UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES "KING MIHAI I" FROM TIMISOARA
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Research concerning Epidemiology of Feline Panleukopenia in Timiș County

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Abstract: *Feline panleukopenia remains an important infectious disease, especially in young and unvaccinated cats. We reviewed medical records from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026. Thirty-eight unique cats with positive VetExpert Rapid FPV Ag tests were included. Median age was 5.5 months; 78.9% were <12 months and 94.7% were <24 months. All cats were unvaccinated. October–November 2025 accounted for 63.2% of cases.*

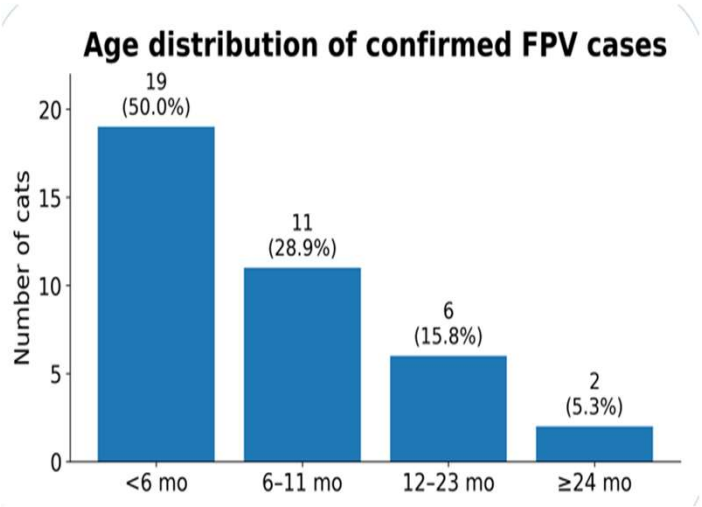
38	5.5 mo	100%	63.2%
confirmed FPV cases	median age	unvaccinated	cases in Oct–Nov

• Introduction

• FPV is a highly contagious and environmentally resistant parvovirus of cats.
• Kittens and immunologically naïve cats are particularly susceptible.
• Aim: describe the demographic and temporal profile of confirmed FPV cases in Timiș County over one complete year

• Material and method

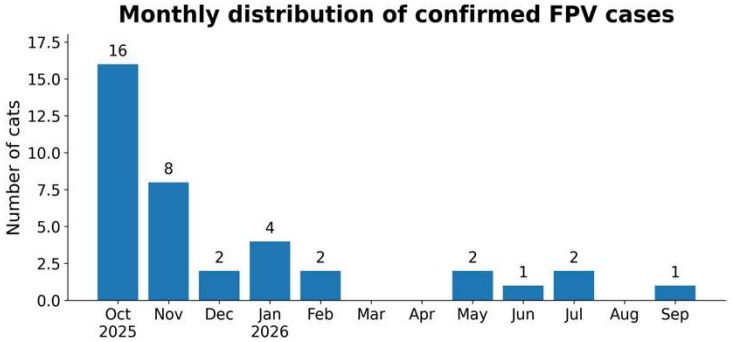
• Retrospective observational study at the University Veterinary Clinics, Timișoara.
• Period: 1 Oct 2025–30 Sep 2026.
• Inclusion: cats from Timiș County with a positive VetExpert Rapid FPV Ag test; repeated visits were merged.
• Variables: age, sex, breed, vaccination, reproductive status, month and season.



• Results and discussions

• 78.9% cats were <12 months; 94.7% were <24 months.
• Females: 63.2%; males: 36.8%.
• 100% were European-type and unvaccinated; 97.4% were sexually intact.
• Autumn: 65.8% of cases; October–November alone: 63.2%.

The autumn predominance was mainly driven by a short-term cluster at the beginning of the study. Because only one complete annual cycle was evaluated, the data describe temporal concentration within this interval and do not demonstrate recurrent seasonality.



• Conclusions

• FPV cases predominantly affected young, unvaccinated cats.
• A marked temporal cluster occurred in October–November 2025.
• One annual cycle cannot establish recurrent seasonality.
• Vaccination and continued local surveillance remain essential.