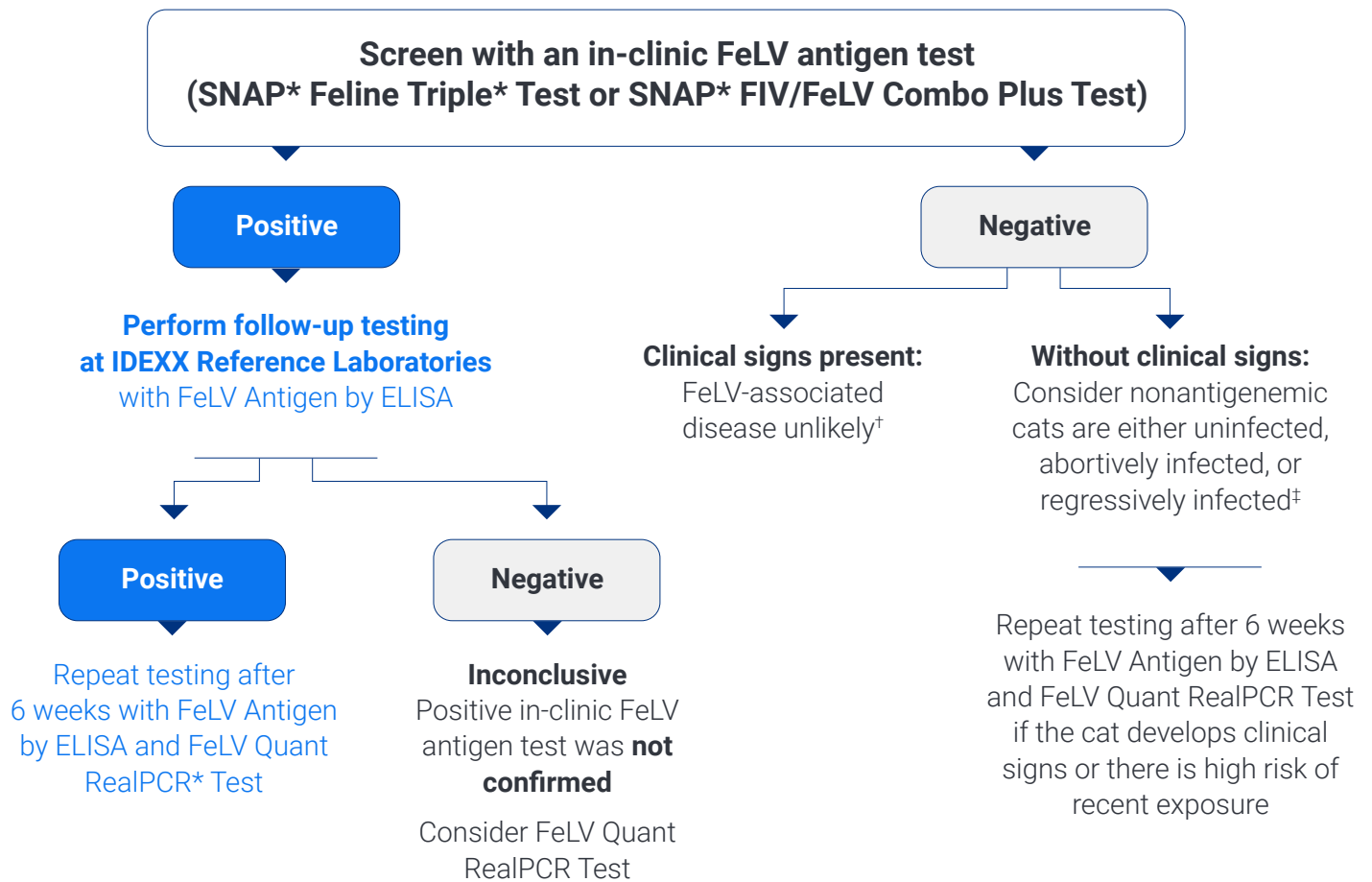


Diagnostic algorithm for diagnosis and staging of FeLV infection—Europe



For cats used as a blood donors or for breeding, screening with FeLV Quant RealPCR Test and FeLV Antigen by ELISA is recommended.

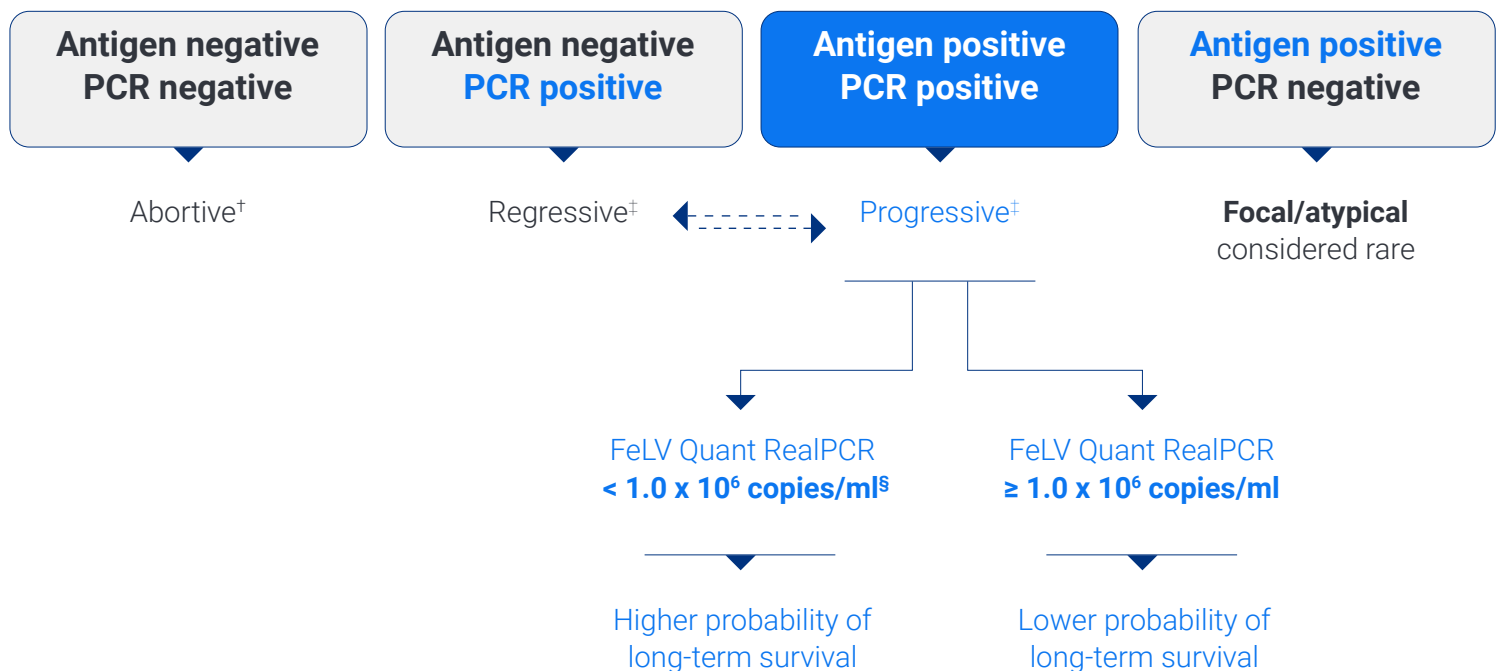
*Lymphoma and bone marrow suppression has been described occasionally in regressively infected cats. The FeLV Quant RealPCR Test can be considered.
 †Early infection can lead to a negative result for both the in-clinic and reference laboratory FeLV antigen testing options; recheck in 6 weeks if cat recently acquired or at risk of recent exposure.

*Feline Triple, RealPCR and SNAP are trademarks or registered trademarks of IDEXX Laboratories, Inc. or its affiliates in the United States and/or other countries.
 PCR testing is a service performed pursuant to an agreement with Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.



Follow-up testing (after 6 weeks) with FeLV Antigen by ELISA and FeLV Quant RealPCR* Test—Europe

Staging of infection based on test results



[†]Abortive cats are FeLV antibody positive; IDEXX Reference Laboratories does not offer an FeLV antibody test.

[‡]Cats can shift between progressive and regressive infection over the course of the disease. If clinical signs develop, retesting with quantitative real-time PCR is recommended to confirm evidence of progression versus comorbidity with another disease.

[§]Proviral DNA load (copies/mL) according to Beall et al.^{1,2}

References

1. Beall MJ, Buch J, Cahill RJ, et al. Evaluation of a quantitative enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for feline leukemia virus p27 antigen and comparison to proviral DNA loads by real-time polymerase chain reaction. *Comp Immunol Microbiol Infect Dis*. 2019;67:101348. doi:10.1016/j.cimid.2019.101348
2. Beall MJ, Buch J, Clark G, et al. Feline leukemia virus p27 antigen concentration and proviral DNA load are associated with survival in naturally infected cats. *Viruses*. 2021;13(2):302. doi:10.3390/v13020302