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

Parameter	Number of cases (%) Estimate (95% CI)	
	Dogs	Cats
Strong IDS and positive PCR	63 (65.7%)	20 (41.6%)
Weak IDS and negative PCR	6 (6.3%)	4 (8.4%)
Strong IDS and negative PCR	9 (9.4%)	6 (12.5%)
Weak IDS and positive PCR	18 (18.6%)	18 (37.5%)
Sensitivity	77.78% (67.58 - 85.46)	52.63% (37.26 - 67.52)
Specificity	40% (19.82 - 64.25)	40% (16.82 - 68.73)
Positive Predictive Value	87.5% (77.92 - 93.28)	76.92% (57.95 - 88.97)
Negative Predictive Value	25% (12 - 44.9)	18.18% (7.31 - 38.52)
Accuracy	71.88% (62.17 - 79.89)	50% (36.39 - 63.61)
Positive Likelihood Ratio	1.296 (1.03 - 1.63)	0.88 (0.58 - 1.33)
Negative Likelihood Ratio	0.5556 (0.73-7.43)	1.18 (0.51 - 2.75)
Diagnostic Odds	2.33 (0.73 - 7.43)	0.74 (0.18 - 3.1)
Cohen's kappa	0.14 (-0.05 - 0.3)	-0.05 (-0.29 - 0.19)

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-