



HV-FIA 3000

- Android System
- 7-inch ultra-sensitive, dust-proof, waterproof capacitive touch screen
- High sensitivity and good repeatability
- Wireless connection printer
- Online update
- Compact and save space, 210*240 mm
- Chip information supports ID card reading and U disk reading
- Supports bi-directional protocol transmission
- Receive instrument abnormal information remotely

POCT

Fluorescence Immunoassay Analyzer



More Accessible More Affordable Progesterone Test

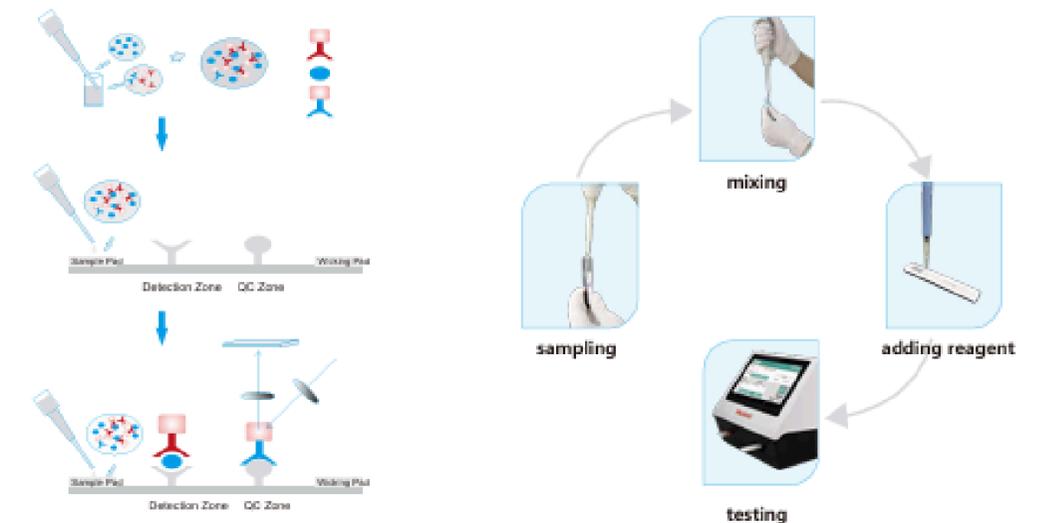


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Test principle and operation



HV-FIA 3000 Plus

Canine Relaxin C-RLN



Canine Relaxin is produced by the developing placenta following implantation of the embryo, and can be detected in the blood in oestrous pregnant females as early as 22-27 days post-breeding. The level of relaxin remains elevated throughout pregnancy, and declines rapidly following the end of the pregnancy. The test can quickly detect the concentration of relaxin in canine serum and plasma by fluorescence quantitative immunochromatography.

Clinical significance

- In dogs, relaxin is one of the hormones specifically produced during gestation when the embryo attaches and the placenta forms, and changes in serum relaxin levels can be used for the clinical diagnosis of pregnancy in dogs, which is known as early pregnancy diagnosis.
- There were significant differences in the serum levels of relaxin between the different reproductive states of the animals, such as non-pregnancy, pseudo-pregnancy, pregnancy, post-delivery and abortion, and the levels of relaxin were significantly higher in normal pregnancy than in non-pregnancy, pseudo-pregnancy, abortion and post-delivery.

Clinical application

- Widely used in the diagnosis of early pregnancy in dogs.
- Each fetus produces relaxin, and it is ultimately possible to estimate the number of fetuses by estimating relaxin content.

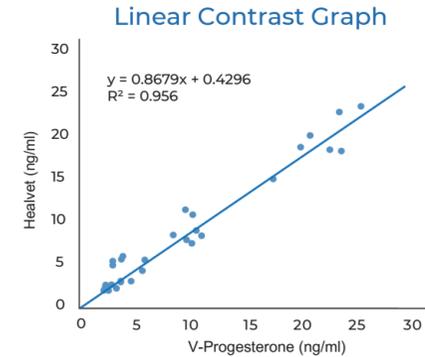


Progesterone (cProg)

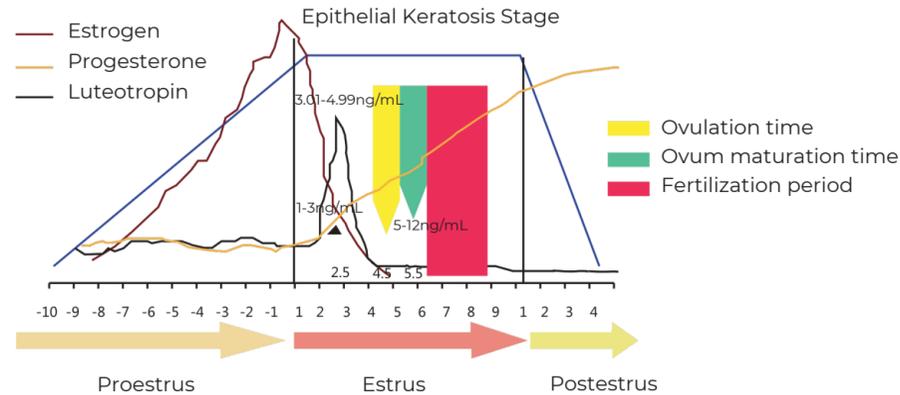
Progesterone test is the most advanced and accurate method to estimate maternal ovulation cycle. It is a natural progestational hormone secreted by the ovaries after maturity. It is a necessary hormone to maintain maternal pregnancy. It has a significant impact on endometrial morphology and is one of the most accurate methods to determine the time of maternal ovulation. By tracking the progesterone response, we can find the best time to mate.

Features

- Species: dogs
- Sample type: serum, plasma
- Sample volume: 75ul
- Detection range: 0.1-30 ng/mL
- Detection time: 15min
- Technique: Time Resolved Fluoroimmunoassay



Estrus Cycle



Interpretation Instruction

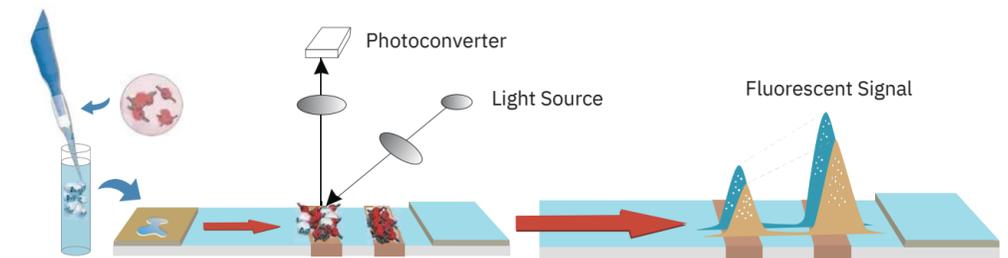
Signification	Progesterone concentration		Recommended action
	ng/mL	nmol/L	
Not in heat or proestrus	<1.0	<3.18	Retest in 4-5 days
Pre-LH*surge/LH surge	1-3	3.18-9.54	Retest in 3-4 days to confirm continued rise in progesterone. Aim for breeding 4-7 days after the rise above 2 ng/mL
Post-LH surge/pre-ovulation	3-5	9.54-15.9	Retest in 1-2 days to confirm continued rise in progesterone. Aim for breeding 3-5 days after this date
At or near ovulation	5-12	15.90-38.16	No more test, develop mating plan. Aim for breeding within 0-1 days after this date
Post-ovulation	>12	>38.16	Aim for breeding within 0-1 days
The egg cell is mature	>20	>63.6	The egg cell is mature but senescent, and its fertility potential decreases

About Time-resolved Fluorescence Technology

Progesterone (Prog) was labeled with lanthanide chelates by time-resolved fluorescence lateral chromatography. The marker has the advantages of large Stokes shift (200nm), long half-life, strong anti-interference and high sensitivity, so as to effectively improve the sensitivity and accuracy of the product.

Principle

The mobile progesterone fluorescence immunoassay analyzer is a powerful detection system that comprises a fluorescence reading unit and a detection plate utilizing chromatographic technology. The analyte forms an immune complex during the detection process, and this complex helps generate a calibration curve based on the proportional difference of fluorescence signal values in the detection area and the quality control area. By analyzing different concentrations of the analyte, the concentration of the analyte in the unknown sample can be accurately calculated from the generated curves.



Operation Process



Sampling & Mixing
Add the blood specimen into buffer and mix properly



Adding mixed buffer to the testing card



Testing
Insert the incubated test card into the instrument