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Feline fiv test

No, FIV only infects cats - it doesn’t ever transfer to humans or other animals. If possible, we don’t recommend putting your FIV positive cat in a cattery because they are much more likely to pick up an infection if they are surrounded by other cats. Staying in a cattery is also likely to be very stressful for your cat, which could further weaken their immune system and make them even more prone to infection/illness. In an emergency, most catteries will accept cats with FIV because it tends to only spread through biting – the virus can’t survive for long outside of the body, so can’t be passed from cat to cat on hands, surfaces, or clothes. If a mother cat is FIV positive, it’s possible (but fortunately rare) for her kittens to be born with the virus. It can pass to the kittens via blood while they are in the womb, via saliva when the mother is licks them/bites their umbilical cords, or via milk while they suckle. The kittens are extremely likely to test positive for FIV for the first few months of their life, because they carry FIV antibodies (special infection fighting proteins), but fortunately, very few of them have the actual virus. If these kittens are retested again at six months old, it’s very likely that they will be negative. However, if they do test positive at six months old, this is likely to be correct, and tells you that they are infected with FIV. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. 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Company Registration No: 07938025Registered Office: Animal Trust Administration Centre, Cedab Road, Ellesmere Port, CH65 4FE Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) is one of the most common and consequential infectious diseases of cats around the world. In infected cats, FIV attacks the immune system, leaving the cat vulnerable to many other infections. Although cats infected with FIV may appear normal for years, they eventually suffer from immune deficiency, which allows normally harmless bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi found in the everyday environment to potentially cause severe illnesses. Though there is no cure for FIV, recent studies suggest that cats with FIV commonly live average life spans, as long as they are not also infected with feline leukemia virus. Risk and Transmission The primary mode of transmission for FIV is through bite wounds from an infected cat. Casual, non-aggressive contact, such as sharing water bowls or mutual grooming, does not appear to be an efficient route of spreading the virus. As a result, cats in households with stable social structures where housemates do not fight are at little risk of acquiring FIV infections. Only on rare occasions, an infected mother cat may transmit the infection to her kittens. However, if the mother becomes infected with FIV during her pregnancy, the transmission risk to the kittens is increased. Sexual contact is not a significant means of spreading FIV among cats. FIV-infected cats exist worldwide, but the prevalence of infection varies greatly. In North America, approximately 2.5-5% percent of healthy cats are infected with FIV. Rates are significantly higher (15 percent or more) in cats that are sick or at high risk of infection. Because FIV is transmitted through bite wounds, un-neutered male cats with outdoor access, especially those who are likely to fight with other cats, are at the greatest risk for FIV infection. There is currently no vaccine commercially available in North America to protect against FIV, so the best way to reduce risk is to limit contact with cats who may be infected with the disease by keeping cats indoors and testing all cats within the household. Clinical Signs There are three phases of infection with FIV - the acute phase, the asymptomatic (or latent) phase, and the progressive phase. The acute phase of infection generally occurs 1-3 months after infection. At this time, the virus is carried to lymph nodes, where it reproduces in white blood cells known as T-lymphocytes. The virus then spreads to other lymph nodes throughout the body, resulting in temporary lymph node enlargement that is often accompanied by fever, depression, and lack of appetite. This phase of infection may be very mild and is often missed by owners or attributed to other causes of fever. Following the acute phase, cats will enter an asymptomatic phase, which may last for months to multiple years. During this time, the virus replicates very slowly within the cells of the immune system, and cats will not show any outward signs of illness. Infected cats may exhibit blood work abnormalities, such as low white blood cell levels or increased blood proteins. Some cats will remain in this stage and never progress to more severe disease. As the virus continues to spread through the immune system, cats will enter a progressive immunocompromised state during which secondary infections may occur. Most illness related to FIV is not from the virus itself, but from these secondary infections or problems with the immune system. Cats may develop chronic or recurrent infections of the skin, eyes, urinary tract, or upper respiratory tract. Inflammation of the gums and severe dental disease, known as gingivostomatitis, is common in cats infected with FIV, and they are significantly more likely to develop cancer and immune-mediated blood disorders than healthy cats. Weight loss, seizures, behavioral changes and neurological disorders are all possible. The severity of these illnesses can vary greatly, but once cats become ill with multiple critical infections or cancers, survival time is usually no more than a few months. Diagnosis It is important that the FIV status of all cats be determined when they are first acquired, if they become ill, and regularly if they have any risk of exposure. When a cat is first infected with FIV, its immune system develops antibodies against the virus that persist in the blood for the rest of its life. To diagnose FIV, blood samples are examined for the presence of these antibodies. This can often be performed using a technique known as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) right in the veterinarian’s office, though positive results may be confirmed using the western blot or immunofluorescence (IFA) assays at a reference laboratory. Because these tests check for antibodies to the FIV virus rather than the virus itself, there are a few scenarios when a single test is not sufficient to determine if a cat is truly infected with FIV or not. A negative antibody test indicates that the cat has not produced antibodies against the FIV virus and, in the vast majority of cases, indicates that the cat is not infected. There are two scenarios in which negative results may occur in infected cats. It takes the body between 2 and 6 months to develop enough antibodies against FIV to be detected, so if a cat had been infected very recently, it may test negative for FIV even though it is truly infected. If exposure is possible, it is recommended that cats are retested after at least 60 days to get a more accurate result. On very rare occasions, cats in the later stages of FIV infection may test negative on FIV antibody tests because their immune systems are so compromised that they no longer produce detectable levels of antibody. Because few, if any, cats ever eliminate infection, the presence of antibodies indicates that a cat is infected with FIV. Because false positives are possible, it is recommended that positive results in healthy cats are confirmed using a second technique mentioned above. There are two scenarios where a positive antibody test may not represent true infection. Infected mother cats transfer FIV antibodies to nursing kittens, so kittens born to infected mothers may receive positive test results for several months after birth. However, few of these kittens actually are or will become infected. To clarify their infection status, kittens younger than six months of age that test positive for FIV should be retested at 60-day intervals until they are at least six months old. If their antibody test remains positive after six months old, they almost certainly have a true infection. FIV vaccines also cause a vaccinated cat to produce antibodies against the FIV virus that can be difficult to distinguish from those produced by a cat in response to natural infection with FIV. Cats who have been vaccinated will test positive for FIV antibodies, so it is essential to know the vaccination history if possible. There has been no commercially available FIV vaccine available in North America since 2016, so it is becoming less likely that a positive result on an antibody test is due to a previous vaccination. This vaccine is available in other countries, such as Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. To circumvent some of these problems with testing, a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test can be used to detect short segments of the virus’ genetic material. This tests for the presence of viral DNA itself rather than detecting antibodies against the virus. Because this method can produce relatively high numbers of false-positive and false-negative results, it is not the preferred method for screening tests but can be useful as a confirmation test in some instances. Treatment and Management Unfortunately, there is currently no definitive cure for FIV. However, it is important to realize that while it is impossible to predict the survival of a given cat infected with FIV, cats infected with FIV can live very normal, healthy lives for many years if managed appropriately. Once an FIV infected cat has experienced one or more severe illnesses as a result of infection, however, or if persistent fever and weight loss are present, the prognosis is generally less favorable. For a healthy cat diagnosed with FIV, the most important management goals are to reduce their risk of acquiring secondary infections and prevent the spread of FIV to other cats. Both of these goals are best met by keeping cats indoors and isolated from other cats. Spaying and neutering will eliminate the risk of spreading FIV to kittens or through mating and will reduce the tendency of cats to roam and fight if they do get outside. They should be fed nutritionally complete and balanced diets, and uncooked food, such as raw meat and eggs, and unpasteurized dairy products should be avoided to minimize the risk of food-borne bacterial and parasitic infections. Wellness visits for FIV-infected cats should be scheduled at least every six months. The veterinarian will perform a detailed physical examination of all body systems with special attention to the health of the gums, eyes, skin, and lymph nodes. Weight will be measured accurately and recorded, because weight loss is often the first sign of deterioration. A complete blood count, serum biochemical analysis, and a urine analysis should be performed annually. Vigilance and close monitoring of the health and behavior of FIV-infected cats is even more important than it is for uninfected cats. Because most illness in FIV-infected cats is the result of secondary infections, it is very important that cats be promptly evaluated and treated when any signs of illness occur. These cats may require longer or more intense treatments and courses of antibiotics than cats without FIV. For routine procedures such as dental therapy or surgery, antibiotics may be recommended to help prevent secondary infections from taking hold. Treatment for the virus itself is limited and mostly use drugs developed for treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Zidovudine (AZT) treatment can help cats with severe dental inflammation (stomatitis) or neurologic disease, but has not been shown to prolong survival in FIV-infected cats and can have serious side effects. There is significant ongoing research investigating different combination antiviral therapies to treat FIV. Prevention The only sure way to protect cats is to prevent their exposure to the virus. Cat bites are the major means by which infection is transmitted, so keeping cats indoors, away from potentially infected cats that might bite them, markedly reduces their likelihood of contracting FIV infection. To reduce the chance of indoor cats becoming infected, it is ideal to assure that only infection-free cats are brought into a household occupied by uninfected cats. In some cases, separation of infected from non-infected cats is possible in a household, and this is ideal if infected cats must be brought into occupied by non-infected cats. Unfortunately, many FIV-infected cats are not diagnosed until after they have lived for years with other cats. In such cases, all the other cats in the household should be tested. Ideally, all infected cats should be separated from the non-infected ones to eliminate the potential for FIV transmission. It is important to realize, however, that since FIV is transmitted primarily by bite wounds, transmission from an infected cat to an uninfected cat is much less likely in households that have stable social structures (i.e., households in which cats do not fight). FIV will not survive for more than a few hours in most environments. However, FIV-infected cats are frequently infected with other infectious agents that may pose some threat to a newcomer. For these reasons, to minimize transmission of FIV and other infectious diseases to a cat that is brought into an environment in which an FIV-positive cat has lived, prudence dictates a thorough cleaning and disinfection or replacement of food and water dishes, bedding, litter pans, and toys. A dilute solution of household bleach (four ounces of bleach in 1 gallon of water) makes an excellent disinfectant. Vacuuming carpets and mopping floors with an appropriate cleanser are also recommended. Any new cats or kittens should be properly vaccinated against other infectious agents before entering the household. Human health concerns Although FIV is similar to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and causes a feline disease similar to acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in humans, it is a highly species-specific virus that infects only felines. There is currently no evidence that FIV can infect or cause disease in humans. Last updated 2021 Feline immunodeficiency virus is also known as FIV or feline AIDS. The disease is caused by a contagious virus that can be passed from one cat to another. The contagious nature of the disease makes testing for FIV important. Identifying the signs and which cats test positive for FIV allows cat owners to take precautions to help these cats lead longer, healthier lives. Virtually every cat should be tested for FIV, and especially outdoor felines. Tests on kittens under six months old may not be reliable unless they were born to mothers already infected with the disease. The American Association of Feline Practitioners (AAFP) has provided additional guidelines to determine which cats to test and when. If your cat has never been tested, you should have it tested.If you bring a new cat home, test your new pet for FIV before entering your household. Retest a new cat in 60 days.If your cat is exposed to another cat with FIV, a test should be given 60 days after contact.If your cat is sick in general, your veterinarian should test for FIV.If you plan on vaccinating your cat for FIV, it should be tested for the virus first. The terminology can be confusing. FIV is similar to HIV (the human immunodeficiency virus), causing a disease in cats that's similar to human AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome). FIV is highly species-specific and can't infect or harm humans, according to the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine. Testing for the feline immunodeficiency virus is performed with a small sample of your cat's blood. The ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) test is the most common one done to screen cats for FIV. If this test is positive, a second type of blood test may be recommended to confirm your cat's infection. This test is known as the Western blot test. A positive FIV test does not mean that your cat is dying from the disease. It simply means that your cat has been exposed to the virus. A cat that tests positive for FIV can still live for a long time if you take some simple precautions. A cat that tests positive for the feline immunodeficiency virus may have a weakened immune system and may be susceptible to other infections as a result. Remember that your cat is a potential carrier of the disease and could pass the disease to other cats. Protect your cat from these secondary infections by following these five suggestions. Keep your cat indoors and have it spayed or neutered. Have your cat examined by your veterinarian at least twice a year. Your veterinarian will examine your cat, perform routine blood tests, and keep your cat up to date with its vaccinations. Always immediately seek your veterinarian's help if your cat becomes sick. Don't feed your cat raw meat or eggs that may have bacteria. Ask your veterinarian how to keep your cat free of parasites, such as fleas, ticks, heartworms, and intestinal worms. Some veterinarians recommend keeping your FIV-positive cat segregated from other cats in the household to avoid spreading the virus. In the past, cats that tested positive for the feline immunodeficiency virus were frequently euthanized. It was believed that their prognosis was grave and they were a serious threat to the rest of the feline population. Happily, this is no longer true, and euthanasia is no longer routinely recommended for cats testing positive for FIV. If you suspect your pet is sick, call your vet immediately. For health-related questions, always consult your veterinarian, as they have examined your pet, know the pet's health history, and can make the best recommendations for your pet. Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) is a virus specific to the cat family. It is similar to HIV (human immunodeficiency virus, the cause of AIDS in people) in that it attacks and weakens the immune system and there is no cure. FIV was first recognized in the mid-1980s and has been found in cats worldwide. Although widespread, it is not a common infection in cats. Only 1-5% of cats show evidence of exposure to the virus. There are different strains of FIV, and some seem more harmful than others. My cat has tested positive for FIV. Does my cat have feline AIDS?Being FIV-positive is not the same as having feline AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome of cats). The FIV screening test (see below) detects antibodies that have been formed in your cat's blood because of infection with the feline immunodeficiency virus. An FIV-positive diagnosis means that your cat has been infected by the virus, but it may be years, if ever, before your cat develops the clinical signs referred to as feline AIDS. Is my family at risk?Absolutely not! Although HIV belongs to the same family of viruses as FIV, the two viruses infect different species. HIV infects only humans and FIV infects only cats. The viruses are very specific for their species and there is no risk of cross-infection between the immunodeficiency viruses of cats and people. Are other cats in my household at risk?Other cats in your household may have already been infected and should be tested. Spread between cats through normal social contact such as grooming is unlikely, so your other cats may be FIV-negative when tested. However, a cat that has FIV does present a risk to other cats. How do cats get FIV? Infected cats shed the virus mainly in their saliva. Naturally occurring transmission of an infection occurs when an infected cat that is actively shedding virus into the saliva bites another cat, directly inoculating its saliva through the bite wound. A susceptible cat can also become infected when other bodily fluids, particularly infected blood, enter its body. Infected blood may enter the cat's body through a bite wound, or the cat may become infected by means of a blood transfusion. The virus may also be sexually transmitted. It is not surprising that many FIV-positive cats are known fighters, particularly those with a history of cat bite abscesses. Any cat bitten by another with an unknown medical history should be tested for FIV approximately two months after the bite. "A cat bitten by another with an unknown medical history should be tested for FIV approximately two months after the bite." The FIV organism is not able to survive for very long outside of living cells. This is another reason why casual infection is uncommon. Kittens may become infected before, at, or soon after birth. In these cases, it is believed that the virus is transmitted across the uterus during pregnancy or through the mother cat's milk during nursing. Around a quarter to a third of kittens born to an infected mother are likely to be infected themselves. How is FIV diagnosed?FIV is diagnosed through blood tests that detect antibodies to the virus. The most common screening test is called an ELISA test (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay). A positive test result means that the cat has produced antibodies to the virus, and it is likely that it has been and still is infected by the virus. False positive results may occur if a cat has been vaccinated against FIV, since the antibody test does not differentiate between antibodies produced by the disease and vaccine-induced antibodies. Kittens born to an infected mother may receive maternal antibodies, or antibodies to the virus that pass through the milk, causing a false positive test result. Kittens under four months of age that test positive should be re-tested when they are six months old, by which time any maternal antibodies will have disappeared. It can take up to eight weeks for a cat to develop antibodies to FIV, so a cat that has been recently infected with this virus may falsely test negative. If a cat is diagnosed positive on the ELISA test, the results should be confirmed by retesting in eight weeks (for young kittens) or by submitting blood samples for a more definitive Western blot test or PCR (polymerase chain reaction) test. Will my cat recover from FIV?As far as we know, once a cat is infected with the FIV virus, it will remain infected for the rest of its life. However, it is not clear if all infected cats will become clinically ill. It may be weeks, months, or even years after initial infection with FIV before a cat will develop clinical signs of illness. What type of disease does FIV cause?FIV causes disease because it reduces the ability of the cat's immune system to respond to other infections. Infections that the cat would normally be able to recover from become prolonged or chronic. This means that many of the clinical signs associated with FIV are due to other non-healing infections. "Many of the clinical signs associated with FIV are due to other non-healing infections." Collectively, the signs seen as consequences of FIV are sometimes called feline AIDS. Common clinical signs of FIV infection include: • Gingivitis/stomatitis (inflammation of the gums and mouth) • Weight loss • Poor appetite • Fever, especially fever of unknown origin • Inflammation of the membrane around the eyes (chronic conjunctivitis) • Swollen lymph nodes • Vomiting and diarrhea Most of these signs are non-specific and many diseases can have a similar clinical picture. Any cat with persistent or recurrent illness or clinical signs should be tested for FIV, regardless of lifestyle. Is there any treatment for FIV?Secondary bacterial infections associated with feline AIDS can be effectively treated with antibiotics. Unfortunately, this is usually only temporary, as new infections will continue to occur because of the suppressed immune system. Some cats have been treated with human anti-HIV drugs, such as AZT (zidovudine, Retrovir), with some success. Certain antioxidants and immune-stimulating drugs may also be helpful. Talk with your veterinarian regarding these treatment options. Should I have my cat euthanized?Generally, this is not necessary until the late stages of disease. Like people with HIV, cats with FIV have a long period where they can appear healthy and show no clinical signs. This period may last for two to five years or perhaps even longer, during which your cat will have a normal, happy life. How can I help my FIV-positive cat?You can help your cat by ensuring it has a healthy lifestyle and is fed a high-quality diet, combined with twice-yearly examinations (including blood and urine tests) to monitor immune status. Any infections should be treated promptly and aggressively. Avoid feeding any FIV-positive cat a raw diet, as the pathogens that may be found in these foods may make your immune-compromised cat ill. Likewise, parasite control may be recommended for your cat in order to make sure they stay as healthy as possible. "You can help your cat by ensuring it has a healthy lifestyle and is fed a high-quality diet." Talk to your veterinarian about appropriate vaccines to give to your cat. Depending on their risk factors for contacting infected cats, or legal requirements in the area you live in, your vet may or may not recommend vaccines for your FIV-positive cat. The better the general health of your cat, the longer the asymptomatic (no obvious disease) period tends to be. Keeping an FIV-infected cat indoors is mandatory for the health of the neighborhood cats, as well as reducing the likelihood that your cat will pick up infections from other cats. How can I prevent my cat from becoming infected and is there a vaccine?As most cats become infected from bite wounds during fighting, the risk of FIV infection can be minimized by making sure your cat is neutered and, where possible, kept indoors. There is no vaccine currently available. One cat in my household is FIV-positive and the others are not. What should I do?There are two options: 1. Ideally, place the FIV-positive cat in a home with no other cats. 2. As the risk of infection spreading to your other cats by social contact is low, you may choose to keep the FIV-positive cat with your other cats. In this case, the positive cat should have a separate feeding bowl from the other cats and food should not be left out for all cats to share. Feline leukemia virus (FeLV) and feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) are two serious diseases that can affect cats. These viruses can weaken a cat's immune system, making them more susceptible to other infections and illnesses. To detect the presence of these viruses in cats, veterinarians often recommend a FeLV/FIV test. What Is Felv/fiv Test For Cats? The FeLV/FIV test is a simple blood test that can determine whether a cat has been infected with either FeLV or FIV. The test is usually performed in the veterinarian's office and can provide results within a matter of minutes. By testing for these viruses, veterinarians can take appropriate measures to manage the cat's health and prevent the spread of the viruses to other cats. According to Dr. A, a veterinarian specializing in feline medicine, “The FeLV/FIV test is an important tool in diagnosing these diseases early on. By detecting the viruses in their early stages, we can provide appropriate treatment and care for affected cats.” Trends Related to Felv/fiv Test For Cats: 1. Increased Awareness: With more pet owners becoming educated about the importance of regular veterinary care, there has been a rise in the number of cats being tested for FeLV and FIV. 2. Early Detection: Veterinarians are emphasizing the importance of early detection of FeLV and FIV to improve the prognosis for infected cats. 3. Preventative Measures: Some pet owners are choosing to have their cats tested for FeLV and FIV as a preventative measure, especially if they have other cats in the household. 4. Shelter Testing: Animal shelters and rescue organizations are increasingly testing cats for FeLV and FIV before placing them for adoption to prevent the spread of these viruses. 5. Home Testing Kits: There is a growing market for at-home FeLV/FIV testing kits, allowing pet owners to screen their cats for these viruses in the comfort of their own homes. 6. Breed Specific Testing: Some cat breeds, such as Maine Coons and Persians, are known to be more susceptible to FeLV and FIV, leading to an increase in breed-specific testing. 7. Research Advancements: Ongoing research in feline virology is leading to new developments in testing methods and treatment options for FeLV and FIV. In response to these trends, Dr. B, a veterinary researcher specializing in infectious diseases, states, “It's encouraging to see the increased awareness and proactive measures being taken to address FeLV and FIV in cats. By staying informed and utilizing the latest advancements in testing and treatment, we can make a positive impact on feline health.” Common Concerns and Answers Related to Felv/fiv Test For Cats: 1. Concern: My cat seems healthy, so why should I have them tested for FeLV and FIV? Answer: Cats can carry these viruses without showing symptoms, so testing is important for early detection and prevention. 2. Concern: Can FeLV and FIV be cured? Answer: There is no cure for FeLV or FIV, but early detection and management can help improve a cat's quality of life. 3. Concern: Will a positive test result mean my cat has a limited lifespan? Answer: With proper care and management, cats infected with FeLV or FIV can live for many years. 4. Concern: Can FeLV and FIV be transmitted to humans or other animals? Answer: FeLV and FIV are specific to cats and do not pose a risk to humans or other species. 5. Concern: How often should I have my cat tested for FeLV and FIV? Answer: Veterinarians typically recommend annual testing for FeLV and FIV, especially for outdoor cats or those living with other cats. 6. Concern: Are there any vaccines available for FeLV and FIV? Answer: There is a vaccine for FeLV, but not for FIV. However, regular testing and preventive measures can help protect cats from these viruses. 7. Concern: Can FeLV and FIV be transmitted through casual contact? Answer: FeLV is primarily spread through close contact with infected cats, while FIV is typically transmitted through bite wounds. 8. Concern: Is it safe to adopt a cat with a positive FeLV or FIV test result? Answer: With proper care and precautions, cats with FeLV or FIV can still live happy and fulfilling lives in loving homes. 9. Concern: Can FeLV or FIV testing be done at a low cost? Answer: Many veterinary clinics offer affordable testing options, and some animal shelters provide testing for free or at a reduced cost. 10. Concern: Can FeLV or FIV testing be done in kittens? Answer: Yes, kittens can be tested for FeLV and FIV, but additional testing may be needed as they grow older. 11. Concern: Are there any side effects to the FeLV/FIV test? Answer: The FeLV/FIV test is a simple blood test with minimal risk of side effects for cats. 12. Concern: Can cats with FeLV or FIV live with other cats? Answer: Cats with FeLV or FIV should be kept separate from other cats to prevent the spread of the viruses. 13. Concern: How accurate is the FeLV/FIV test? Answer: The FeLV/FIV test is highly accurate, but confirmatory testing may be recommended for positive results. 14. Concern: Can FeLV or FIV be treated with medication? Answer: While there is no cure for FeLV or FIV, supportive care and medication can help manage the symptoms and complications of these viruses. 15. Concern: What should I do if my cat tests positive for FeLV or FIV? Answer: Consult with your veterinarian to develop a treatment plan and care routine tailored to your cat's specific needs. In conclusion, the FeLV/FIV test plays a crucial role in the health and well-being of cats by detecting these serious viruses early on. With increased awareness, proactive testing, and advancements in research, pet owners can take the necessary steps to protect their feline companions from FeLV and FIV. By staying informed and working closely with veterinarians, we can ensure that cats infected with these viruses receive the care and support they need to live happy and healthy lives.