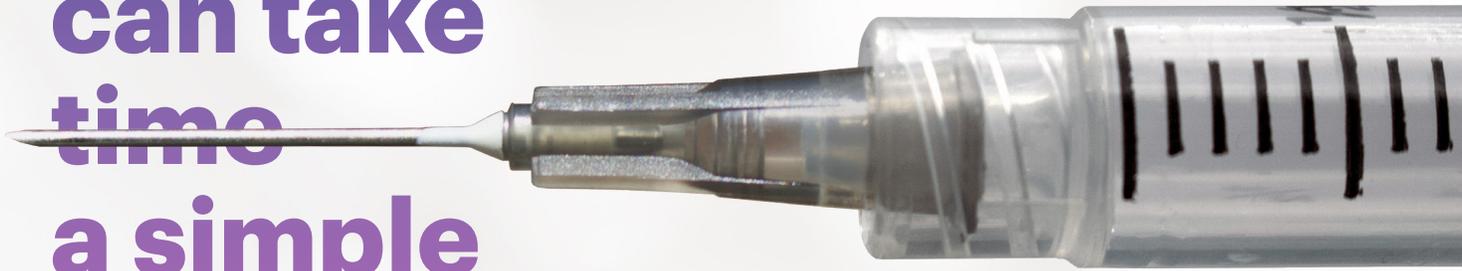


**Diagnosing
canine CE/IBD
can take
time
a simple
blood test**



Introducing the
first diagnostic of its kind

The Canine CE - IBD Assay

Let's help make your patients healthier faster

DIAGNOSING CE/IBD IS DIFFICULT, INVASIVE, EXPENSIVE

It can take significant time to determine if a dog is suffering from Chronic Enteropathy (CE)/Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD). Current approaches can become increasingly invasive for pets while adding to the cost and concern for pet owners.

NOW, THERE'S A BREAKTHROUGH

Antech Diagnostics is accelerating the diagnosis of CE/IBD with the Canine CE-IBD Assay. For the first time, a blood test can assess three gastrointestinal biomarkers and help determine the presence of CE/IBD in dogs with a high level of accuracy.

WHAT IS CE/IBD?

It is a persistent and complex disease caused by a specific reaction to chronic irritation of the intestinal tract. This results in inflammation that interferes with a dog's ability to digest and absorb nutrients, causing a variety of symptoms, including vomiting and/or chronic diarrhea. Dogs with CE/IBD may experience weight loss and poor appetite. Over time, this can result in poor body condition, muscle loss, a poor coat, and negatively impact the dog's overall health and quality of life.



These diagnostics are valuable because they help you earn the trust of pet owners and point you towards the next step with confidence.

Any time is a good time to use the Canine CE-IBD Assay

This tool can be helpful at any point in the diagnostic workup, from serving as an early indicator to evaluating a pet's progress. A thorough workup of the gastrointestinal (GI) signs is still recommended, including ruling out parasites, investigating the presence of a GI foreign body, identifying neoplasia with diagnostic imaging, and additional testing that could include endoscopy and biopsies.

INITIAL SYMPTOMS

The ideal first diagnostic usage occurs when a dog has been experiencing symptoms for about 3-7 days.

PERSISTENT SYMPTOMS

A second opportunity occurs when symptoms have persisted for 14-30 days or the dog has not responded to initial treatment approaches.

THERAPEUTIC MONITORING

The Canine CE-IBD Assay also works for monitoring response to dietary changes and treatment every 2-4 weeks initially and can be repeated as needed within 4-8 weeks.

PROVIDE RELIEF SOONER

With a quick turnaround time and a high level of accuracy as to whether or not symptoms are consistent with CE/IBD, the Canine CE-IBD Assay accelerates the diagnostic process and helps uncover possible causes and provides treatment guidance.

This is great news...

For patients

because it's a non-invasive test that helps you direct further diagnostic testing such as imaging or endoscopy, design an effective treatment plan, and monitor response.

For clients,

because it builds confidence in your recommendations for additional testing and supports your treatment plan.

For your staff,

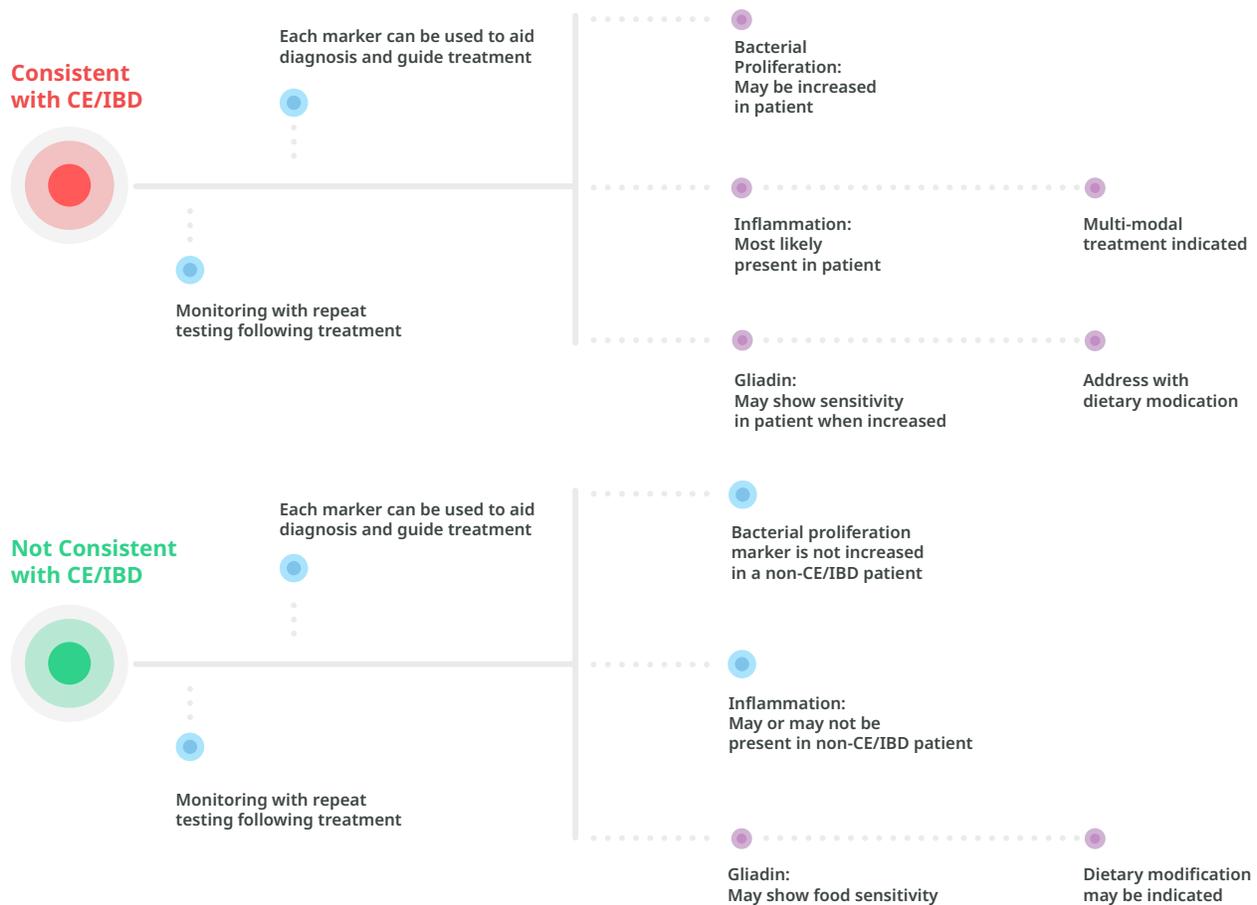
because the results will help monitor a patient's response to treatment and the pet owner's compliance with dietary changes.

For veterinarians,

because it saves time and steps, strengthens the trust between you and your clients, and assists you in doing what everyone wants...providing evidence-based advice to pet owners and helping dogs enjoy a better quality of life.

What the Canine CE-IBD Assay is telling you

By using well-known and trusted ELISA technology to assess three key biomarkers - bacterial proliferation, intestinal inflammation, and gliadin sensitivity—the Canine CE-IBD Assay can deliver one of two results: **Consistent with CE/IBD** or **Not Consistent with CE/IBD**. From there, you can tailor your diagnostic and treatment plan based on the biomarkers.



A CLOSER LOOK AT THE BIOMARKERS

Bacterial Proliferation: Anti-OmpC Porins Surface Antigens IgA antibodies: Single best marker to differentiate IBD in canine patients

- Increases in Escherichia-like microorganism frequently observed in the small intestinal microflora of dogs with IBD
- Selected E. coli clone (isolated from small intestines of CE/IBD cohort dogs)
- Detection of IgA antibody against the outer membrane porin C (OmpC) of E. coli

Intestinal Inflammation: Anti-Canine Calprotectin IgA antibodies

- Histological evidence of gut inflammation in dogs with CE/IBD and other inflammatory conditions
- Well-established association between calprotectin and gut inflammation
- Antibodies against calprotectin fusion genes cloned from dogs

Gliadin (Similar to Gluten) Sensitivity: Anti-Gliadin IgA antibodies

- Titrates antibodies against gliadins (non-celiac gliadin sensitivity, NCGS)
- Antibodies against core immunogenic peptides from gliadins
- Predominant peptides after digestion by gastric fluids from CE/IBD

To learn more and how AVD *powered by Antech* can benefit your veterinary organization

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