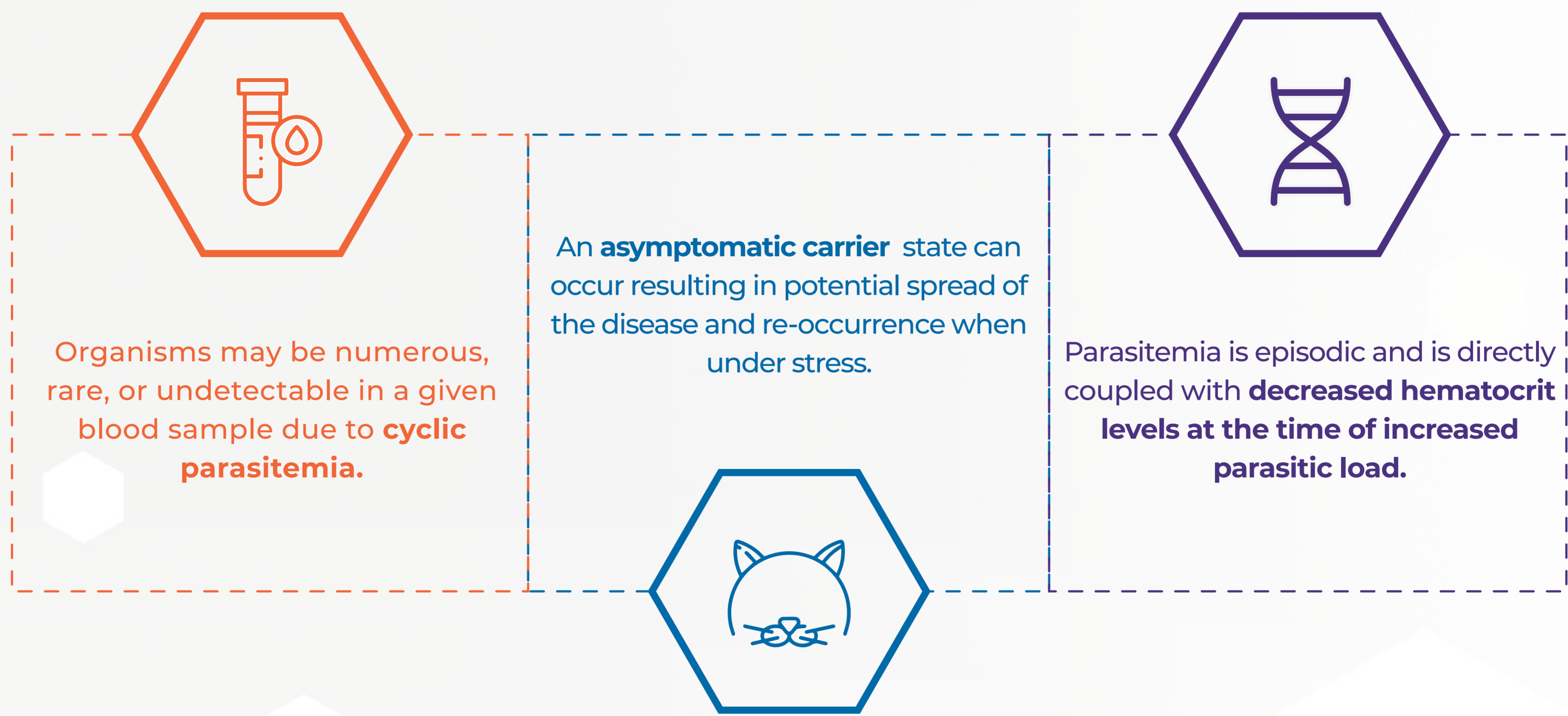




5 Tips in diagnostics of Mycoplasma haemofelis

Hemotropic mycoplasmas are Gram-negative parasitic bacteria that lack cell walls and have an affinity for erythrocyte outer membranes.

DID YOU KNOW?

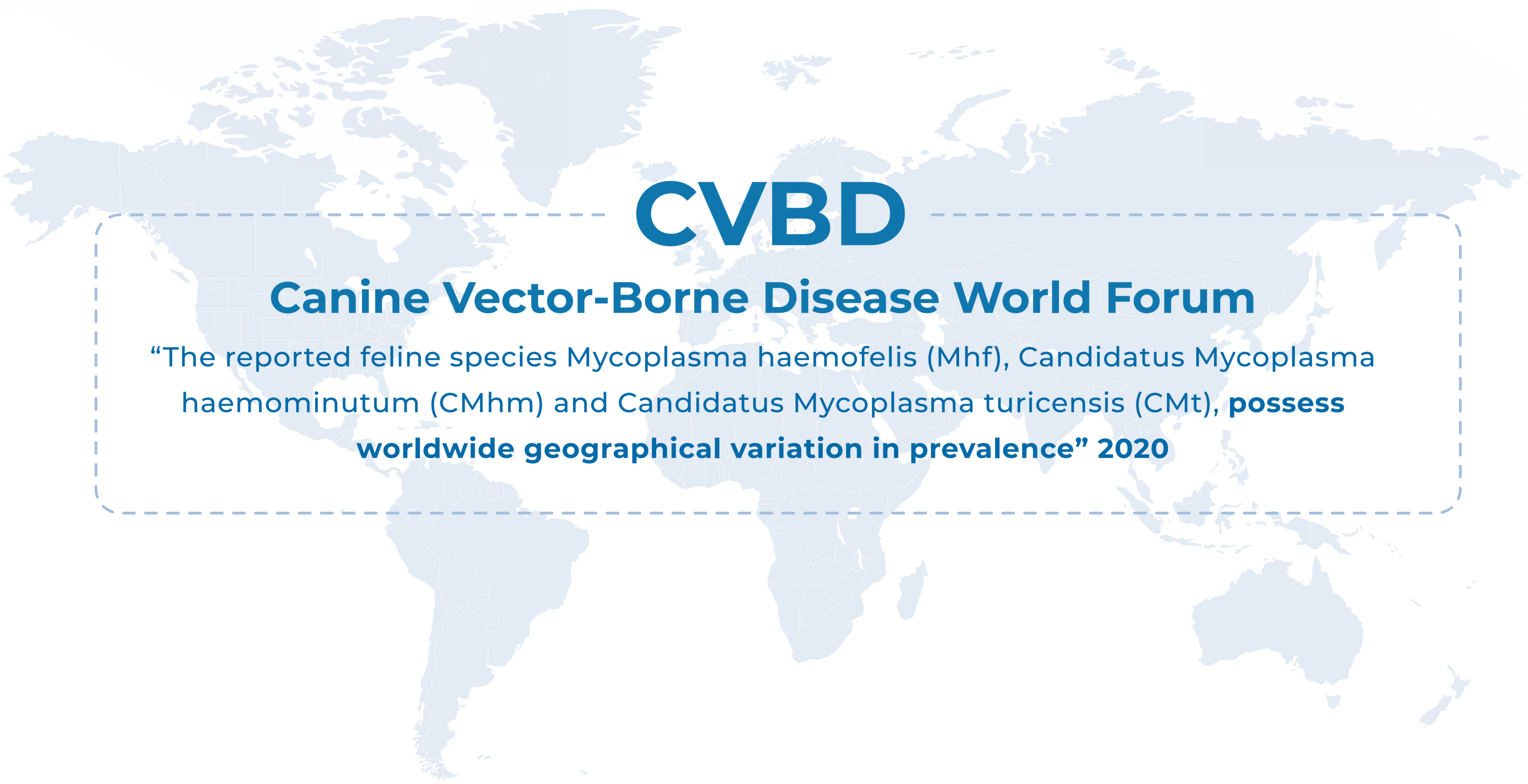


Acute infection often results in severe hemolytic anemia with a marked regenerative response, especially in young cats, mild anemia can also occur.

Chronic infection is not usually associated with anemia.

Laboratory confirmation was traditionally accomplished by microscopic blood smear analysis BUT the technique has limitations therefore, using molecular assays (PCR) increases your diagnostic performance.

Mycoplasma haemofelis geographics distribution



Clinical Signs:

Pyrexia and regenerative anemia are common features of Mycoplasma haemofelis infection. Always consider Mycoplasma haemofelis as a part of your clinical investigation.



01

Blood smear limitations:

False negative

Up to 50% of the times due to organism number fluctuations, detached organism from RBC (e.g. aged sample) and due to antibiotic treatment.

False positive

Due to stain precipitate, drying artifacts, Howell-Jolly bodies, Basophilic stippling etc.



02

PCR reaction:

Can detect pathogens when the organism is not present on the cell and in low parasitemia cases.

Therefore, PCR is the best option for a practical and accurate detection of M.haemofelis infection.



03

Blood donors:

Should always be screened for M.haemofelis infection.



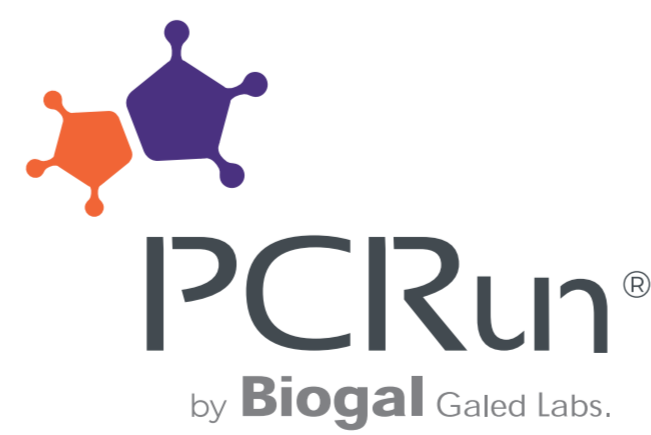
05

PCR reaction:

Samples should be taken before treatment initiation to avoid false negative results.



04



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