



About Us

EndFIP® was created to promote knowledge amongst cat lovers, breeders and rescuers about FIP prevention, treatment and most importantly progress in the goal of eradicating FCoV the virus that causes FIP.

The EndFIP® trademark was granted to Diane D Addie PhD, BVMS, MRCVS and Ms. Maria S. Bonino in October 2017 and is identified with their fundraising efforts to support research programs, veterinary programs and campaigns to promote awareness of Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) and its underlying cause, feline coronavirus (FCoV).

Dr. Addie and Ms. Bonino's joint efforts are focused on research into FCoV eradication which would end FIP, without the use of laboratory cats. Fundraising is essential to the pursuit of their endeavor. The EndFIP® trademark will become synonymous with this approach to this uncommon, but frequently fatal, condition.

Contact Us

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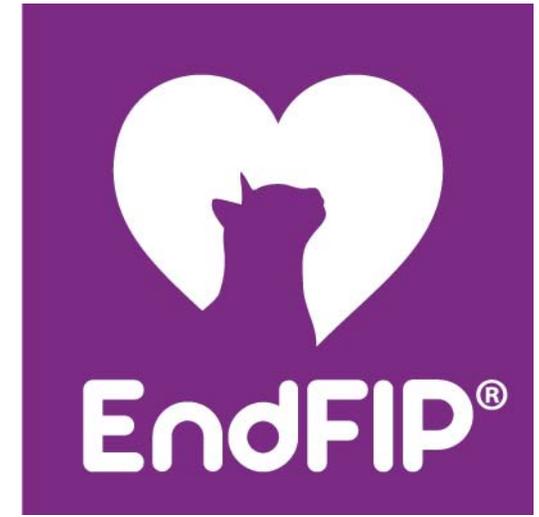
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Donate



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Mission

Bring a permanent end to **Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)**

Vision

End **FIP** by educating, informing and inspiring people to create lasting solutions to prevent feline coronavirus (FCoV) infection in multi-cat environments, such as breeding and rescue catteries.

Feline coronavirus (FCoV) is the virus that causes FIP. We want to impart worldwide awareness and understanding of FCoV and respect for the seriousness of FCoV infection.

“The single best way to prevent Feline Infectious Peritonitis is to prevent your cat from ever becoming infected with feline coronavirus”

Dr. Diane Addie

www.endfip.com

Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) is a devastating viral disease of cats that occurs worldwide and can affect many systems of the body. It is a progressive disease and almost always fatal. FIP occurs when the cat reacts inappropriately to feline coronavirus (FCoV) infection.

The key event in the development of FIP is the infection of the monocyte by FCoV. From the moment of infection of the monocyte, the cat's fate hangs on whether or not that monocyte can contain the virus and eventually defeat it, or whether the virus wins, and begins replicating within the monocyte.

In cats with FIP, the infected monocyte, instead of destroying the virus, becomes its ally attaching to the lining of a blood vessel and releasing inflammatory factors which attract more white blood cells to the site, which is now a tiny pyogranuloma.

Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) occurs when the cat is stressed and/or undernourished or when the cat is faced with overwhelming amounts of virus, such that the immune system hardly stands a chance.

Help us end FIP!

LUCA FUND for FIP Research



American Alumni of Glasgow University

Your donation to the **Luca Fund** will be applied to studies conducted at Glasgow University Veterinary School. The Luca Fund pledges to support exclusively ethical and cruelty-free research.
NO EXPERIMENTAL INFECTION of healthy cats with a deadly virus.

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THE VIRUS AND PATHOGENESIS OF FIP

FCoV is a virus of the gastrointestinal tract, most infections are either asymptomatic, or cause diarrhea, especially in kittens as maternally derived antibody wanes at between 5 and 7 weeks of age.

In brief, FIP is the result of an excessive inflammatory response to infection with feline coronavirus (FCoV). The pathogenesis of FIP is complicated: the reductionist view is that it is entirely due to mutation of the virus, enabling it to enter, or replicate more successfully in monocytes. Whilst this internal mutation theory is the most widely accepted, no consistent mutation has been identified. The holistic approach is that FIP occurs as a result of a number of factors, including viral load (some strains are undoubtedly more virulent than others) and the immune status and general health of the cat (host).

What is Feline Infectious Peritonitis?

- 🐾 Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) is the result of an excessive inflammatory response to infection with feline coronavirus (FCoV).
- 🐾 FCoV infection is ubiquitous and extremely common in multi-cat environments.
- 🐾 Only a small percentage (up to 12%) of infected cats develops FIP.
- 🐾 Stress (adoption, neutering, boarding, etc.) is a contributing factor for the developing of FIP.
- 🐾 FIP is especially common in cats < 2 years old and pedigree cats seem to be more affected.
- 🐾 FCoV can survive for up to 7 weeks in the environment.
- 🐾 FCoV is a fragile virus easy to inactivate by using cat friendly detergents and disinfectants (1:32 solution of household bleach and hot water is ideal)

Infection

- 🐾 Feces of shedding cats are the main source of FCoV infection.
- 🐾 FCoV can be transmitted indirectly (litter trays, shoes, clothes, etc.).
- 🐾 Cats start shedding FCoV within one week after infection and continue for weeks or months and a small percentage of cats, for life.
- 🐾 Most FCoV infected cats stay healthy, showing no signs whatsoever whilst some may show mild enteritis.
- 🐾 The viral load and the cat's immune response determine whether FIP will develop.
- 🐾 FIP is NOT contagious – FCoV IS!
- 🐾 Whenever FCoV is present in a cat, there is the potential for FIP to develop. On the other side of the spectrum no cat can develop FIP if not infected with FCoV.

NO FCoV = NO FIP!

This brochure is for information purposes ONLY and it is NOT meant to replace a consultation with a fully qualified veterinary surgeon (veterinarian). It is NOT intended to be used to diagnose or treat any cat.
Dr. Addie and Ms. Bonino exclude ALL liability whatsoever for any loss or damage arising out of use of this brochure or reliance upon its contents.

Clinical Signs

- 🐾 Persistent and antibiotic resistant fever, lethargy, anorexia, weight loss and overall malaise are common initial symptoms of FIP.
- 🐾 If disease develops – two forms of FIP are described:
 - 🐾 An **effusive** (wet) form, characterized by abdominal and/or thoracic effusions and vasculitis
 - 🐾 An **non-effusive** (dry) form, characterized by granulomatous lesions in various organs
- 🐾 The clinical presentation of FIP is highly variable, depending on the distribution of the vasculitis and the location of the pyogranulomatous lesions,
- 🐾 Although FIP is separated into two forms (**wet** and **dry**) there is really a gradient between these forms and sometimes signs of both forms can be seen.
- 🐾 Neurological signs (seen in about 10% of cases) include ataxia, hyperesthesia, nystagmus, seizures and behavioral changes.
- 🐾 Ocular involvement with uveitis is common in dry FIP cases.

Disease Management

- 🐾 The prognosis for cats with FIP is extremely poor.
- 🐾 Treatments are palliative and not curative in spite of recent claims of cure.
- 🐾 Supportive treatments are aimed at suppressing the inflammatory and detrimental immune response.
- 🐾 Euthanasia should be considered ONLY after every effort has been made to obtain a definitive diagnosis.
- 🐾 In single-cat household where a cat has died of FIP – it is recommended to wait at least 7 weeks before bringing a new cat.
- 🐾 In multi- cat households, remaining cats most likely are FCoV infected. Testing current and new cats (FCoV antibodies on blood and FCoV RT-PCR on feces) before introduction is highly recommended.

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