

**Table III.** *Performances of the index of diagnostic suspicion (IDS) of Parvovirus infection (PVI) and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval (95% CI) on total cases, and the subgroups of clinical cases and necropsies, subjected to biomolecular diagnosis for PVI.*

Parameter	Number of cases (%) Estimate (95% CI)		
	Total cases	Clinical cases	Necropsies
Strong IDS and positive PCR	83 (57.6%)	51 (57.9%)	32 (57.1%)
Weak IDS and negative PCR	10 (6.9%)	3 (3.4%)	7 (12.5%)
Strong IDS and negative PCR	15 (10.5%)	13 (14.8%)	2 (3.6%)
Weak IDS and positive PCR	36 (25%)	21 (23.9%)	15 (26.8%)
Sensitivity	69.75% (60.98 - 77.28)	70.83% (59.49 - 80.06)	68.09% (53.83 - 79.6)
Specificity	40% (23.4 - 59.26)	18.75% (6.6 - 43.01)	77.78% (45.26 - 93.68)
Positive Predictive Value	84.69% (76.27 - 90.5)	79.69% (68.29 - 87.73)	94.12% (80.91- 98.37)
Negative Predictive Value	21.74% (12.26 - 35.57)	12.5% (4.34 - 31)	31.82% (16.36- 52.68)
Accuracy	64.58% (56.49- 71.92)	61.36% (50.92- 70.86)	69.64% (56.66- 80.1)
Positive Likelihood Ratio	1.162 (1.01 - 1.34)	0.8718 (0.74 - 1.03)	3.064 (1.12 - 8.4)
Negative Likelihood Ratio	0.76 (0.53 - 1.07)	1.556(0.08 - 28.97)	0.4103 (0.33 - 0.51)
Diagnostic Odds	1.54 (0.63 - 3.74)	0.56 (0.14 - 2.17)	7.467 (1.38 - 40.34)
Cohen's kappa	0.07 (-0.08- 0.22)	-0.09 (-0.29 - 0.11)	0.29 (0.07 - 0.51)

Sensitivity = The proportion of positives that are correctly identified as such; Specificity = The proportion of negatives that are correctly identified as such; Positive Predictive Value = The proportion of true positive tests out of the overall positive tests; Negative Predictive Value = The proportion of negative positive tests out of the overall negative tests; Accuracy = The proportion of correctly classified subjects among all the results; Positive Likelihood Ratio (LR+) = Sensitivity / (1 – Specificity); Negative Likelihood Ratio (LR-) = (1 – Sensitivity) / Specificity; Diagnostic Odds = LR+ / LR-