







Choose your heartworm tests wisely...

Routine Test Components	Pros	Cons
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dirochek™ ANTIGEN •Knott's Exam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Highest sensitivity for as few as 1-2 adult females 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sensitivity for male only infection or immature female worms
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Idexx SNAP™ ANTIGEN •Knott's Exam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •High sensitivity for at least 2 adult females 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sensitivity <2 female worms, male only infection, or immature female worms
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Idexx 4DxPlus™ Heartworm ANTIGEN & <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>, <i>Anaplasma species</i> & <i>Ehrlichia species</i> ANTIBODIES •Knott's Exam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •High sensitivity for at least 2 adult females • Detects <i>Borrelia</i> antibodies from natural infection; not detected from specific vaccines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sensitivity <2 female worms, male only infection, or immature female worms • Tick-borne pathogen antibodies presence/absence only (NO numerical titer) • No differentiation between <i>Anaplasma species</i> or <i>Ehrlichia species</i> antibodies
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dirochek™ ANTIGEN •Feline heartworm ANTIBODIES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antibody detection for both male and female larvae and adults • Highest antigen sensitivity for as few as 1-2 adult females 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No indication of continued infection; only that infection occurred •Large volume of serum necessary for repeat testing

Specialty Tests & Components	Pros	Cons
 <p>Verification Panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dirochek™ ANTIGEN •Idexx SNAP™ or SNAP 4DxPlus™ •Knott's Exam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of POSITIVE result using multiple tests • Aid in diagnosis for complex cases 	
 <p>Knott's Exam (Post-treatment)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate 3 months after treatment initiated • Kills and stains microfilariae • Differentiate <i>D. immitis</i> from <i>Acanthocheilonema reconditum</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No microfilariae present in male only infections, or immature female worms • Microfilariae can survive for up to 2 years