

FIP IS NO LONGER A DEATH SENTENCE

Note: Feline Coronavirus does NOT transmit to humans in any way.

WHAT IS FIP (Feline Infectious Peritonitis)?

Feline Infectious Peritonitis, FIP, is caused by a mutation of the typically benign feline Coronavirus (FCoV). It typically strikes kittens and young cats under 2 years of age, or older cats whose immune system has been stressed or otherwise compromised.

KNOW THE SYMPTOMS!

There are no symptoms unique to FIP. However, in either form of FIP, cats commonly show vague symptoms such as: **loss of appetite, weight loss, lethargy, fluctuating fever that is not responsive to antibiotics.**

Effusive (wet) FIP

The hallmark clinical sign of effusive FIP is the accumulation of fluid within the abdomen or chest, which can cause breathing difficulties. Other symptoms include lack of appetite, fluctuating fever, weight loss, jaundice and diarrhea.



Non-effusive (dry) FIP

Dry FIP will also present with lack of appetite, fluctuating fever, jaundice, diarrhea, and weight loss, but there will not be an accumulation of fluid. Typically a cat with dry FIP will show ocular or neurological signs.

WHAT TESTS DOES MY CAT NEED?

#1 Whenever FIP is suspected, a **complete blood panel (CBC) and chemistry panel** should be the first step toward a diagnosis.

The typical FIP blood work will show **low albumin, high globulin, high white blood cell count, low red blood cell count, high neutrophils, high protein, and high bilirubin.** Most FIP cats will have non-regenerative anemia, as well as a persistent fever.

#2

FIV/FELV Test

In that both FIV and FELV are more common and can present similar to FIP, these should be tested for and ruled out as a primary or secondary diagnosis.

#3

Effusive (wet) FIP RT-PCR of the Effusion

Using a syringe, the veterinarian draws a sample of the fluid for testing. This is a simple procedure that is done in the office, typically without the need for anesthesia or sedative. If FIP, the effusion is typically high in protein, straw or honey colored, and viscous.



#4

Non-effusive (dry) FIP Ultrasound

Dry FIP causes lesions to whichever organs are affected by the virus. An ultrasound can reveal whether or not lesions are present, as well as check for enlarged mesenteric lymph node(s) and enlarged kidneys.

DO NOT run a RT-PCR test on blood or feces.

RT-PCR on blood or feces can, and often does, yield a false positive or a false negative.

GS as a Diagnostic for Wet and Dry FIP

In cases where FIP is the presumptive diagnosis, an alternative to extensive additional lab work or procedures is to use GS diagnostically. GS441 does not treat or cure any condition other than FIP, therefore, if the cat responds after a few doses, FIP can be confirmed. If the cat does not have FIP, the GS will do no harm.

WHERE DO I GO FROM HERE?

If you are considering treating a FIP cat with GS441, a search on social media for "FIP Warriors" will get you in touch with folks who can provide all the information you will need.

For additional information, go to fiptreatment.com or mutian.us