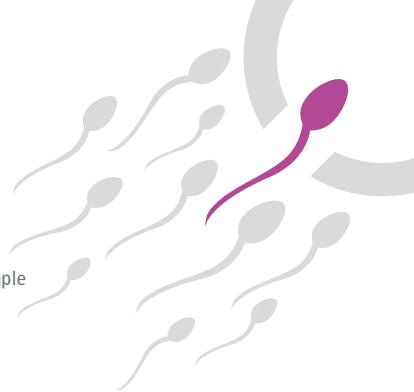




PetCount™

SPERM QUALITY TEST
for Dogs 



HOME TEST DEVICE



Before taking the test, you should:

- Read the instructions carefully
- Ensure that the contents of the pack are at room temperature 18-30°C
- Check that the contents of the package are intact
- Have a watch/clock available

When can you test your dog's sperm quality?

The time between collecting samples should be at least 48 hours. Less than 48 hours might reduce the sperm count and thereby the number of Progressive Motile Sperm Cells (PMSCs)

OBS! A PMSC is the only cell that can fertilize an egg in a natural way



Downloads from www.petcount.com

EN: For instructions for use, please visit our website



Collect your dog's sperm sample

A

Collect your dog's sperm sample in the supplied collection cone or in the collection cup.

OBS! Only fresh raw sperm samples can be used. Chilled and frozen sperm samples will not give a valid result.

See page 8 on how to collect the sperm sample or read more about it on our website: www.petcount.com/Q&A/howtocollectaspermsample

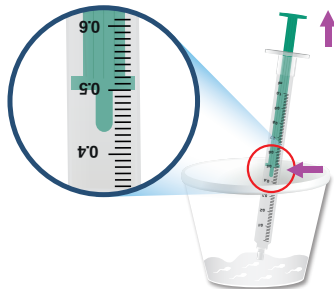
Semen volume collected as a rule of thumb:

A Dog < 4.5 kg should produce 1.5-3 mL of semen

A Dog < 23 kg should produce 3-5 mL of semen

A Dog > 23 kg should produce 5-8 mL of semen

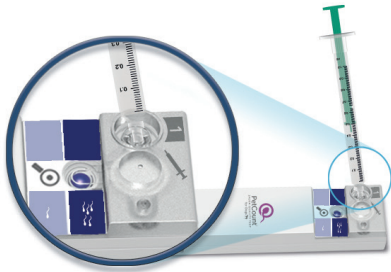
B



Stir your semen sample 10 times to get a homogeneous sample. Collect 0.5 mL of the sample by using the supplied syringe. It is important to avoid air bubbles inside the syringe, since this will influence the sample volume.

Perform the test

1



Keep the test device on a **horizontal** surface throughout the test procedure. Add the sample (0.5 mL) slowly to the sample well marked **1** from the syringe.

1

2



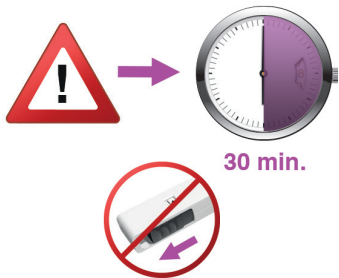
Push the slider all the way forward to activate the device.

Note: You should hear a 'click-sound'.

The action window will change to:

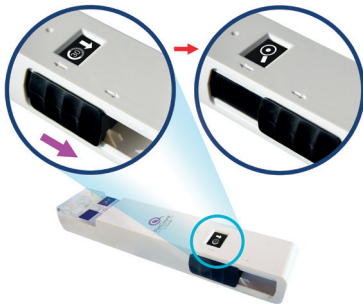


3




Wait another 30 min while keeping the test device on a **horizontal** surface.

4




After 30 min pull the slider all the way back as marked by the arrow. Note: You should hear a 'click-sound'.

The action window will change to: .

5



The result can be read in the window marked with . The darker the colour the more PMSCs are present in the semen sample. The test result should be read **within 5 min** after pulling the slider back.

The table below shows what the colour intensity indicates.

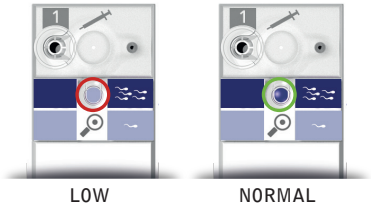
Colour intensity Dog Fertility Status	Concentration of Progressive Motile Sperm (million/mL)	What does the result mean?
LOW	Less than 210	The Progressive Motile Sperm count is below the normal level for fertile dogs
NORMAL	More than 210	The Progressive Motile Sperm count is at or above the normal level for fertile dogs

The total number of sperm in a dog's ejaculate should be 300 million to 2 billion.

At least 70% of the sperm normally have a rapid, steady forward progression. Based on that, a fertile dog should therefore have 210 million Progressive Motile Sperm Cells (PMSCs)/ml or more.¹

¹Johnson CA, Reproductive System Disorders. In: Nelson RW and Couto CG (eds) Small Animal Internal Medicine 4th edition. St. Louis, Elsevier.

Test Result Colour Examples



The semen factors thought to be most important with respect to fertility are the progressive motility, the morphology and the number of the spermatozoa.²

There is a direct relationship between sperm production by the testes and testicular size. Therefore, larger dogs have higher sperm counts than smaller dogs.

It has been reported that there is a relationship between sperm count and body weight. This may be true for animals in good body condition, but the relationship is lost in obese animals because testicular size does not increase. Even among breeds of similar size, there are variations in sperm counts.

²Johnson CA, Reproductive System Disorders. In: Nelson RW and Couto CG (eds) Small Animal Internal Medicine 4th edition. St. Louis, Elsevier.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

How does the test work?

There are two chambers in the device and only PMSCs and morphologically "normal" sperm cells can move from one chamber into the other. Once in the second chamber the PMSCs are stained with a dye which produces the colour in the result window. The more PMSCs in the sample, the stronger the blue colour will be.

The test measures the number of PMSCs per ml in the semen sample. This is called the concentration of PMSCs /mL.

The threshold value is approximately 210 million PMSCs/mL.

The threshold value always needs to be taken with a grain of salt as it only takes one "lucky" PMSC to fertilize the egg. Therefore, the suggested number of more than 210 mio PMSCs/mL is a rough ball park figure and should not be seen as the final number. You can also see dogs with lower levels of PMSCs which can make puppies and vice versa.

How do you collect the dog's sperm sample?

Semen is easily collected from most dogs if you know how to do it. If you are not experienced or do not know how to take the sample, we recommend that you seek advice with a Vet or a Dog Breeder who can then assist you.

The dog is encouraged to ejaculate by rapid massage of the bulbus glandis through the prepuce.

Canine semen is ejaculated in three fractions. The first fraction, or pre-sperm fraction, is composed of a few drops of clear fluid that originates from the prostate. Although this is uncommon, certain dogs may ejaculate several ml of the pre-sperm fraction. The second fraction is the sperm-rich fraction. The volume of the sperm-rich fraction varies from 0.5 to 8 mL, depending on the testicular size and individual variation. The sperm-rich fraction appears cloudy and opalescent. Usually no attempt is made to separate the first two fractions. The third and largest fraction is prostatic fluid, of which there may be as much as 30 mL. Normal prostatic fluid is clear and easily distinguished from the milky, sperm-rich fraction.³

Please note that it is only the sperm-rich fraction which should be collected in the supplied collecting cone or cup.

³Johnson CA, Reproductive System Medicine 4th edition. St. Louis, Elsevier.Disorders. In: Nelson RW and Couto CG (eds) Small Animal Internal

I am unsure of the result, what should I do?

If you are unsure of the result, you can contact our helpline at info@petcount.com for advice. We recommend that you inform us from where you have bought your PetCount test, that you attach a picture of the test result (taken within 5 min for a valid result), and indicate the LOT NO and Expiry Date which is stated on the side of the pack for a quicker feedback.

You can also redo the test but you should wait at least 48 hours before testing your dog with a new sample.

The test did not seem to work or parts of the test kit were missing or damaged - what should I do?

If any parts of the test kit are missing or damaged or if the test did not seem to work, please contact us at info@petcount.com.

Important

- The test device is disposable and single use
 - Discard with normal household waste
 - Do not use a device that has expired
 - This device is for home use
 - For in vitro diagnostic use only
-



MotilityCount ApS
Gl. Køge Landevej 57, 2.
DK-2500 Copenhagen
Denmark

info@petcount.com
www.petcount.com

LOT Batch number



Expiry date



Do not re-use



Stored at 2-30 degrees

REF C1002.2

Accuracy: 95%