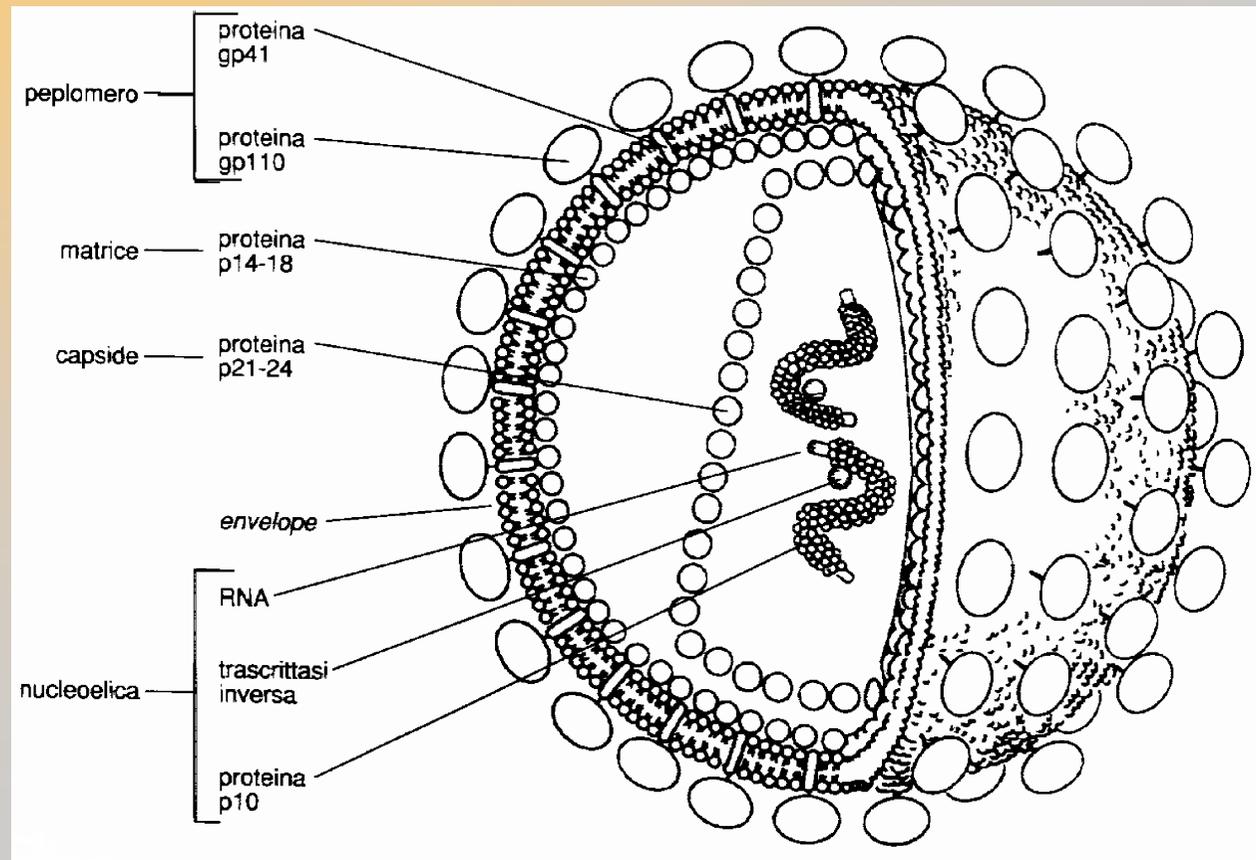
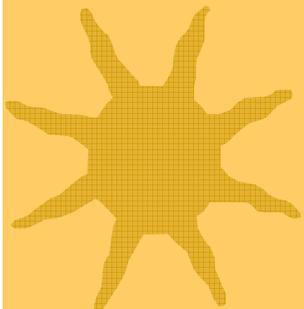
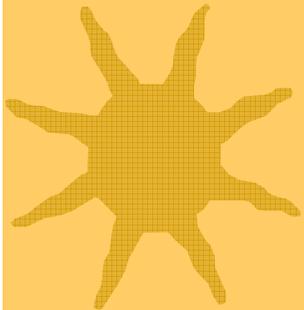
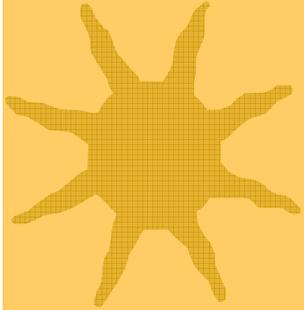


Leucemia ed Immunodeficienza felina

Prof. Vincenzo Cuteri
Dipartimento Scienze Veterinarie
Università di Camerino

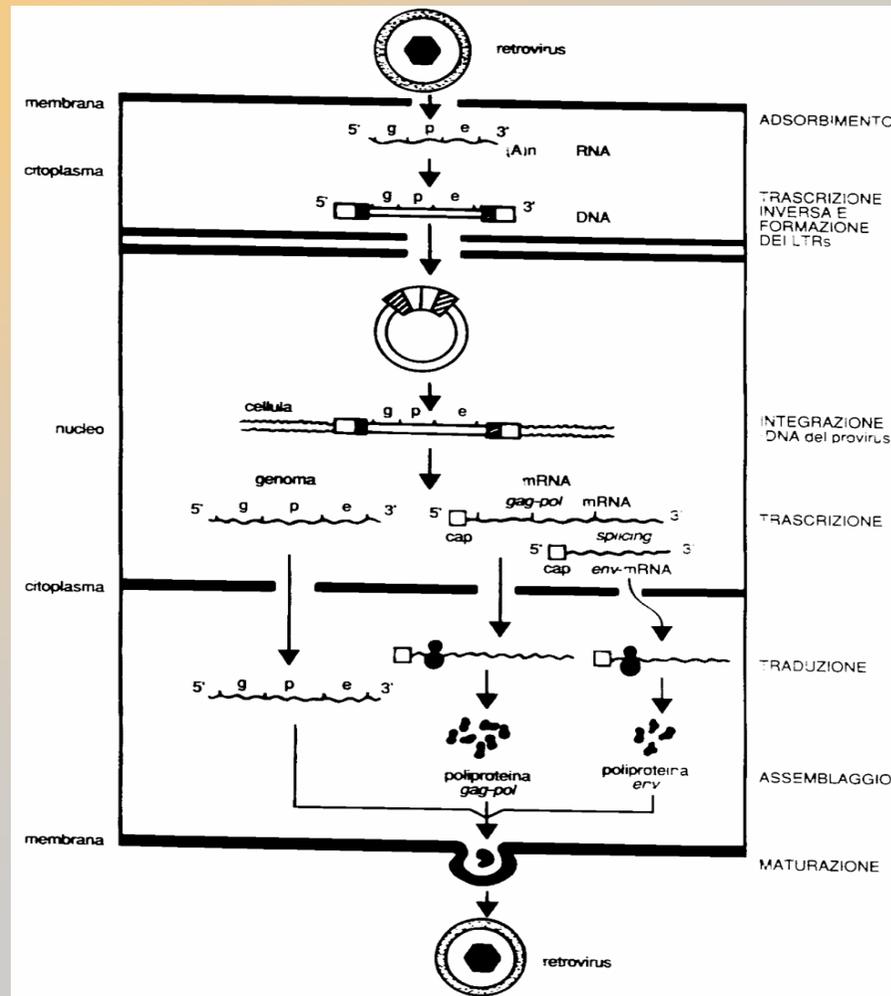
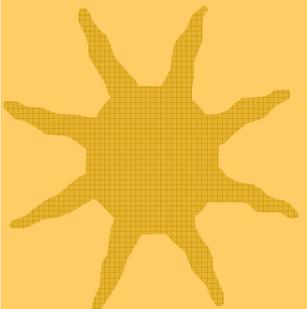
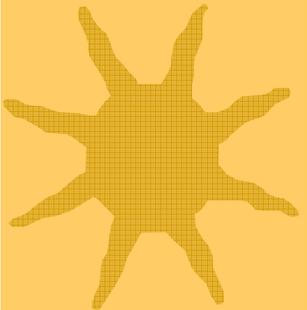
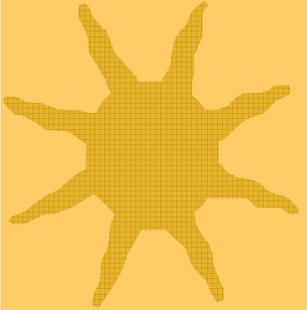


Retrovirus



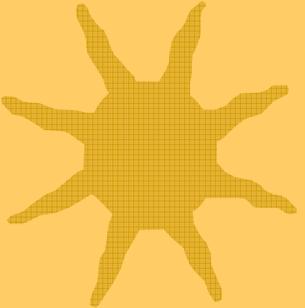


Ciclo replicativo di un Retrovirus





Classificazione Retrovirus

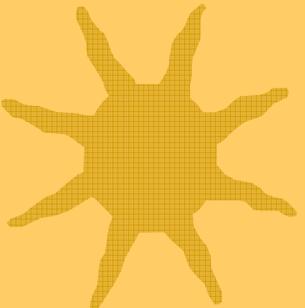


★ Alpharetrovirus

- Avian leukosis virus

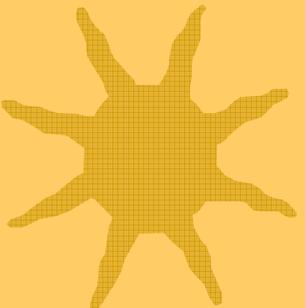
★ Betaretrovirus

- Ovine pulmonary adenocarcinoma virus
 - (Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus)



★ Gammaretrovirus

- Feline leukemia virus
- Feline sarcoma virus



★ Deltaretrovirus

★ Bovine leukemia virus

★ Epsilonretrovirus



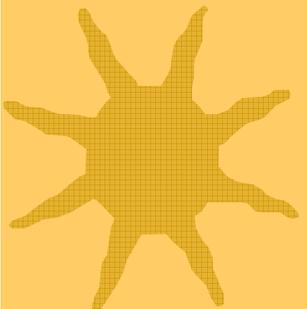
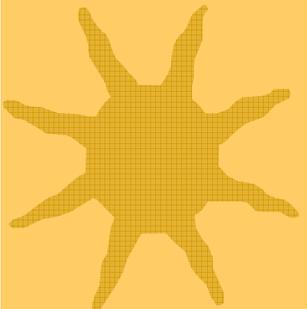
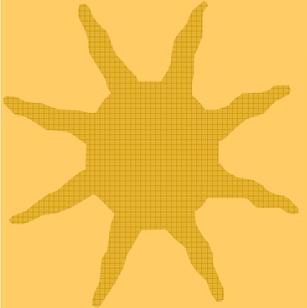
Classificazione Retrovirus

★ Lentivirus

- Bovine immunodeficiency virus
- Equine infectious anemia virus
- Feline immunodeficiency virus
- Caprine arthritis encephalitis virus
- Visna/maedi virus
- Human immunodeficiency virus (Uomo)
- Simian immunodeficiency virus

★ Spumavirus

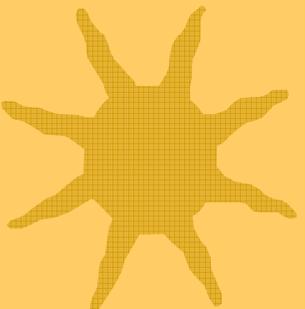
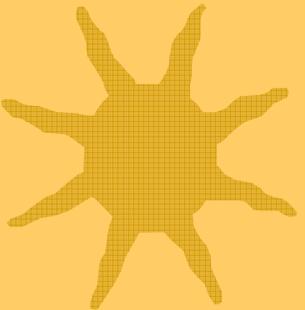
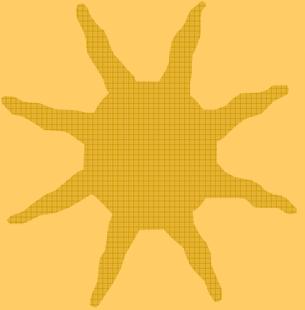
- Bovine foamy virus
- Feline foamy virus





Caratteri del virus

- ★ Inattivato rapidamente a 56°C ed essiccamento
- ★ Antigenicità
 - 2 proteine dell'envelope
 - gp70 - antigene maggiore
 - p 15 E - antigene minore
 - 4 proteine interne
 - p10, p12, p15 e p27
 - Antigene comune del nucleocapside
 - Antigene **FOCMA** (Feline Oncovirus Cell Membrane Associated) presente sulla membrana di cellule trasformate

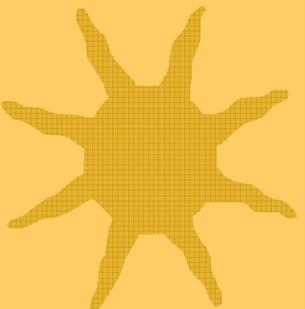
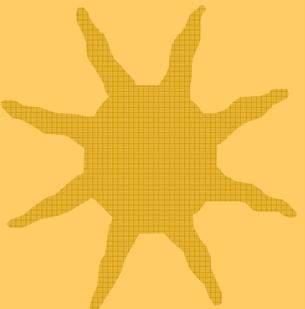
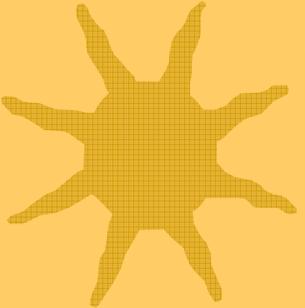




Epidemiologia

★ Prevalenza di FeLV

- Gatti domestici singoli 3%
- Gatti randagi 11%
- Gatti domestici multipli
- Gatti con libera uscita 70%
- Gatti che vivono in aree urbane 40%
- Gatti che vivono in aree rurali 6%





Epidemiologia

★ Recettività naturale

- Gatto domestico e selvatico
- Leopardo ?

★ Recettività sperimentale

- Gatto

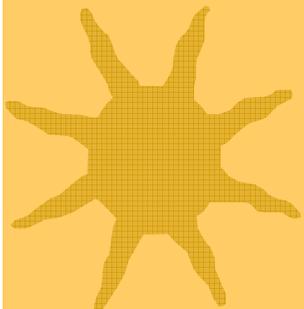
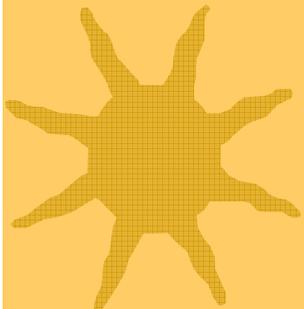
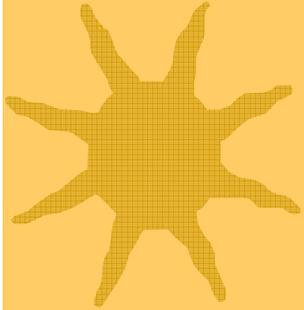
★ Spettro d'ospite in vitro

- Colture cellulari di gatto (Sierotipo A)
- Colture di diversa derivazione (Sierotipo B)
 - Uomo, cane, suino, bovino, scimmia
- Spettro d'ospite intermedio (Sierotipo C)



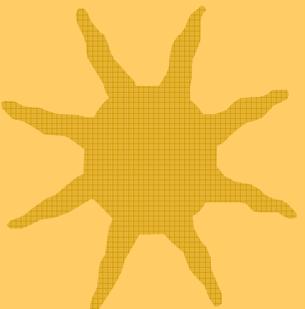
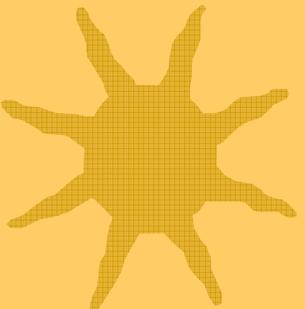
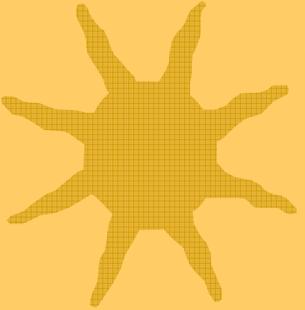
Antigenicità

- ★ Sulla base di gp70, principale antigene dell'envelope differenziabile in 3 sierotipi
 - Sierotipo A (FeLV-A)
 - presente in tutti i virus
 - Sierotipo B (FeLV-B)
 - presente nel 50% dei virus
 - Sierotipo C (FeLV-C)
 - presente nell'1% dei virus





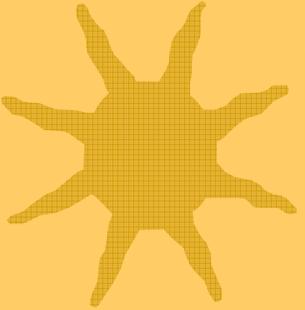
Antigenicità



- ★ La presenza di anticorpi anti gp70 è indice di pregressa infezione
- ★ I soggetti provvisti di tali anticorpi sono resistenti alla reinfezione
- ★ In corso di infezione persistente sono assenti gli anticorpi neutralizzanti
- ★ Ruolo degli anticorpi anti p27 sconosciuto
- ★ Antigene FOCMA presente sulle cellule infette e trasformate in cellule maligne

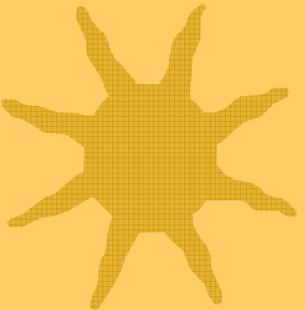


Caratteristiche di FeLV



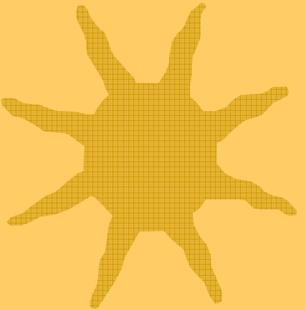
★ Modello animale per malattie umane

★ Contagioso



★ Causa diretta di malattia letale cancerosa o non cancerosa

★ Rimane latente nel midollo osseo per lungo tempo

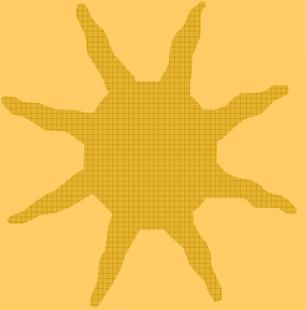


★ Possibile vaccinazione

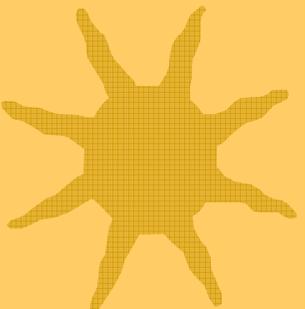
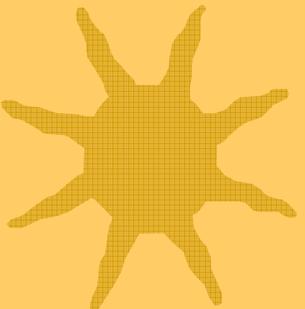
★ Non trasmissibile all'uomo o ad altre specie animali



Caratteristiche di FeLV

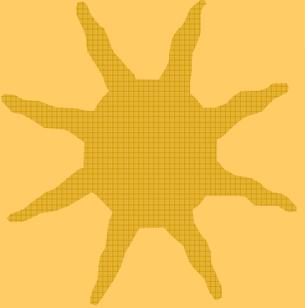


- ★ Virus labile nell'ambiente
- ★ Non resiste all'azione di detergenti e disinfettanti
- ★ Nessun pericolo di contagio negli ambulatori veterinari se non c'è contagio diretto con un gatto che elimina virus
- ★ La trasmissione richiede intimo contatto
- ★ Diffusione: circa 2-10% dei gatti saggiati



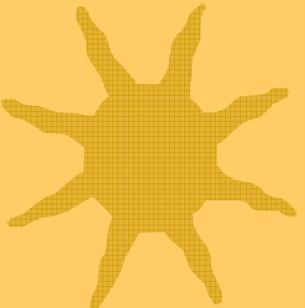


Epidemiologia



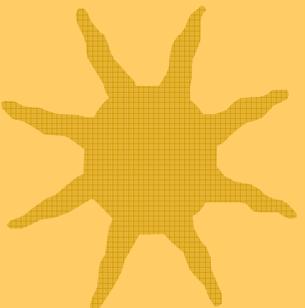
- ★ Interessa prevalentemente gatti pregiati

- ★ Maggiormente interessati i maschi



- ★ Più predisposti all'infezione i giovani

- ★ A maggiore rischio i gatti che vivono in collettività (allevamenti, gattili)

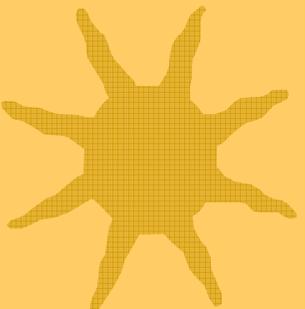
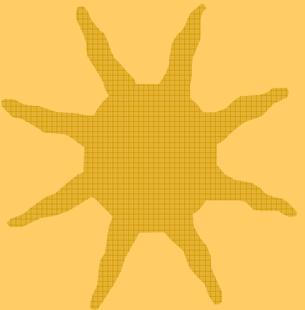
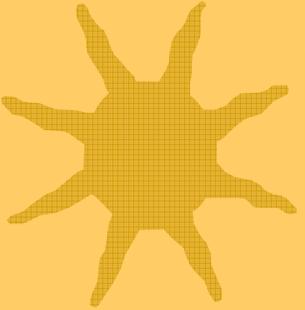


- ★ Minore rischio per i gatti che vivono in casa e per i randagi



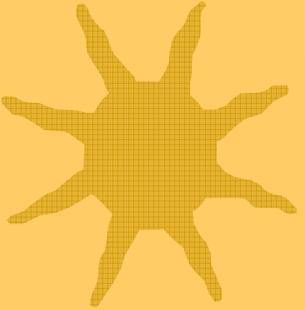
Trasmissione

- ★ Contatto con saliva infetta
 - Cura, leccamento
 - Morso
 - Ciotole
 - Lettiera
- ★ Trasfusioni sangue (screening donatori)
- ★ Infezione dalla madre prima della nascita
 - Transplacentare
- ★ Durante l'allattamento
- ★ Insetti ematofagi responsabili di diffusione

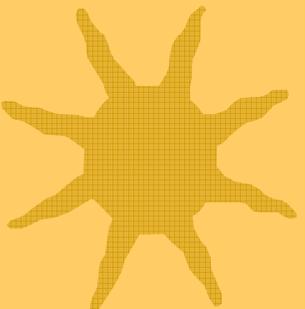
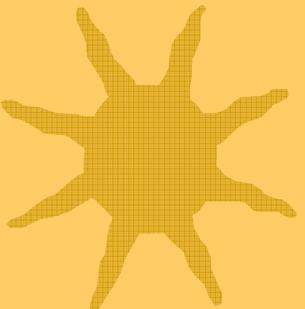




Patogenesi



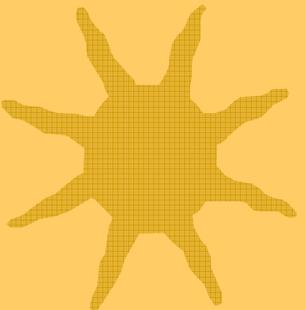
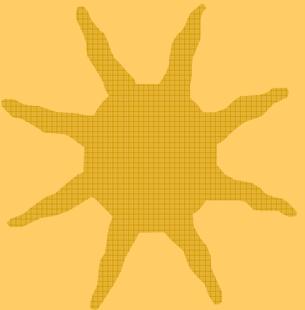
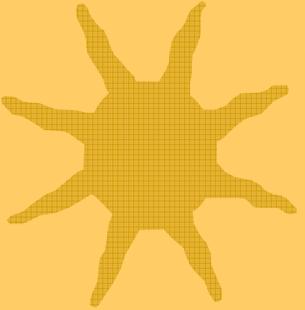
- ★ Penetrazione per via oro-faringea
- ★ Replicazione nei linfonodi regionali
- ★ Viremia con diffusione negli organi linfoidei (milza, linfonodi, placche di Peyer)
 - Produzione di anticorpi neutralizzanti che bloccano il virus (*Regressor* - 40%)
 - Coinvolgimento del midollo osseo
 - matrice granulocitopoietica e megacariocitica
 - viremia di origine midollare
 - Animali *Progressor* con infezione persistente





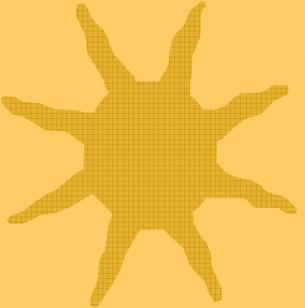
Patogenesi

- ★ Localizzazione del virus su diversi epiteli
 - apparato respiratorio
 - apparato digerente
 - apparato urinario
 - *animali escretori di virus*
- ★ Durata patogenesi fino alla insorgenza dell'infezione persistente 24-42 giorni
 - Tale forma interessa circa il 30% dei casi
- ★ Nel 30% dei casi situazione intermedia con animali portatori asintomatici



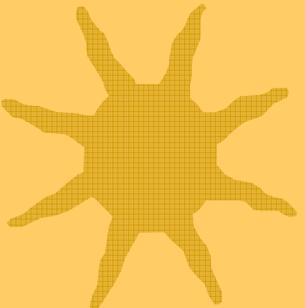


Tipi d'infezione



★ Efficace risposta immunitaria

- Infezione non progredisce 30%
- Immunità per periodo di tempo variabile

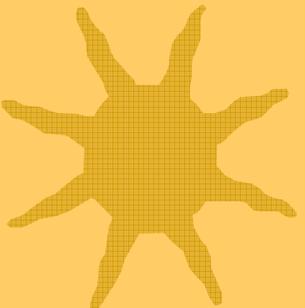


★ Infezione persistente

- Eliminazione virus con saliva 40%

★ No risposta immunitaria / no inf. Persistente

- Nascosto nel midollo osseo per 30 mesi 30%
- Eliminazione del virus o infezione persistente



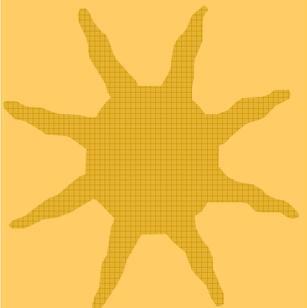
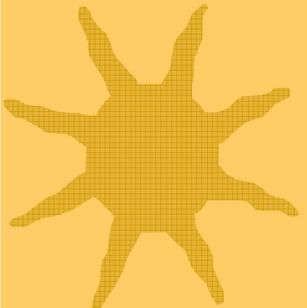
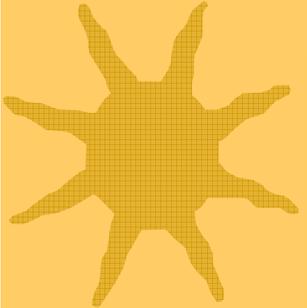
★ Infezione latente o sequestro

- Raramente contagiosi e non sviluppano malattia 5-10%
- Sieronegativi



Sintomatologia

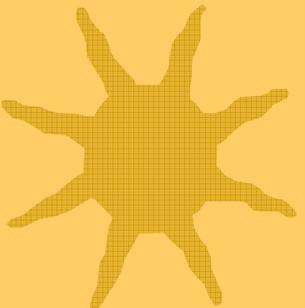
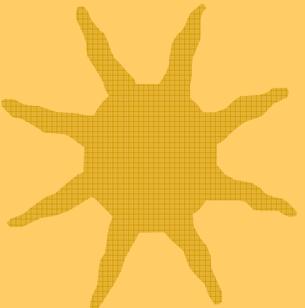
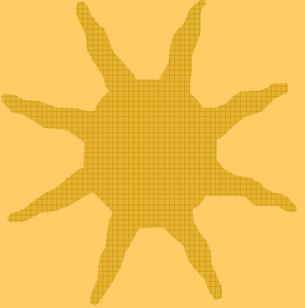
- ★ Il quadro più frequente è FAIDS
 - correlato a immunodepressione sui linfociti T
 - frequente concomitanza con *Mycoplasma haemofelis* (già *Haemobartonella felis*)
- ★ Sindromi anemiche di tipo ipo-aplasico
 - astenia
 - dimagrimento
 - pallore mucose apparenti
 - predisposizione infezioni secondarie
 - predisposizione sindromi emorragiche





Sintomatologia

- ★ Comparsa di atrofia timica
 - elevata mortalità nei giovani
 - preludio di forme linfo sarcomatose
- ★ Coinvolgimento apparato genitale
 - aborto
 - mortalità embrionale
 - cuccioli scarsamente vitali
 - endometriti





Sintomatologia

★ Apparato urinario

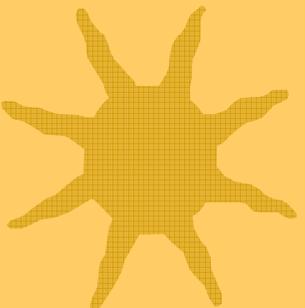
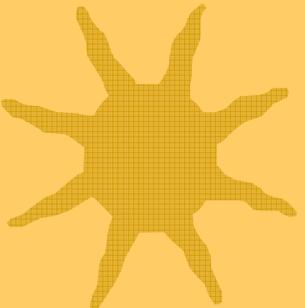
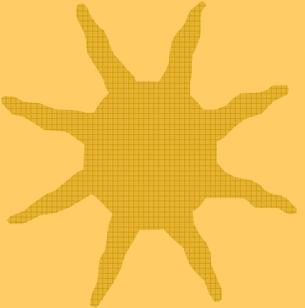
- insufficienza renale cronica
- proteinuria
- uremia
- glomerulonefrite da immunocomplessi

★ Iridociclite (o uveite anteriore, processo infiammatorio a carico dell'iride e dei corpi ciliari) da immunocomplessi

★ Sindromi nervose

- cecità, atassia, paresi

★ **Patologie neoplastiche midollari e linfatiche**





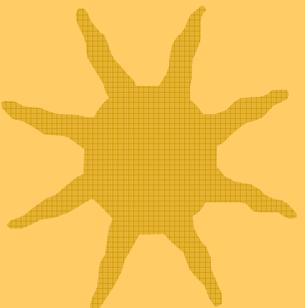
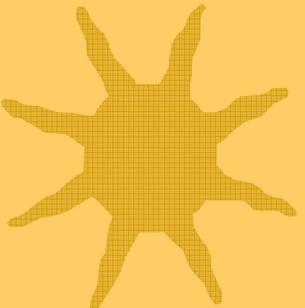
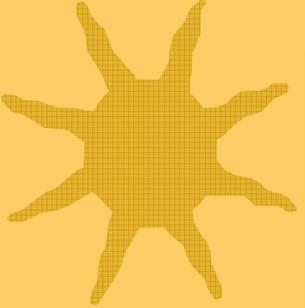
Sintomatologia

★ Leucosi linfatiche monocentriche

- leucosi timica (compressione: disfagia, rigurgito)
- leucosi alimentare con sede intestinale primaria
- aumento volume reni
- turbe circolatorie (edemi, versamenti pleurici e addominali)

★ Insorgenza di neoplasie ematologiche in assenza di lesioni anatomiche

- Leucemia vera con aumento delle cellule linfoidi circolanti (fino a 120.000mm^3)

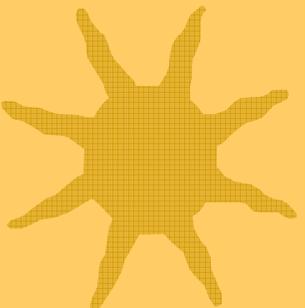
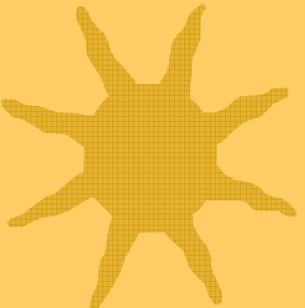
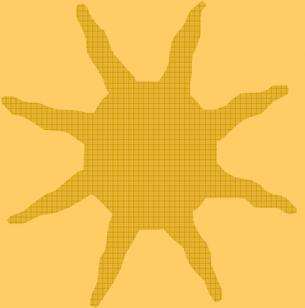




Sintomatologia

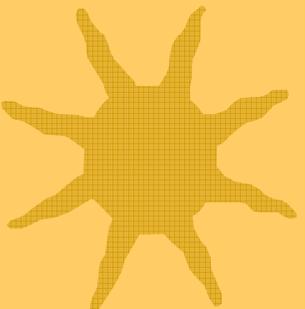
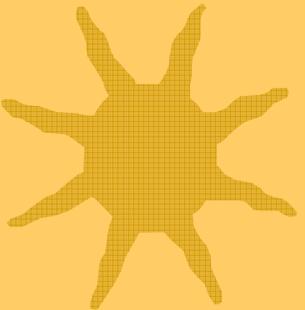
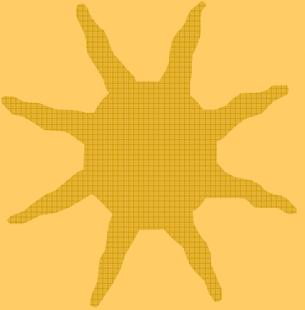
– Leucosi linfatiche multicentriche

- adenomegalia generalizzata sistemica
- linfonodi di circa 2-3 cm
- anoressia
- dimagrimento
- interessamento rene e fegato
- diarrea
- ulcerazioni intestinali per infiltrazioni della parete





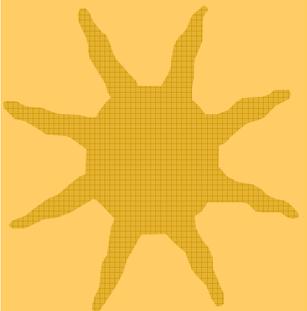
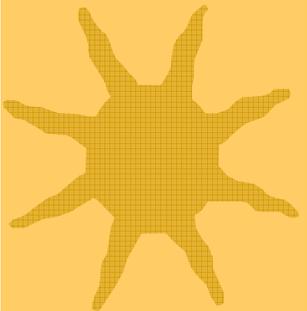
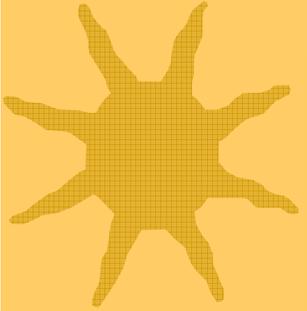
FeLV



-
- ★ Nei gatti sotto i 4 mesi di età minore risposta immunitaria
– maggiore suscettibilità
 - ★ Capacità di indurre malattie associate
 - Malattie degenerative: anemia, epatite, enterite, disturbi riproduttivi
 - Malattie cancerose: linfosarcoma – leucemia
 - ★ Immunosoppressione
 - Malattie collegate all'organo coinvolto:
 - Infezioni respiratorie croniche
 - Gengiviti e stomatiti croniche
 - Peritonite infettiva
 - Difficoltà di cicatrizzazione delle ferite
 - Ascessi
 - Infezioni croniche generalizzate

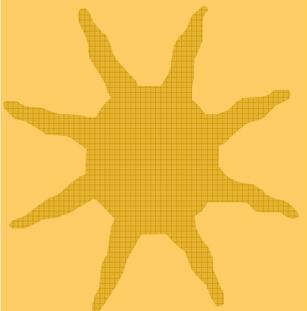
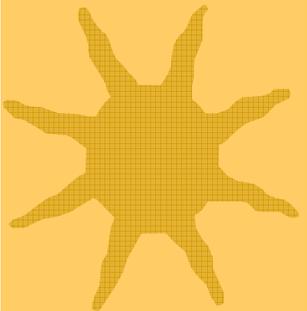
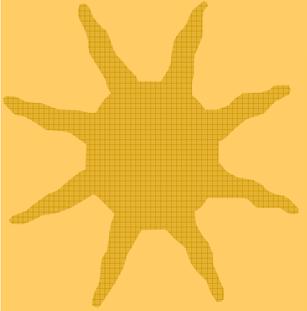


Linfonodi sottomandibolari



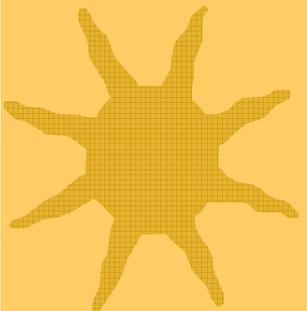
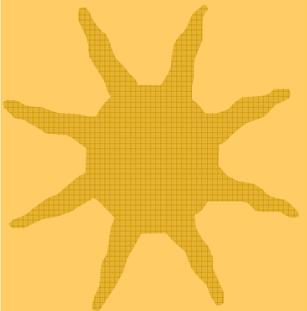
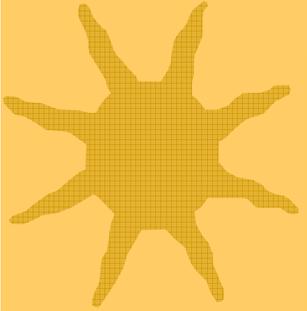


Linfonodi prescapolari



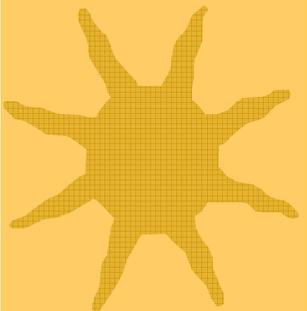
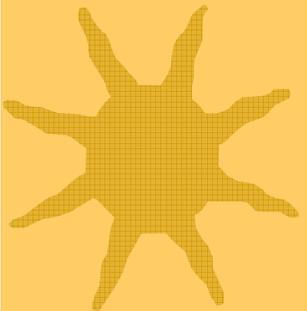
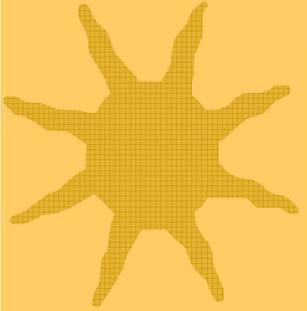


Linfonodi ascellari



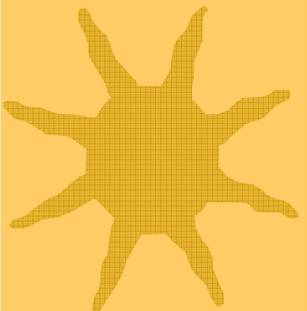
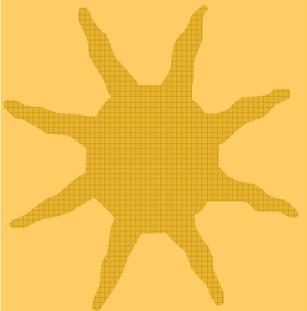
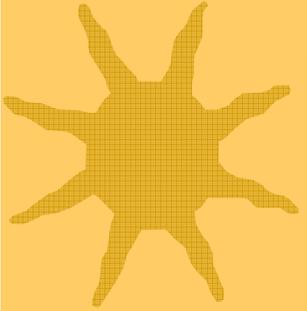


Linfonodi inguinali



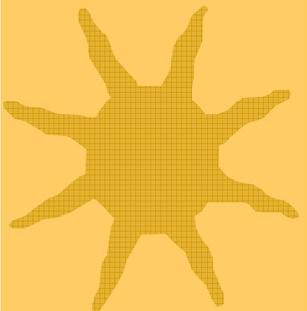
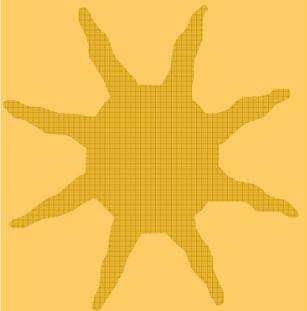
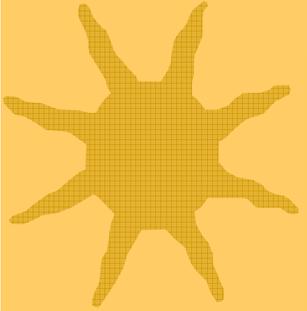


Linfonodi poplitei



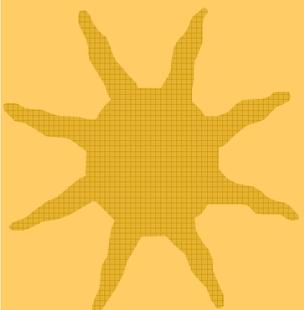
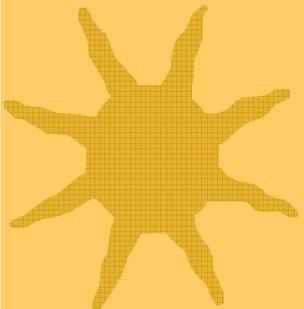
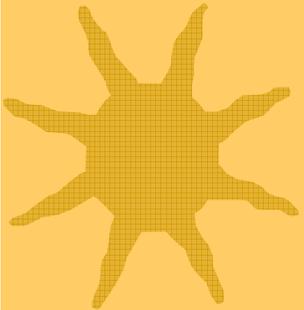


Anisocoriasi sx





WBC e RBC in diminuzione

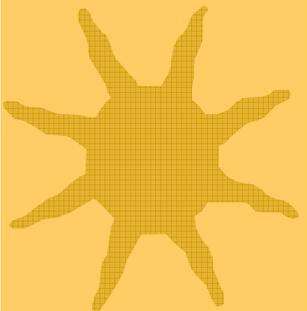
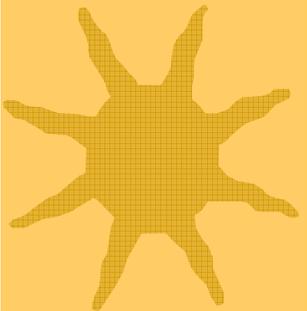
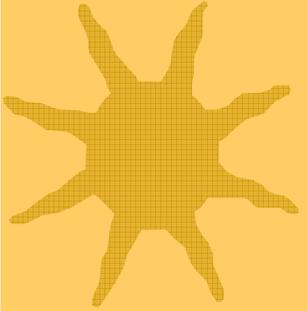


CBC COMPREHENSIVE

WBC	1.7	(L)	5.5-19.5	THOUS./uL
RBC	2.27	(L)	6.0-10.0	MILLION/uL
HGB	5.5	(L)	9.5-15	g/dL
HCT	18.0	(L)	29-45	%
MCV	79	(H)	41-54	fL
MCH	24.2	(H)	13.3-17.5	pg
MCHC	30.5	(L)	31-36	g/dL
NEUTROPHIL SEG	64		35-75	%
LYMPHOCYTES	26		20-55	%
MONOCYTES	8	(H)	1-4	%
EOSINOPHIL	2		2-12	%
PLATELETS	DECREASED			THOUS./uL

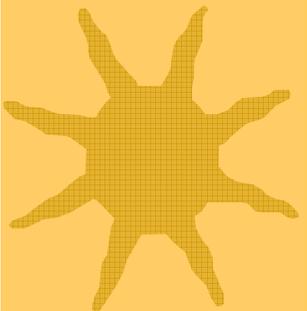
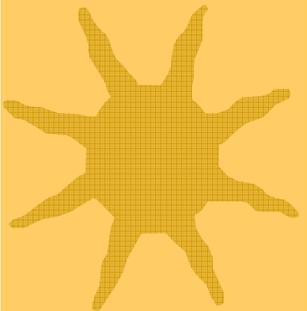
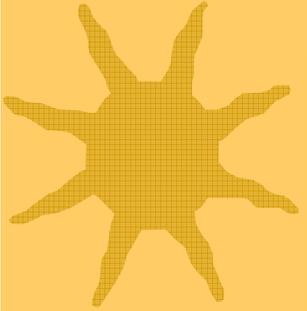


*Lesione cronica non cicatrizzata
sulla zampa anteriore*



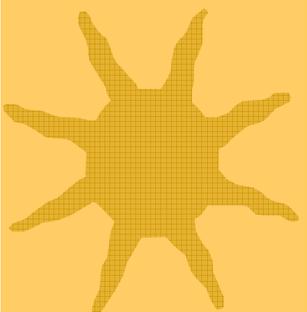
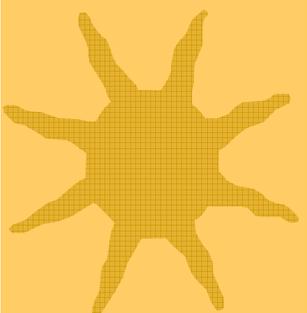
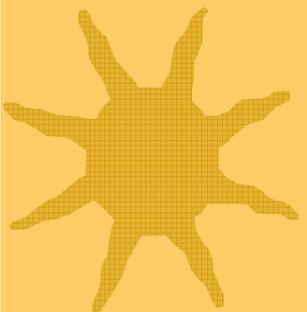


Linfonodo popliteo: tumore maligno



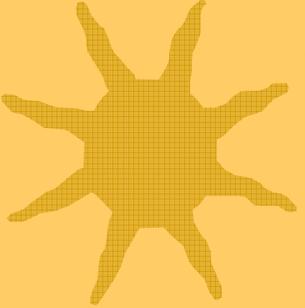


Tumore del piccolo intestino





Diagnosi di FeLV



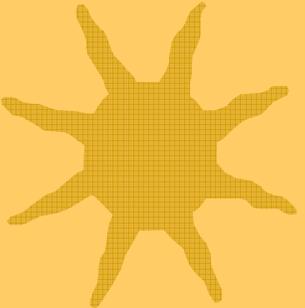
- ★ ELISA – screening

- ★ IFA – conferma

- ★ La vaccinazione non interferisce – ricerca antigene non anticorpi

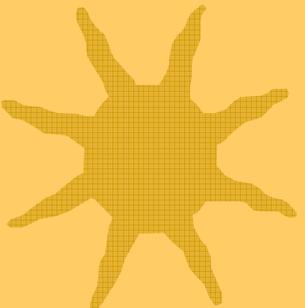
- ★ Test su neonati – no interferenza con Ab materni

- ★ ELISA eseguibile in ambulatorio su sangue
 - Lacrime o saliva non eseguibile (poco attendibile)



- ★ ELISA + confermare con IFA in laboratorio

- ★ Possibili discordanze fra i due tests





Diagnosi: ELISA test



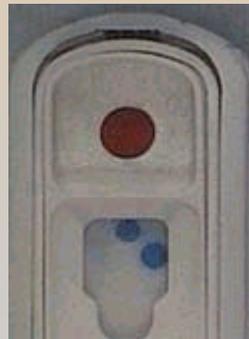
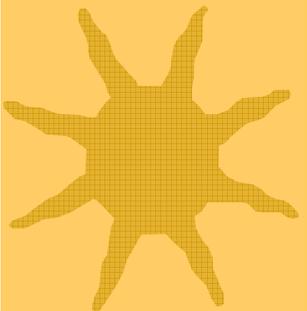
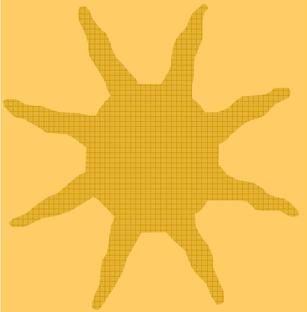
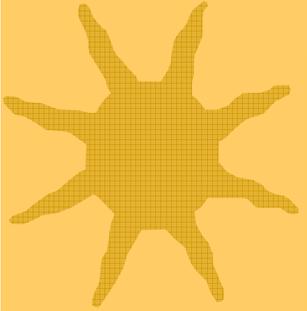
Mix Ag + Sangue



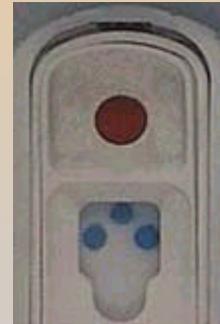
Attivazione Test



Diagnosi: ELISA test



FeLV positivo



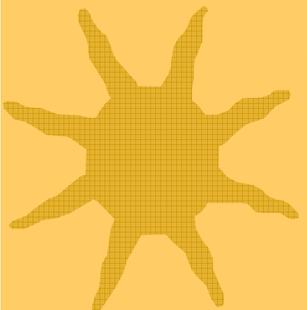
FeLV e FIV positivo



FIV positivo

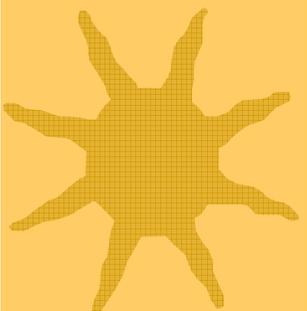


Eutanasia o no ?

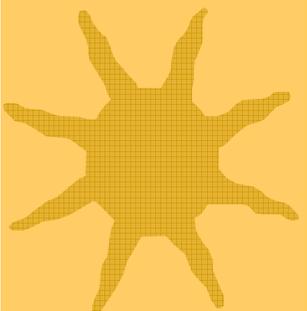


★ Gatto + FeLV può vivere per mesi o anni

★ Eutanasia va decisa dal veterinario. In molti casi buona qualità di vita se c'è accordo con il proprietario.



★ Possibili fonti di contagio: proibire il contatto con altri gatti e la libera uscita

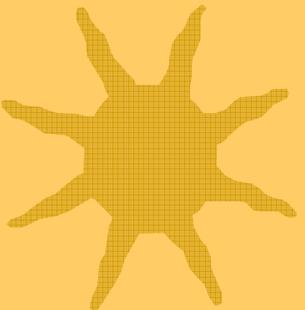
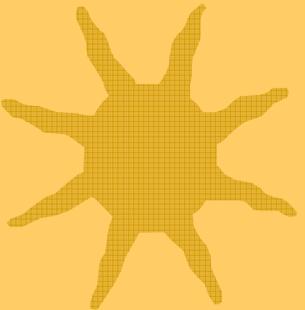
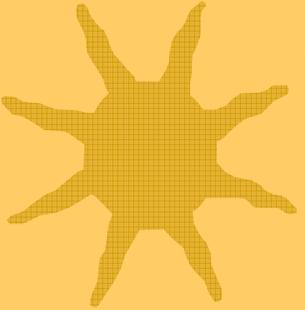


★ Proteggere gli altri gatti anche da altre malattie correlate



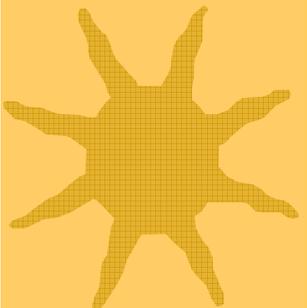
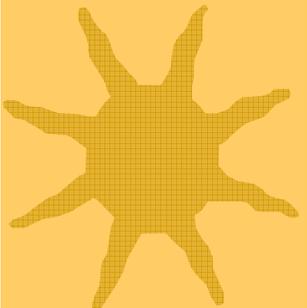
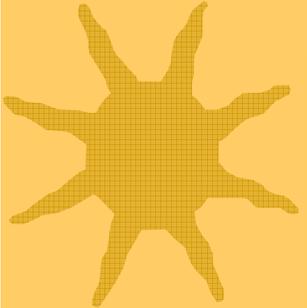
Trattamento

- ★ Proteggere il gatto da altre malattie
- ★ Assicurare buona nutrizione
- ★ Vaccinazioni regolari solo con vaccini spenti
- ★ **NO VACCINO PER LEUCEMIA**
- ★ Ridurre ogni stress
- ★ Controllo dei parassiti
- ★ Precoce e aggressivo trattamento di ogni sintomo
- ★ **NESSUNA CURA O TRATTAMENTO**





Profilassi immunizzante

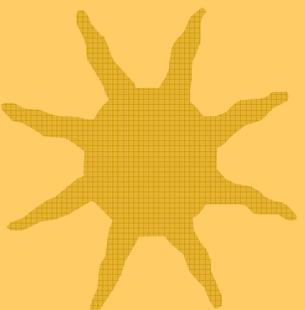
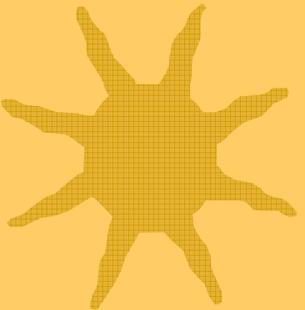
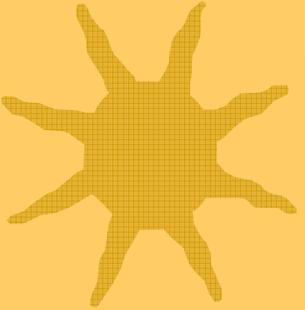


Da somministrare a 9 settimane, richiamo dopo 2-4 settimane, ulteriore richiamo dopo 4 settimane, richiamo annuale.



Terapia

- ★ Farmaci anti-virali
 - AZT: efficace ma troppi effetti collaterali
- ★ Farmaci che stimolano il sis. immunitario
 - Interferon per os senza effetti collaterali
 - Associare AZT e interferon o altri immunostimolanti
- ★ Altri farmaci anti-AIDS
- ★ Malattia cancerosa
 - Chemioterapia – sopravvivenza media 6 mesi





Terapia

★ Antibiotici

- Tetracicline se presente *Mycoplasma haemofelis*

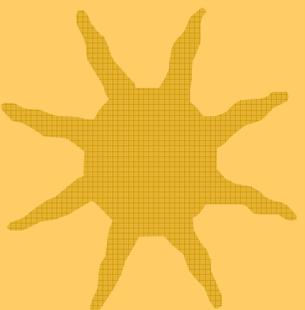
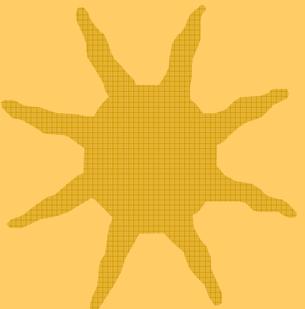
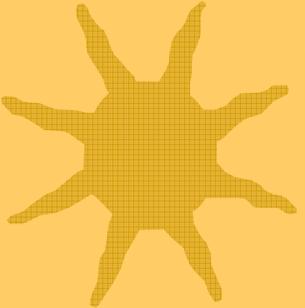
★ Immunostimolanti

★ Cortisone

- Prednisone favorisce diminuzione tumori

★ Vitamine del gruppo B

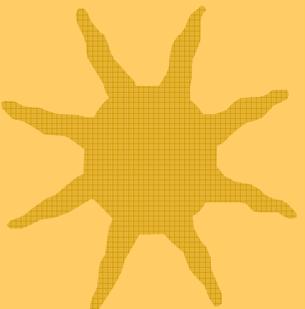
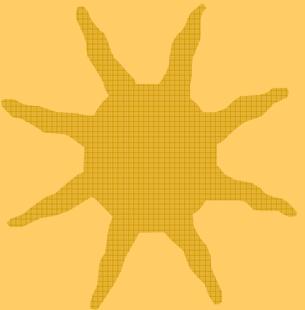
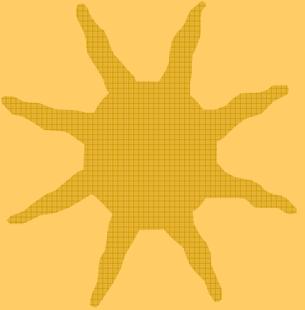
★ Fluidi reidratanti





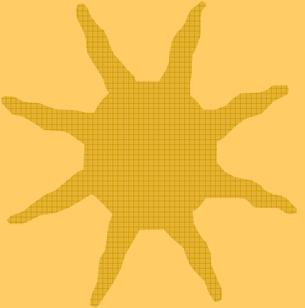
Terapia

- ★ Ormone eritropoietina anti anemia
 - possibile formazione anticorpi anti-eritropoietina
- ★ Trasfusione di sangue
- ★ Stimolatori appetito
 - (Cyproheptadine)
- ★ Steroidi anabolizzanti
 - antianemici, stimolatori appetito
- ★ Mantenere un ambiente caldo



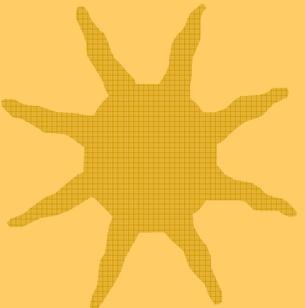


Immunodeficienza felina



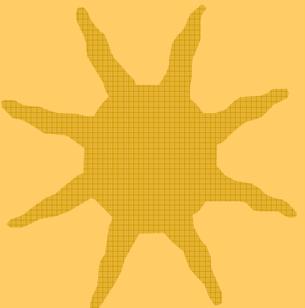
- ★ Primo caso nel 1986 in California con gatti che presentavano malattia simile all'AIDS

- ★ Presenza di anticorpi in tutto il mondo
 - Italia inclusa



- ★ Origine incerta
 - esclusa derivazione da altri *Lentivirus*

- ★ Tasso d'infezione variabile dall'1% al 14% in Canada e USA

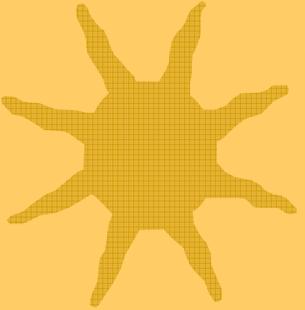


- ★ Stretta associazione con FeLV

- ★ Non trasmissibile all'uomo e HIV non trasmissibile al gatto



Eziologia



- ★ Famiglia *Retroviridae*

- Genere *Lentivirus*

- *FIV - Feline Immunodeficiency Virus*

- ★ Molto simile agli altri *Lentivirus*

- ★ *Core* costituito da 3 proteine

- p24, p15, p10

- ★ *Envelope*, a doppio strato lipidico, formato da

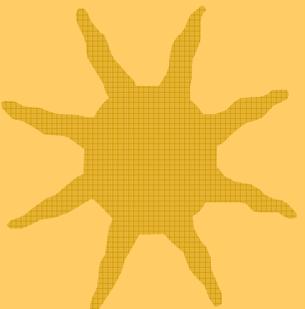
- proteina interna p18

- glicoproteina transmembrana gp41

- glicoproteina di superficie gp20

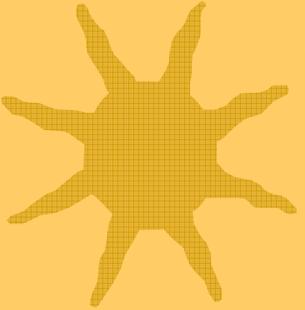
- responsabile adsorbimento

- ★ Trascrittasi inversa p54





FIV: spettro d'ospite



★ Isolato esclusivamente da gatti domestici

★ Riproduzione malattia in gatti domestici

★ Anticorpi riscontrati in felidi selvatici

– Leone, tigre, giaguaro, lince rossa ed altri

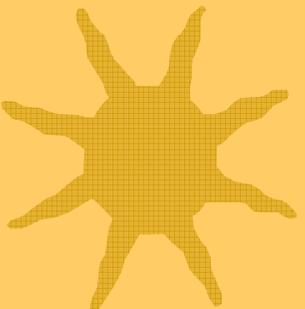
★ Replica esclusivamente su

– Linfociti T

– Macrofagi

– Cellule nervose di gatto

• stimulate con mitogeni





FIV: antigenicità

★ Nessuna correlazione con

- FeLV
- LEB
- HIV
- CAEV
- Visna-Maedi

★ Reazioni crociate con

- FeSV
- Virus Anemia Infettiva Equina

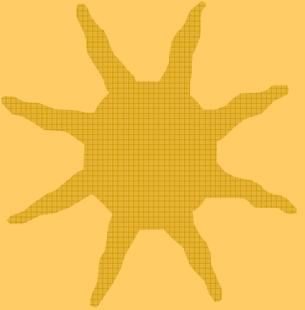
★ Non è stata osservata “deriva antigenica” come in HIV

★ Elude difese immunitarie

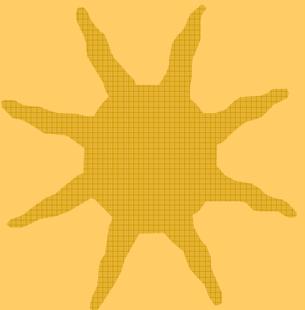
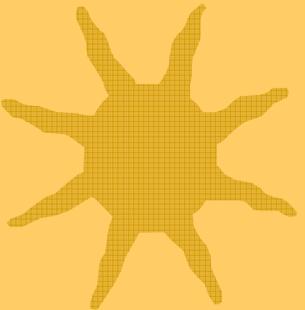
★ Persiste in forma latente nei macrofagi



FIV: epidemiologia

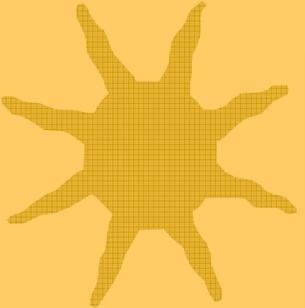


- ★ Maschi molto più suscettibili femmine
- ★ Meno comune nei gatti domestici e in aree rurali con bassa densità
- ★ Giappone – molti gatti liberi – 3 volte più diffuso che in USA
- ★ Aumenta con l'età – 5-8 anni
- ★ Infezione non evidente per molti anni
- ★ Molti soggetti sieropositivi restano sani x anni
- ★ Dopo 4/6 settimane declino globuli bianchi e aumento volume linfonodi

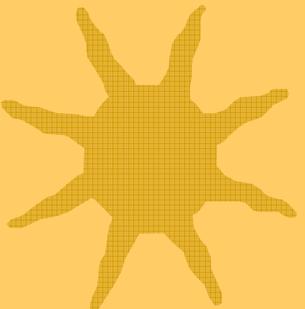




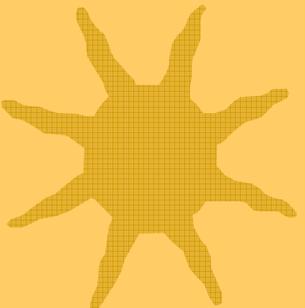
FIV: trasmissione



★ Virus infettante nella saliva e nelle cellule infiammatorie di lesioni gengivali



★ Trasmissione per inoculazione di sangue o saliva con il morso o con aghi non sterili



★ Non dimostrata la trasmissione per via venerea, transplacentare o con il latte

★ Gatti sieropositivi sono una riserva di virus per possibile viremia persistente



FIV: patogenesi

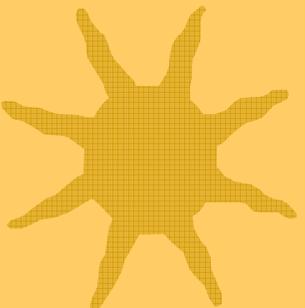
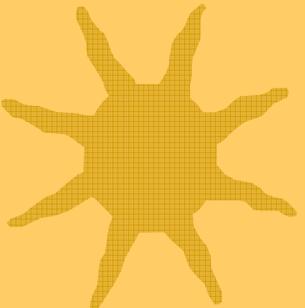
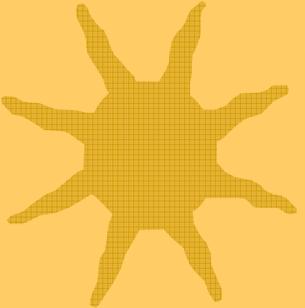
★ Infezione cellule bersaglio

- Linfociti T
- Macrofagi peritoneali
- Macrofagi del liquido cerebrospinale
- Astrociti

- in tali cellule si integra al DNA come provirus

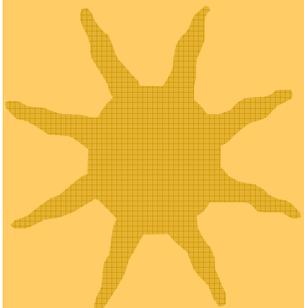
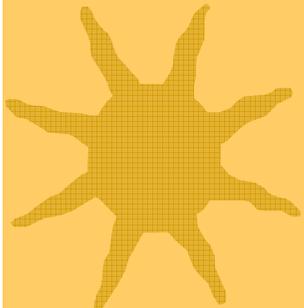
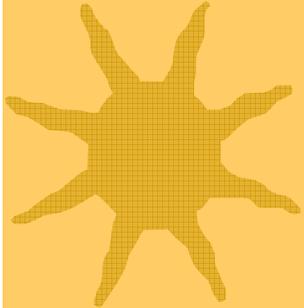
★ Infezione prevalente nei Linfociti T con antigene di membrana CD4+ e CD8+

★ Linfociti B non subiscono alterazioni





FIV: patogenesi



- ★ Diminuzione progressiva dei CD4+ e CD8+
 - ★ Alterazione meccanismo di attivazione e regolazione del sistema immunitario
 - ★ Comparsa di immunodeficienza
 - ★ Gli anticorpi compaiono dopo 2-4 settimane
 - in alcuni casi dopo 1 anno
 - ★ Persistono a titoli elevati fino alla fase di immunodeficienza (circa 7 anni)
 - ★ Coesistenza di anticorpi e virus
 - ★ Caduta delle difese immunitarie
 - ★ Infezioni secondarie
- —————→ Morte

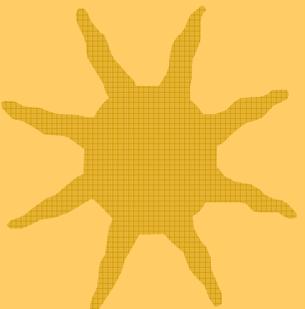
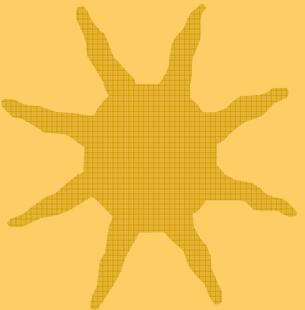
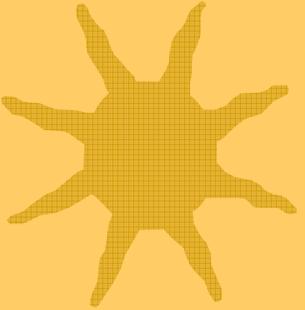


FIV: sintomatologia

★ Distinzione in 5 stadi clinici

- acuto
- asintomatico
- linfadenopatia persistente generalizzata LPG
- complesso AIDS-correlato ARC
- FAIDS

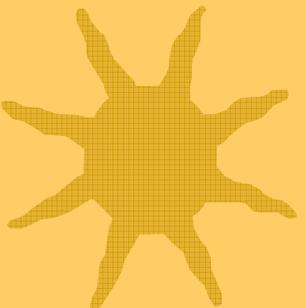
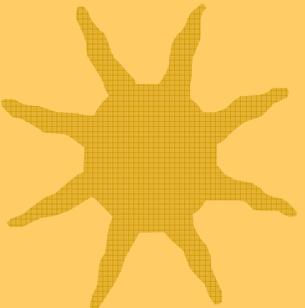
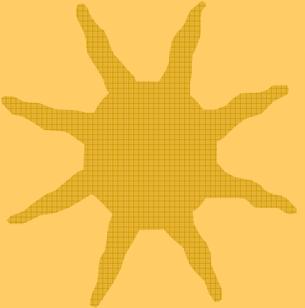
- disturbi patologici FIV-correlati ??





FIV: I stadio acuto

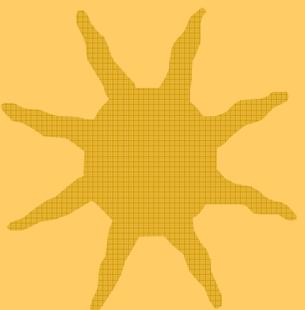
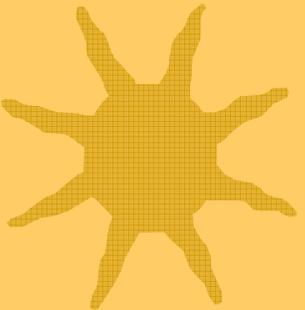
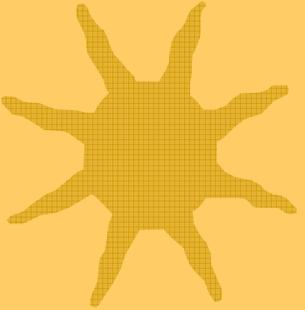
- ★ Alcuni animali presentano in questo stadio iniziale
 - Febbre di lieve entità
 - Neutropenia e lieve leucopenia persistente x 2-4 settimane
 - Linadenopatia generalizzata protratta x 2-9 mesi
 - Anemia
 - Diarrea
- ★ Remissione della fase clinica
 - Leucopenia assoluta
- ★ Mortalità bassa
- ★ Guarigione apparente
 - Animali portatori per tutta la vita





FIV: II stadio asintomatico

- ★ Lungo periodo clinicamente silente
 - possibile isolamento del virus dal sangue
- ★ Durata estremamente variabile
- ★ Alterazioni immunologiche
 - riduzione assoluta e relativa di CD4+ circolanti
 - diminuzione rapporto CD4+/CD8+
 - soppressione risposta anticorpale T-dipendente
 - ipergammaglobulinemia
- ★ Comparsa di tali alterazioni entro 18-24 mesi

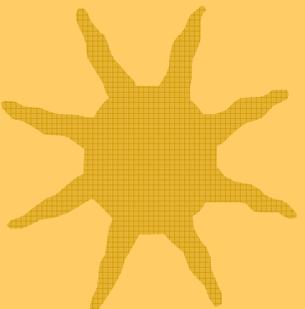
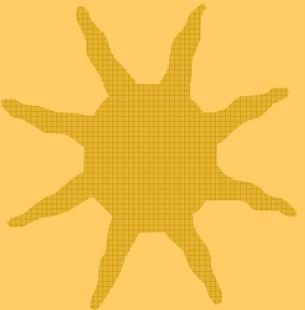
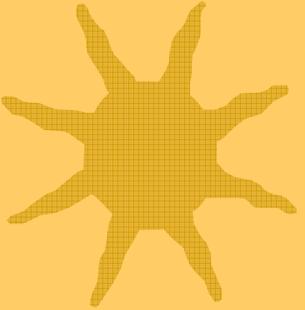




FIV: III stadio

LPG

-
- ★ Caratterizzato da sintomi vaghi di malattia
 - febbre ricorrente
 - leucopenia
 - linfadenopatia
 - anemia
 - depressione del sensorio
 - anoressia, perdita peso e alterazioni comportamento
 - ★ Insorgenza infezioni secondarie e opportuniste
 - ★ 40% dei soggetti è sottoposto a visita veterinaria

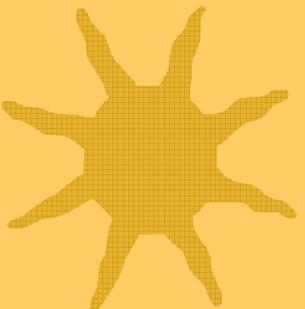
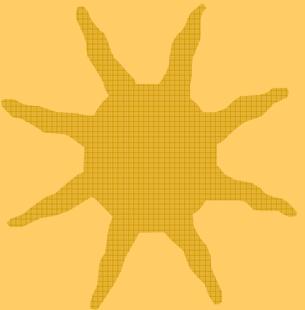
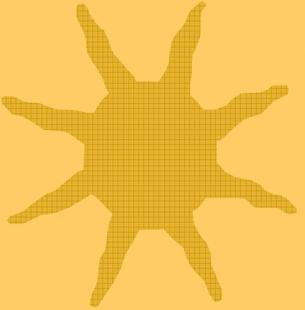




FIV: IV stadio

ARC

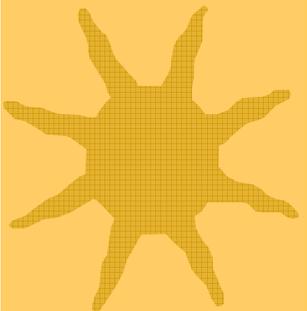
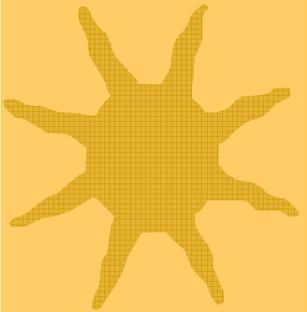
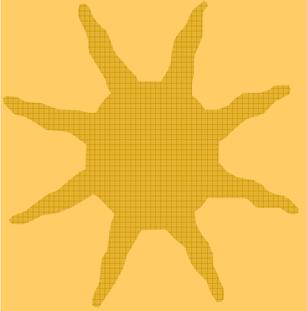
-
- ★ Interessa circa il 50% dei soggetti con FIV
 - ★ Infezioni secondarie in 1 o più organi
 - ★ Dimagrimento (20%)
 - ★ Alterazione crasi ematica (30%)
 - ★ Linfadenopatia generalizzata
 - ★ Infezioni croniche progressive cavo orale
 - gengiviti, periodontiti, stomatiti, ulcere





FIV: IV stadio

ARC

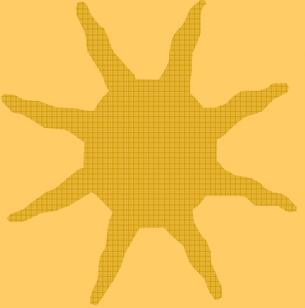


Gengivite



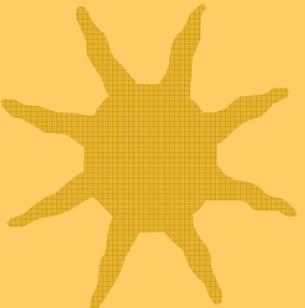
FIV: IV stadio

ARC



★ Vestibolite

★ Polmonite



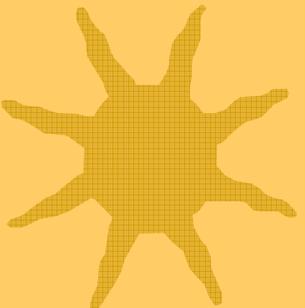
★ Congiuntivite

★ Disturbi gastro-enterici

– dolori addominali

– diarrea cronica intermittente

– enterite cronica



★ Infezioni batteriche tratto urinario



FIV: IV stadio

ARC

★ Lesioni cutanee

– dermatiti batteriche

– ascessi cronici

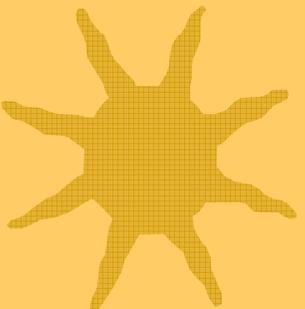
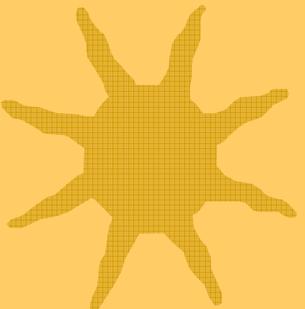
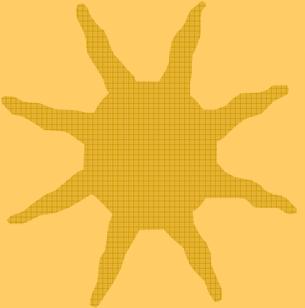
- complicate da rogna demodettica o notoedrica

★ Disturbi neurologici

★ Disturbi oculari

★ Alterata reattività immunitaria

★ Neoplasie

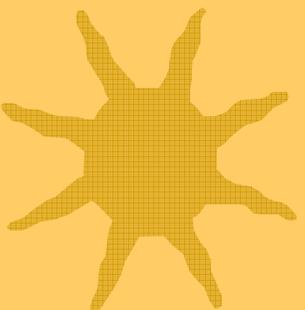
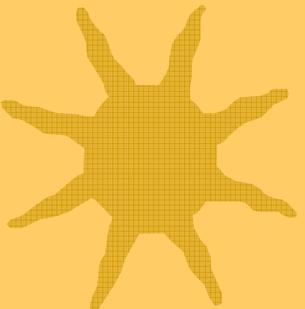
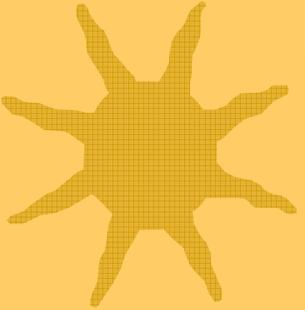




FIV: IV stadio

ARC

-
- ★ Età media dei soggetti colpiti
– 10 anni
 - ★ Stadio generale di malattia peggiora nell'arco di mesi o anni
 - ★ Mortalità variabile dal 15 al 50%
 - ★ Sopravvivenza non correlata all'età

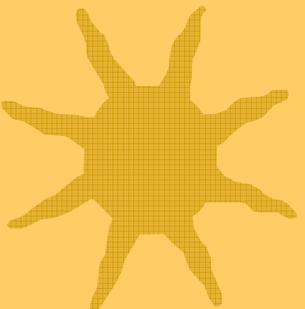
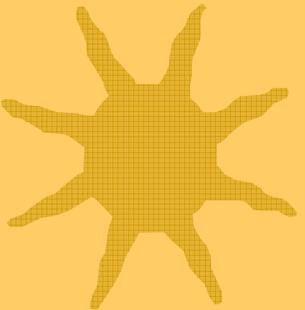
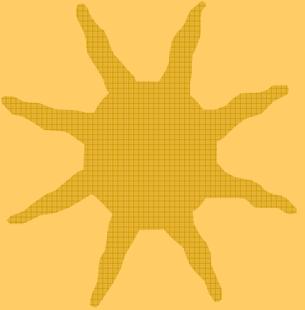




FIV: V stadio

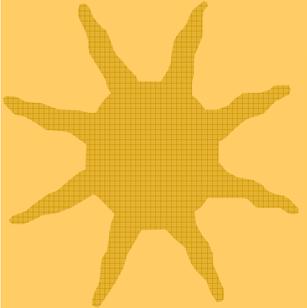
FAIDS

-
- ★ Interessata circa il 10% dei soggetti
 - ★ Perdita di peso
 - ★ Anemia
 - ★ Leucopenia
 - ★ Infezioni multiple
 - *Calicivirus, FeLV, Herpesvirus, Toxoplasma, Candida, Mycobacterium, Mycoplasma haemofelis, Streptococcus, ecc.*
 - ★ Periodo di sopravvivenza 1-6 mesi

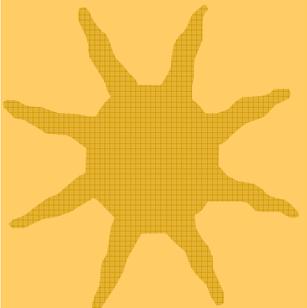




FIV: diagnosi clinica sospetto

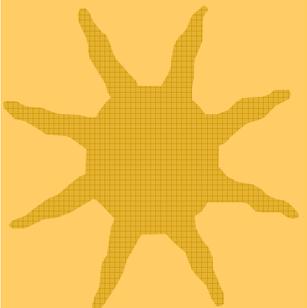


★ Infiammazione cronica della bocca e dei denti



★ Anemia e leucopenia

★ Diarrea cronica



★ Polmoniti

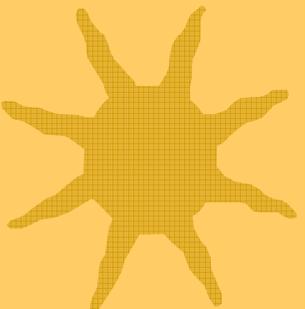
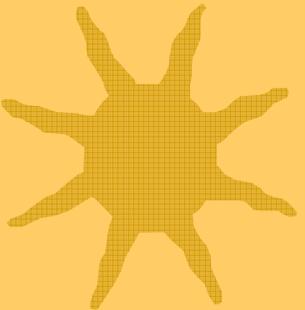
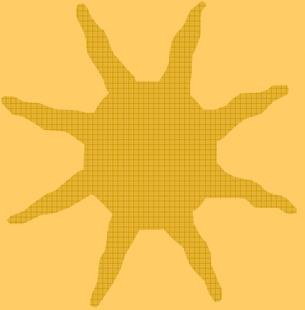
★ Malattie cutanee

★ Infezione dei seni nasali e degli occhi

★ Problemi neurologici



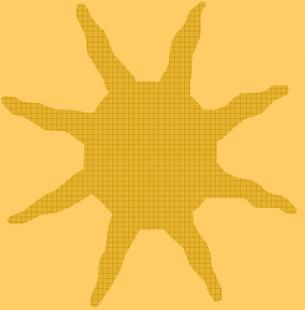
FIV - diagnosi



- ★ Ricerca degli anticorpi nel sangue E.L.I.S.A. test
- ★ Presenza anticorpi = presenza virus
- ★ Risultati negativi in fase precoce d'infezione
- ★ Eseguire test prima di introdurre un gatto in casa
- ★ Gattini sotto i 6 mesi di età possono presentare anticorpi materni senza essere infetti
- ★ Eseguire il test nuovamente dopo 6 mesi
- ★ Polymerase Chain Reaction
- ★ Isolamento del virus dal sangue (1, 4, 5 stadio)

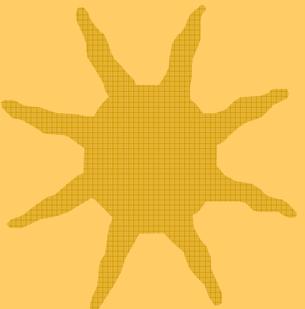


FIV: terapia



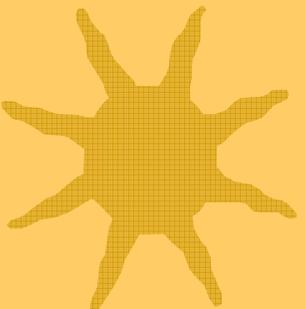
★ Antibiotici ad ampio spettro

★ Terapia reidratante e nutritiva



★ Corticosteroidi per complicanze di natura autoimmuni (trombocitopenia, poliartrite)

★ Applicazione topica di lattoferrina bovina per le stomatiti resistenti ad antibiotici

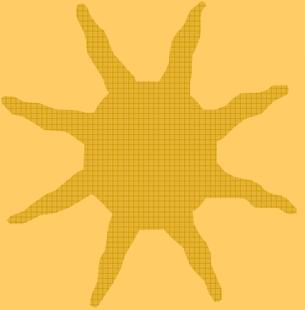


★ Farmaci antivirali

★ Gatti in fase terminale: soppressione

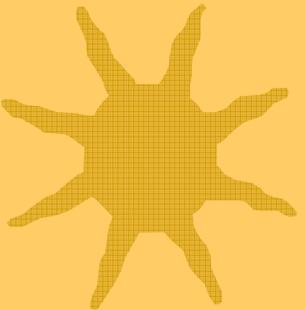


FIV: profilassi



★ Riduzione dei randagi

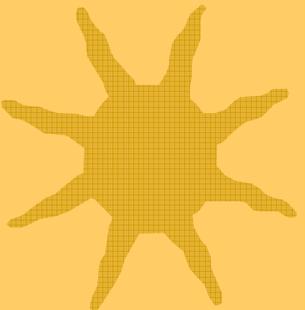
★ Castrazione maschi



★ Isolare gli animali infetti

★ Esecuzione programmi di vaccinazione

★ Alimenti di elevata qualità



★ Riduzione stress