Polyprenyl immunostimulant (PI) is a plant based immunostimulant that guides the immune system into the direction of cell mediated immunity. Cell mediated immunity is necessary for control of viral diseases. Initial studies showed that PI was a safe compound. A challenge study of kittens with herpes virus induced respiratory tract infection was done. Cats treated with PI had a decreased severity and duration of clinical signs compared to placebo treated cats. We then evaluated cats with FIP to determine if PI can be an aid to treatment of FIP. A few cats in the preliminary study lived longer than expected and one cat with “dry” form FIP is still alive 5 years after diagnosis. Funding for a larger study of treatment of FIP was obtained from the Winn Feline Foundation. Dry form Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) is a difficult disease to diagnose. Data from cats with suspected FIP was reviewed and cats that met the inclusion criteria were admitted into the study. From previous experience we did not see any benefit of PI in cats with the effusive or wet form of FIP and these were excluded from the study. A total of 58 cats with a diagnosis of “dry” form of FIP treated with polyprenyl immunostimulant were included in the data. We started with a total of 102 cats but cats that died before starting the polyprenyl immunostimulant, cats that died before receiving a week of PI treatment and cats from which we did not have a follow up evaluation were eliminated. There were a wide variety of purebred and domestic short haired cats in the study. The cats had ocular, neurologic and abdominal forms of the dry FIP with the abdominal form being the most common form. Nine percent of the cats had vague signs without a specific organ involvement. Ten cats were still alive at the time the data was collected and the longest survivor in this study was alive at 289 days. The median survival time at which 50% of the cats are still alive was a bit under 50 days. We need to continue the monitoring of the cats so that we have at least a year of follow up on the last cat entered into the study. The PI appears to improve the wellbeing of the cats that are on treatment. I believe that the PI increases the survival time and quality of life in the treated cats but there was not a placebo group in the study. A placebo group would have been ideal to compare survival time of treated to untreated cats but I had concerns about having an untreated placebo group in a disease considered 100% fatal. Further studies to be considered would be a combination of an antiviral approach with an immunostimulant. Polyprenyl Immunostimulant is currently not available. Our data on the safety and efficacy of the polyprenyl immunostimulant for treatment of herpes virus respiratory infection (rhinotracheitis) is being reviewed for licensing by the US Department of Agriculture. When licensed, it will be available to veterinarians.