



Genindexe

La génétique à votre service

Blood Group Typage

The various blood types are owed to antigens attached to the surface of red blood cells or erythrocytes. Each different antigen represents a blood group. The determination of the blood groups is necessary, on one hand during surgical operations or during therapeutic transfusions practised by the veterinarians and, on the other hand, for the breeders to prevent the neonatal erythrolyse of the kitten (destruction of red blood cells).

Interest of the typage :

There are 3 blood groups possible for the cat : A, B, AB. Although the cat has fewer blood groups than the dog, there are more for risk for him to have problems of transfusion.

The cat, contrary to the dog, possesses automobile natural antibodies against the group which it does not possess (except the cats of the group AB).

There is no Rhesus, no universal donors because there are no negative cats for all the antigens.

A cat can be of the « A » group, the « B » group or the « AB » group.

Cats of **A group** are more frequent.

Cats of **B group** are rare, however, approximately 50 % of Manx cats and exotic cats with short hairs are of the group B.

It is important to know that it is usually fatal to give some blood A to a cat of the group B, because it causes a violent reaction and often the death some minutes after the beginning of the transfusion.

On the contrary, a cat of the group A receiving from some blood B, will have a less important reaction which shows itself especially by the decrease of the life expectancy of erythrocytes.

Cats of **AB group** are born sterile and are thus very rare.

THE HEMOLYTIC DISEASE OF THE KITTEN :

This disease appears on the kittens from the disease mainly, of the marriage of a female of group B with a male of group A.

The passage of antibodies is made by the absorption of the colostrum (maternal milk).

After absorption, (example) antibodies has anti-A of the mother of group B provoke the extra(special) hémolyse and intra vascular of the red blood cells of the kittens of group A. All the reach, or a part, can be affected.

Solution : Determine the blood groups of the relatives(parents) then the kittens (during the birth, it would be ideal).

The knowledge of the blood groups of kittens also allows to know if one of the parents (or both) is homozygous or heterozygous.

A good knowledge of the pedigrees (and blood groups of the ancestors) can facilitate the work of the breeder.

Taking :

Total blood collected on **EDTA tube** (purple cork)

WARNING : it is important to **fill the sample collection kit at least in 2/3 (on a 3 ml tube)**.

Indeed, EDTA which presents anticoagulative **properties** searching is also inhibitive reactions of agglutination when it is present in too strong proportion with regard to the total blood.

Time for result and prices :

At reception of your sample at the lab, your results are available in 10 open days.



Normal Price TTC

25 €

Club Price TTC

22 €

Price +10 éch TTC

20 €