DRaKeNMoLeN
dierenkliniek

Dhr. Kersemaekers Pater Vaessenstraat 12 6433CB Hoensbroek 06-18146249	Kat Kaya, Maine Coon, poes Geboren op 10-11-2019 (1 jaar en 5 maanden) Paspoort 528-NL-N08556 3.85 kg driekleur langhaar

PATIENTINFORMATIE

05-05-2021

notitie - FeLV/FIV negatief, corona titer is ook bepaald --> deze is hoog, dit houdt in dat kat ooit in het leven het gastro-intestinale coronavirus is tegen gekomen en daar afweer tegen heeft opgebouwd.

Alle gentesten normaal genotype

04-05-2021

bijlage
Details vindt u in bijlage 1

30-04-2021

bijlage - FeLV negatief en FIV negatief
Details vindt u in bijlage 2

Drs. Kim van Ingen Schenau
Hoensbroek

Bijlage 1

datum: 04-05-2021

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Dierenkliniek
Drakenmolen
Laervoetpad 2
6432 PA Hoensbroek
Nederland

Report
No.: 2104-N-05856
Date of arrival: 28-04-2021
Date of report: 03-05-2021

Patient identification:	cat	female	* 10.11.19
	Maine Coon		
Owner / Animal-ID:	Kersenmaekers		
Type of sample:	EDTA		
Date sample was taken:	28-04-2021		

Name: **Kaya**
Stud book no.: ---
Chip no.: **528210006159758**
Tattoo no.: ---

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) - PCR

Result: Genotype N/N

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the wildtype-allele. It does not carry the causative mutation for Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy in the MYBPC3-gene (A31P).

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-dominant

Scientific studies found correlation between the mutation and symptoms of the disease in the following breeds:
Maine Coon and related breeds

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (Ragdoll) - PCR

Result: Genotype N/N

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the wildtype-allele. It does not carry the causative mutation for Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy in the MYBPC3-gene (R820W).

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-dominant

Scientific studies found correlation between the mutation and symptoms of the disease in the following breeds:
Ragdoll and related breeds

Polycystic kidney disease (PKD) - PCR

Result: Genotype N/N

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the wildtype-allele. It does not carry the causative mutation for Polycystic Kidney Disease in the PKD1-gene.

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-dominant

Pyruvatkinase Deficiency:

Result: Genotype N/N

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the wildtype-allele. It does not carry the causative mutation for Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency in the PKLR-gene.

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-recessive

Progressive Retinal Atrophy (rdAc-PRA):

Result: Genotype N/N

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the wildtype-allele. It does not carry the causative mutation for Progressive retinal atrophy (rdAc-PRA) in the CEP290-gene.

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-recessive

Genetic determination of bloodgroup - PCR

Result: Genotype N/N

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the N-allele. It does not carry the causative genetic variant found in correlation with the serologic blood group B and AB (C) so far.

The test detects the genetic variants of the alleles b and c.
Allelic series: N>c>b

Scientific studies found correlation between the allele c and the serologic blood group AB (C) exclusively for Ragdoll cats.

Feline Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) - PCR

Result: Genotype N/N

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the wildtype-allele. It does not carry the causative mutation for Spinal Muscular Atrophy in the LIX1-LNPEP-gene.

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-recessive

Scientific studies found correlation between the mutation and symptoms of the disease in the following breeds:
Maine Coon and related breeds

Glycogen storage disease (GSDIV) - PCR

Result: Genotype N/N

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the wildtype-allele. It does not carry the causative mutation for Glykogen storage disease Type IV in the GBE1-gene.

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-recessive

Scientific studies found correlation between the mutation and symptoms of the disease in the following breeds:
Norwegian forest cat and related breeds

You have requested a certificate for the ordered genetic testing.
Please thoroughly verify the animal and owner data provided to you.
Any corrections afterward can only be carried out in accordance with prior written confirmation from the veterinarian.
Please note that an extra charge will be invoiced separately upon changes to an already issued certificate.

*** END of report ***

Drs J. Vis

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Bijlage 2

datum: 30-04-2021

FeLV negatief en FIV negatief

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Dierenkliniek
Drakenmolen
Laervoetpad 2
6432 PA Hoensbroek
Nederland

Report
No.: 2104-N-05853
Date of arrival: 28-04-2021
Date of report: 29-04-2021

Patient identification:	cat	female	* 10.11.19
	Maine Coon Kaya		
Owner / Animal-ID:	Kersenmaekers		
Type of sample:	BfS/Serum		
Date sample was taken:	28-04-2021		

feline leucemia virus(FeLV):

FELV antigen **negative**

Interpretation:
* negative - the cat can be considered FeLV free and can be vaccinated. Since cats may be in the prepatent period, a serologic control test should be considered

* positive - A control test to evaluate persistent viraemia is recommended in 16 weeks time. Since the cat is likely currently viraemic, it should be isolated from other cats until after the second test.

* equivocal - Repeat testing is recommended in 2-4 weeks

Corona Virus Antibody (FCoV)

Parameter	Value	Reference value
FCoV-Ab (EIA)	**43.57** LE	+ < 9

Interpretation:

negative values < 9 correspond to negative IFAT titers < 1:25,
values = 11 correspond to slightly positive IFAT titers >= 1:25,
values > 30 correspond to highly positive IFAT titers >= 1:1600.

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Values > 11 point to an infection with the feline corona virus (FCoV). Combined with corresponding clinical signs, high antibody titers are indi of feline infectious peritonitis (FIP), but do not definitively prove the diagnosis. False negative results can be caused by binding of antibodies immune complexes. The following tests are recommended to further clarify diagnosis of FIP: Serum protein electrophoresis, testing of pleural or peritonial fluid, FCoV PCR.

feline Immunodeficiency virus (FIV):

FIV-antibody **negative**

Interpretation:

* negative - the cat should not be considered FIV infected. Seroconversion and development of a detectable antibody titer takes 2-3 weeks after infection and can take up to 6 weeks in some cases.

* positive - The cat should be considered FIV infected. This is a life-long persistent infection.

* equivocal - repeat testing in 2-4 weeks is recommended

Caution: In kittens born to an infected queen, maternal antibodies can be detected up to 18 weeks of age.
Repeat testing in the 20th-22nd week of age is therefore recommended.

It may be helpful to evaluate the cellular immune status in order to determine immunological deficiencies. Studies have shown the CD4+/CD8+ ratio to have good prognostic value.
An FIV-PCR, generally a quantitative evaluation of the provirus load, is less suitable for diagnosis because of the many virus variants, but can be useful to evaluate the effects of an anti-retroviral therapy.

*** END of report ***

Drs. M. Bolumburu