

Hot Zone Bulletin

SUBJECT: VIRULENT SYSTEMIC FELINE CALICIVIRUS

Feline calicivirus associated virulent systemic disease (VSD) is feline calicivirus (FCV) that has mutated to cause high mortality rates versus mild to moderate respiratory disease. The cause of mutations is unknown and the mutations are different in each of the outbreaks studied. The virus is found in areas of the cat that are not normally associated with FCV. We have reviewed two journal articles in regard to VSD and both stated to decontaminate surface areas with a product that has been shown to be effective against FCV. Both articles state that by quarantining animals and decontaminating all surfaces they were able to manage the spread of the virus.

FELINE CALICIVIRUS BASICS

FCV infection is common and can be detected in up to 50% of cats in multiple-cat households, shelters, and catteries. In single-cat homes, the prevalence is lower (5% to 20%). FCV infection can be clinically inapparent or associated with various acute and chronic disease syndromes. Most commonly, field strains are associated with upper respiratory tract disease accompanied by glossopharyngeal ulceration. The typical FCV disease course is mild, which belies the virus's potential. In the past 10 years, a spectrum of potentially severe clinical diseases has been attributed to FCV infection. Collectively, the causative viruses of these severe cases are termed hypervirulent FCV's.

WHAT IS HYPERVIRULENT FCV?

Compared with typical strains, hypervirulent FCV strains are marked by aberrant clinicopathologic features or an intensive disease course. Within the last 10 years, multiple independent outbreaks of hypervirulent FCV strains have been described worldwide. Acute hypervirulent FCV infections have been associated with pyrexia, depression, dyspnea, pneumonia, shifting lameness, and abortion. One hypervirulent form of FCV, virulent systemic FCV (VS-FCV), is particularly devastating. More than eight outbreaks have been recognized in the United States and Europe since it was first described in 1998. Initially, these strains were termed hemorrhagic FVC's, but the disseminated intravascular coagulation and hemorrhage seen early on have not been a consistent feature of subsequent outbreaks.

PROTECTION FROM NEW STRAINS

- Using a disinfectant effective against FCV, particularly when examining cats with signs of upper respiratory infection of those recently exposed to a high-risk environment.
- Handling cases of suspected FCV with careful isolation precautions, including separate gowns, gloves, and equipment.
- Vaccinating against respiratory infection at the recommended intervals. Although vaccination will not protect against all FCV strains, it will protect cats from severe disease caused by some strains and help prevent false alarms regarding VS-FCV.

A RECOMMENDED SOLUTION:

Efficacy Is Everything!

With Organic Soil Tolerance for use in Veterinary Clinics, Pet Shops, Kennels, Animal Care Facilities, Tack Shops, Animal Life Science Laboratories, Breeding and Grooming Establishments, Zoos, Food Processing Facilities and Farms.



FELINE EFFICACY

Feline Calicivirus (virulent strain)
 Feline Infectious Peritonitis
 Feline leukemia virus
 Feline Panleukopenia
 Feline Picornavirus
 Feline Rhinotracheitis

AVIAN EFFICACY

Avian Influenza A H9N2
 Avian Laryngotracheitis
 Avian Influenza A H5N1 Virus
 Avian Reovirus

CANINE EFFICACY

Bordetella (Kennel Cough)
 Canine Parvovirus (CPV)
 Canine Adenovirus
 Canine Distemper
 Canine Parainfluenza Virus
 Canine Hepatitis
 Infectious Bronchitis Virus
 Rabies Virus

Please see product specification sheet for a complete efficacy list.