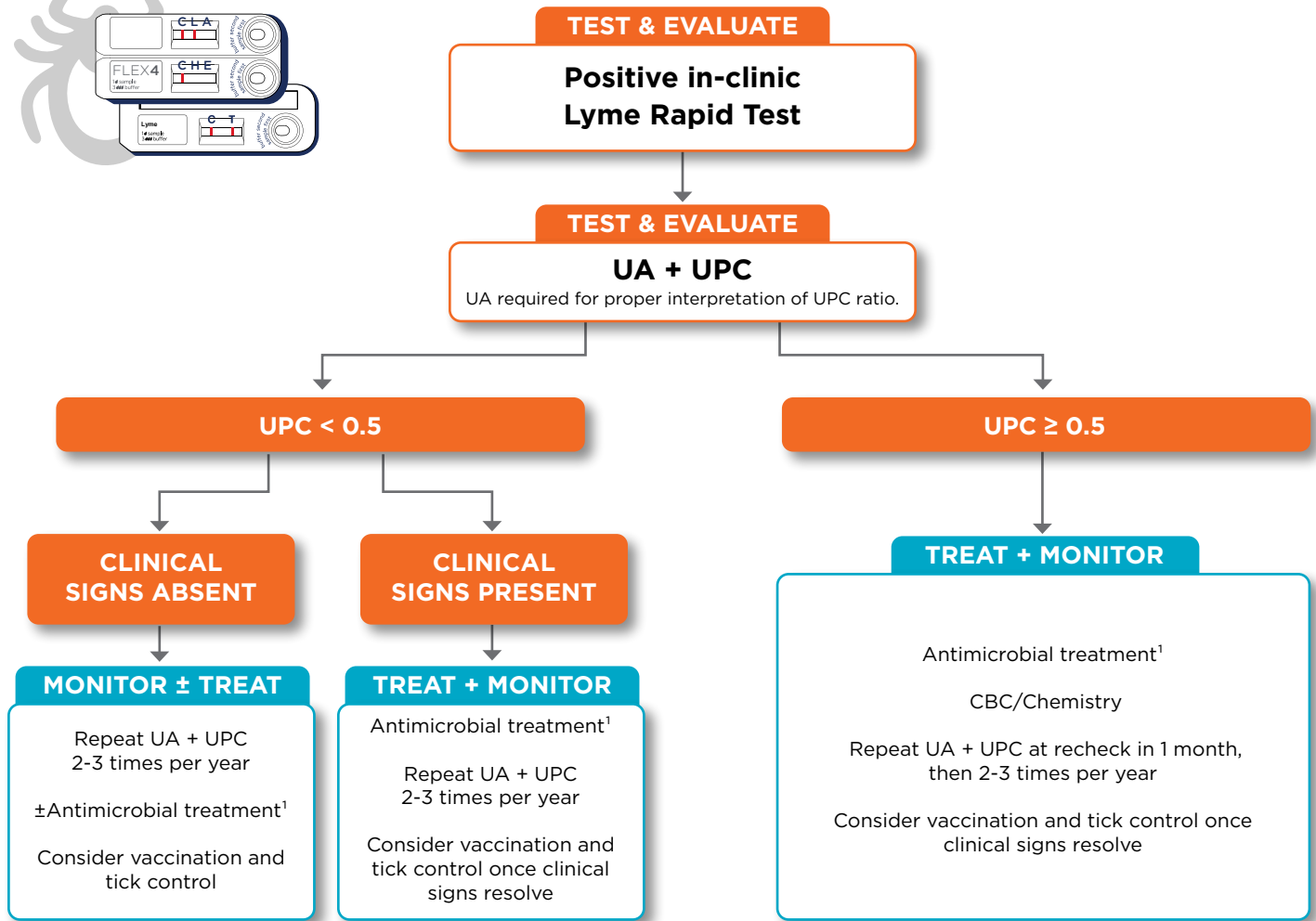
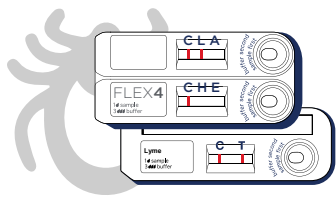


Positive Lyme Point-of-Care Test - What Happens Next?

Richard Goldstein, DVM, DACVIM, DECVIM-CA



Prevention and screening¹

- Healthy dogs in Lyme endemic areas should be screened annually
- Vaccination against Lyme should be considered for dogs that live in or visit Lyme endemic regions
- Proper tick/vector control is an effective way to reduce the risk of disease exposure
- Co-infections with other tick-borne diseases are not uncommon and should be considered when screening¹

UA = Urinalysis

UPC = Urine Protein:Creatinine Ratio

CBC = Complete Blood Count

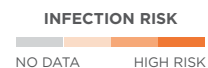
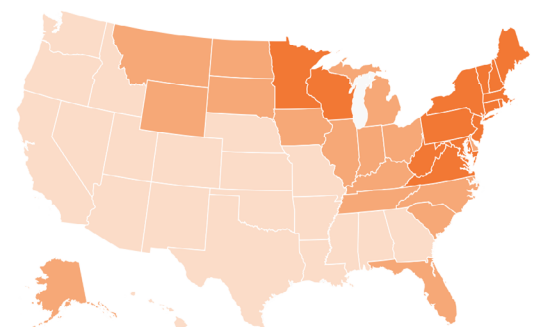
CAPC = Companion Animal Parasite Council

References

1. Littman MP, Gerber B, Goldstein RE, Labato MA, Lappin MR, Moore GE. ACVIM consensus update on Lyme borreliosis in dogs and cats. *Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine*. January 2018; 32: 887-903. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jvim.15085>

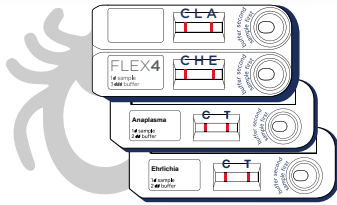
2. Parasite Prevalence Map of Lyme Disease. Companion Animal Parasite Council | Parasite Prevalence Maps. 2020. <https://capcvet.org/maps/#2020/all/lyme-disease/dog/united-states/> (accessed July 30, 2020).

CAPC LYME PREVALENCE²



Positive Anaplasma and/or Ehrlichia Point-of-Care Tests - What Happens Next?

Richard Goldstein, DVM, DACVIM, DECVIM-CA



Positive *Anaplasma* and/or *Ehrlichia* in-clinic Rapid Test

TEST & EVALUATE FOR ACTIVE DISEASE

Perform CBC +/- PCR

CBC ABNORMAL AND/OR PCR POSITIVE

TREAT + MONITOR

Antimicrobial treatment³
& monitor clinical signs

CBC NORMAL AND PCR NEGATIVE

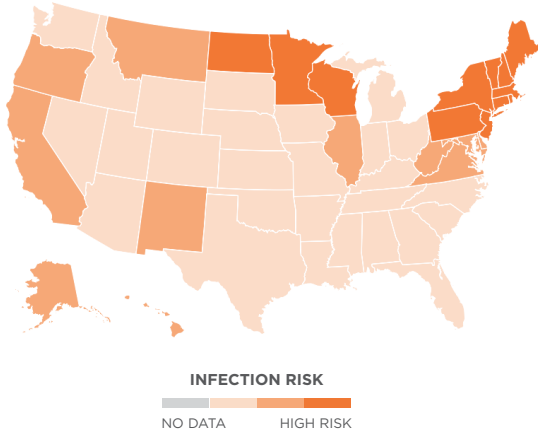
CLINICAL SIGNS PRESENT

TREAT & MONITOR
Antimicrobial treatment³
& monitor clinical signs

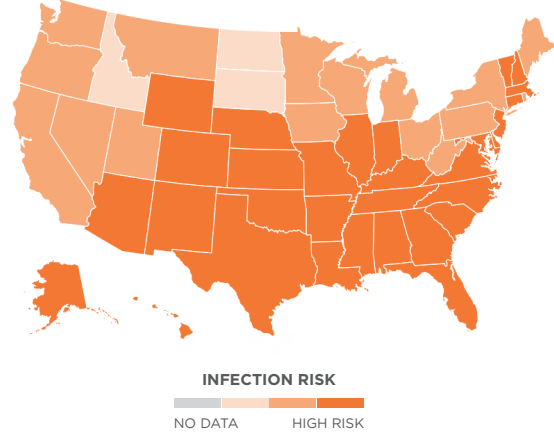
CLINICAL SIGNS ABSENT

MONITOR
Monitor clinical signs

CAPC ANAPLASMA PREVALENCE¹



CAPC EHRLICHIA PREVALENCE²



Prevention and screening

- Year-round tick control can help reduce the risk of exposure to disease
- Consider annual testing for all dogs to identify dogs at risk of disease
- Subclinical infections with *Ehrlichia* spp. and *Anaplasma* spp. are common among dogs
- Co-infections with other tick-borne diseases are not uncommon and should be considered when screening.³

CBC = Complete Blood Count

PCR = Polymerase Chain Reaction

*PCR available at commercial laboratories.

References

1. Parasite Prevalence Map of Anaplasmosis. Companion Animal Parasite Council | Parasite Prevalence Maps. 2020. <https://capcvet.org/maps/#2020/all/anaplasmosis/dog/unitedstates/> (accessed July 30, 2020).
2. Parasite Prevalence Map of Ehrlichiosis. Companion Animal Parasite Council | Parasite Prevalence Maps. 2020. <https://capcvet.org/maps/#2020/all/ehrlichiosis/dog/unitedstates/> (accessed July 30, 2020).
3. Littman MP, Gerber B, Goldstein RE, Labato MA, Lappin MR, Moore GE. ACVIM consensus update on Lyme borreliosis in dogs and cats. *Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine*. January 2018; 32: 887-903. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jvim.15085>.

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