

# Review of: "RNA in-situ hybridization for pathology-based diagnosis of feline infectious peritonitis (FIP): current diagnostics for FIP and comparison to the current gold standard"

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The manuscript brings to attention an efficient method of detection of FIPV by RNA in situ hybridization in comparison with the gold standard - IHC. Starting from the fact that the antigenic heterogeneity of FCoV induces a low sensitivity in the diagnosis of FIP, the authors took into account for this study the fact that the RNA in situ hybridization technique, which targets RNA, in opposition to the IHC technique which targets a protein in the presence of FIPV 3-70 epitope, may improve FIPV diagnosis.

The manuscript impresses with the introductory part, presented in the form of a minireview, in which, in addition to the presentation of the etiological agent, the epidemiology and the clinical aspect of FIP, a very thorough review of the diagnostic possibilities and, first of all, the limitations of these diagnostic methods is carried out.

However, the manuscript does not provide sufficient data about the screening of subjects entered into the study, about the clinical phase of the disease or other demographic data regarding age, breed or other clinical or molecular examinations performed.

The phrase "RNA ISH using the Orf1ab FIPV probe was performed on the tissues of thirty unique cats", belongs to the material and method section.

The results obtained by RNA ISH using the Orf1ab FIPV samples are indeed superior in terms of sensitivity compared to the gold standard of IHC, but their visualization in the images should be improved by adding scales and a higher magnification to the figures.

The discussion section is devoid of the comparison of the results with other reports.

Overall, the study opens up new diagnostic options, even if more expensive, but safer in terms of diagnostic accuracy.