AAFP/EveryCat Feline Infectious Peritonitis Diagnosis Guidelines



Methods for Direct and Indirect Detection of FCoV for Diagnosis of FIP – An Overview

	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Comments
Blood	RT-PCR (including real-time RT-PCR and RT-nPCR) ^{58,78,79,122,153,176}	9–77%	88–100%	Not specific for FIP; FCoV viremia can also be detected in cats without FIP Usually very low viral load in cats with FIP ¹⁷⁷
	Real-time RT-PCR for M gene ^{144,170,178,179}	46–100%	48–100%	Not specific for FIP; FCoV mRNA can also be detected in cats without FIP
	S gene RT-PCR ^{58,122,154}	0–23%	95%	Can give false-positive results; not useful to confirm a diagnosis of FIP ¹⁵⁴ Usually very low viral load in cats with FIP ¹⁷⁷
	Sequencing for <i>S</i> gene mutations ^{79,153}	7–43%	Not available	More useful than S gene RT-PCR Controversial whether S gene mutations are specific for FIP or only a marker for systemic spread of FCoV
	Antibody detection including 7b ELISA ^{78,84,180}	28-85%	25–92%	Not specific for FIP; anti-FCoV antibodies can also be detect in cats without FIP
Effusion	Detection of FCoV antigen by IFA or ICC ^{78,130,165}	57–100%	71–100%	If positive in combination with consistent routine diagnostic to - FIP very likely False-positive results possible in cats without FIP
	RT-PCR (including real-time RT-PCR and RT-nPCR) ^{58,60,67,78,79,153,169,176,181}	72–100%	83–100%	Not specific for FIP; FCoV RNA can also be detected in cats without FIP
	S gene RT-PCR ^{58,122,154}	64–69%	86–96%	Can give false-positive results; not useful to confirm a diagno of FIP154
	Sequencing for S gene mutations ^{79,153,181}	40–65%	83–98%	More useful than S gene RT-PCR Controversial whether S gene mutations are specific for FIP or only a marker for systemic spread of FCoV
	Antibody detection ⁷⁸	86%	85%	Not specific for FIP; anti-FCoV antibodies can also be detect in cats without FIP
Cerebrospinal fluid	Detection of FCoV antigen by ICC ¹⁶³	78–91%	50–88%	If positive in combination with consistent routine diagnostic to - FIP very likely False-positive results possible in cats without FIP
	RT-PCR (including real-time RT-PCR and RT-nPCR) ^{58,60,105,106,150}	17–86%	100%	Not specific for FIP; FCoV RNA can also be detected in cats without FIP Sensitivity better in cats with neurological signs than in those with
rebros	S gene RT-PCR ^{136,156,160}	8–44%	95%	Can give false-positive results; not useful to confirm a diagnosis of FIP154
ర	Antibody detection 105,173	0–94%	93–100%	Not specific for FIP; anti-FCoV antibodies can also be detect in cats without FIP Sensitivity better in cats with neurological signs than in those with the control of the
humour	Detection of FCoV antigen by ICC ¹⁷⁵	64%	82%	If positive in combination with consistent routine diagnostic to - FIP very likely False-positive results possible in cats without FIP
10	RT-PCR (including real-time RT-PCR and RT-nPCR) ^{58,60,151}	25–50%	100%	Not specific for FIP; FCoV RNA can also be detected in cats without FIP
Aqueous	S gene RT-PCR ^{58,151,154}	10–13%	100%	Can give false-positive results; not useful to confirm a diagno of FIP154
Tissue	Detection of FCoV antigen by IHC	98%156	100%156	Gold standard for the diagnosis of FIP
	Detection of FCoV antigen by ICC in FNA specimens ^{139,141}	17–31% (liver) 11–20% (kidney) 53% (MLNs)	91% (MLNs)	If positive in combination with consistent routine diagnostic to FIP very likely False-positive results possible in cats without FIP
	RT-PCR (including real-time RT-PCR and RT-nPCR; FNA or biopsy specimens) ^{58,60,79,140,152,182}	65–100%	50–96%	Not specific for FIP; FCoV RNA can also be detected in cats without FIP Sensitivity depends on organ involvement
	S gene RT-PCR ^{58,152,154}	15–71%	67–100%	Can give false-positive results; not useful to confirm a diagno of FIP^{154}
	Sequencing for S gene mutations ^{60,79,154,182}	70–89%	88–100%	More useful than S gene RT-PCR Controversial whether S gene mutations are specific for FIP or only a marker for systemic spread of FCoV

For more information, visit catvets.com/fip & everycat.org/aafp-fip-guidelines.