Progressive
Persistent viremia and high risk of FeLV-related disease

Abortive
Elimination of the virus

Proviral integration and viral replication in lymphoid tissues of oropharynx

Secondary viremia with infection of epithelial cells associated with viral shedding

Infected cat sheds virus via saliva, respiratory secretions, urine, milk, and feces to uninfected naïve cat

Initial viremia—virus infected lymphocytes/monocytes enter the circulation and are distributed to other organs in the body

Infection of bone marrow progenitor cells (monocytes, granulocytes, and platelets) with high viral RNA and proviral DNA loads

Regressive
Virus replication controlled prior to or shortly after bone marrow infection. Low risk of FeLV related disease.