

EXTERNAL REFERENCES

ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM INDIRECT

May 2025

Publications / References:

SHEEP AND GOATS

1)Alhamdany O. <i>et al.</i> (2023). Seroprevalence of <i>Neospora caninum</i> and some hematological and biochemical parameters in sheep, Mosul-Iraq. Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Sciences, 54(1), 159-164.	133 sheep sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM Indirect and a lateral flow device (LFD). <i>Results:</i> seroprevalence was: -with the ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM Indirect: 21.05% -with the LFD: 18.04%.	Correlation with other methods			
2)Tayseer O.M. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Serological and biochemical study for <i>Neospora caninum</i> in goats/Mosul/Iraq. International Journal of Health Sciences, 6(S8), 3406–3412.	51 goat sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM Indirect and a lateral flow device (LFD). <i>Results:</i> seroprevalence was: -with the ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM Indirect: 5.88% -with the LFD: 3.92%.	Correlation with other methods			
3)Aboelwafa S.S. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Seroprevalence of <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> and <i>Neospora caninum</i> in small ruminants in Luxor, Egypt. Adv. Anim. Vet. Sci. 10(2): 412-420.	- Sera from 92 goats and 92 sheep were tested using the ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM Indirect. <i>Results:</i> -seroprevalence in sheep was 6.5% -no antibodies detected in goats.				
4)Basso W. <i>et al.</i> (2022). <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> and <i>Neospora caninum</i> infections in sheep and goats in Switzerland: Seroprevalence and occurrence in aborted fetuses. Food and waterborne parasitology, 28, e00176.	653 sheep from 143 farms and 748 goats from 164 farms were tested using the ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM Indirect and inconclusive results were characterized by immunoblot. <i>Results:</i> seroprevalence was: -in sheep: 0.8% at individual level, 2.8% at farm level -in goats: 0.9% at individual level, 1.8% at the farm level -immunoblot analysis of the inconclusive sheep serum sample showed a negative result, no goat sample yielded inconclusive results in ELISA.	Correlation with other methods			

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5)Tagwireyi W.M. <i>et al.</i> (2024). Seroprevalence and associated risk factors for <i>Neospora caninum</i> infection in dairy cattle in South Africa. Parasitology Research, 123(8), 298.	1401 cattle sera from 48 dairy farms were tested using the ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM Indirect. Results: seroprevalence was: -at individual level: 2.3% -at farm level: 48%.					
6)Drăgușin L. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Preliminary research regarding the prevalence of cattle neosporosis in Caras-Severin county. Lucrări Științifice Medicină Veterinară Vol. Lv(3), Timișoara.	110 cattle sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM Indirect. Results: seroprevalence was 13.51%.					
7)Ciuca L. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Seroprevalence and clinical outcomes of <i>Neospora caninum</i>, <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> and <i>Besnoitia besnoiti</i> infections in water buffaloes (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>). Animals, 10(3), 532.	124 sera from water buffaloes were tested using the ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM Indirect. Results: seroprevalence was 20.2%. The ID Screen® kit can detect <i>Neospora caninum</i> antibodies in buffalo samples.					
8)Macchi M. V. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Epidemiological study of neosporosis in Uruguayan dairy herds. Preventive veterinary medicine, 179, 105022.	4223 serum samples from 102 dairy herds were tested using the ID SCREEN® NEOSPORA CANINUM Indirect. Results: seroprevalence was: -at individual level: 22.3% -at farm level: 96%.					