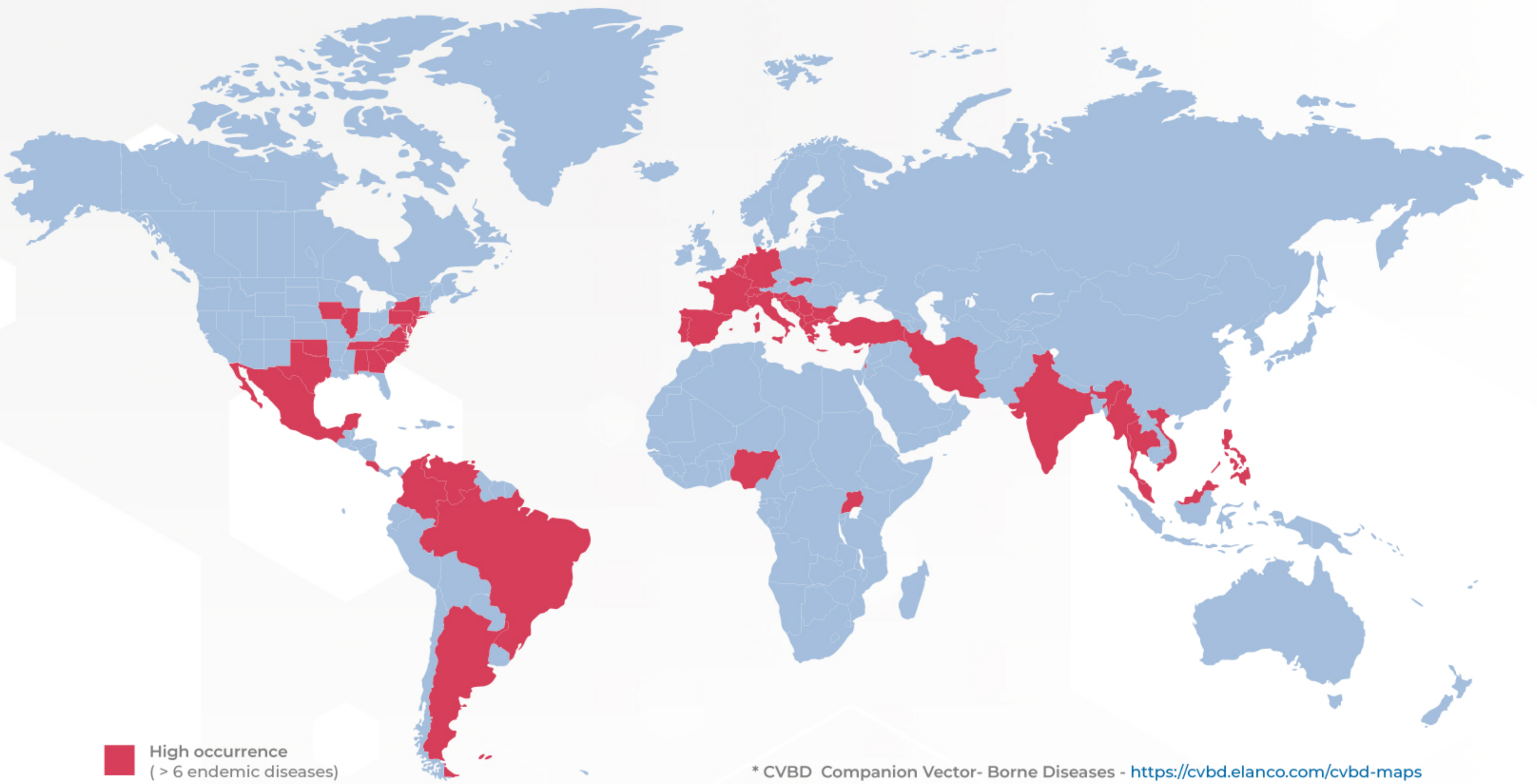




Know These 6 Points Before Testing for Anaplasma [Infographic]

- * Anaplasma platys (previously named Ehrlichia platys) is the etiologic agent of Canine Infectious Cyclic Thrombocytopenia in tropical and warm regions of the world.
- * The Brown dog tick (Rhipicephalus) and Dermacentor spp. of ticks are the most suspected vectors of transmission.
- * Following tick transmission, dogs can remain sub-clinically infected and chronically harbor the bacteria for months without showing symptoms of disease
- * A. platys are the only rickettsia known to infect platelets.

Anaplasma platys geographics distribution



Blood smear limitations

Blood smear evaluation is an **unreliable method for the diagnosis of A. platys due to cyclic parasitemia** and artifacts similar to inclusion bodies.



Accuracy

Commercial in-house rapid serologic tests are subject to cross reactivity between A. platys and A. phagocytophilum. **Accurate species identification can only be achieved with PCR assays.**



Serology Vs PCR

Infected dogs might display a **negative serologic results early** in the course of the disease, when PCR assay is expected to be positive.



A revolutionary point-of-care molecular detection kit for a highly specific diagnosis of infectious diseases in small animals.



Testing indications

- Thrombocytopenia
- Dogs which have been exposed to ticks



Recommendations

It is recommended to **test for additional canine vector-borne pathogens since co-infections are common.** This state may exacerbate the disease severity and alter the clinical presentation resulting in a complicated diagnosis, treatment and prognosis.



PCRRun Kit

PCRRun[®] detection kit is a sensitive tool for accurate diagnosis of acute A. platys infection in dogs, as early as **4-10 days post infection** and in later cyclic parasitemic stages.