

Test	Problem	Facts
<b><u>URINE SCREEN</u></b> (Appearance, Color, Specific Gravity, Occult Blood) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PH</li> <li>• Protein</li> <li>• Bilirubin</li> <li>• Glucose</li> <li>• Ketones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Kidney Disease</li> <li>✧ Urinary/Bladder Disorders</li> <li>✧ Diabetes</li> </ul>	Urinalysis is a very important means of evaluating overall kidney function, especially when done in conjunction with blood tests. Urinalysis is also a key test for determining if there is a urinary tract infection or if there is inflammation in the urinary bladder. Urinalysis also helps to confirm, along with blood tests, whether or not an animal has diabetes (with diabetes, either sugar or both sugar and ketones are present in the urine).
<b><u>CHEM 21</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bun</li> <li>• Creatinine</li> <li>• Total Protein</li> <li>• Albumin</li> <li>• ALT</li> <li>• Total Bilirubin</li> <li>• Calcium</li> <li>• Phosphorus</li> <li>• Glucose (blood sugar)</li> <li>• Sodium</li> <li>• Potassium</li> <li>• CPK</li> <li>• Phosphorus</li> <li>• Potassium</li> <li>• A/G Ratio</li> <li>• Globulin</li> <li>• ALP</li> <li>• Na/K Ratio</li> <li>• Chloride</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Kidney Disease</li> <li>✧ Liver Disease</li> <li>✧ Kidney Disease</li> <li>✧ Intestinal Disorder</li> <li>✧ Liver Disease</li> <li>✧ Inflammation of the Pancreas</li> <li>✧ Jaundice</li> <li>✧ Parathyroid Disorder, Cancer</li> <li>✧ Diabetes</li> <li>✧ Severe Infection (Sepsis)</li> <li>✧ Adrenal Disease</li> <li>✧ Decreased Kidney Function</li> <li>✧ Muscle Injury</li> <li>✧ Thyroid Disease</li> </ul>	Tests of kidney function (should be run in conjunction with urinalysis or the most accurate assessment of kidney function). <b>Kidney disease, if diagnosed early, can often be managed for extended periods of time.</b>  Protein levels. Albumin may be decreased with disorders of the intestine, kidneys, liver or decreased nutrient intake. The globulin level may also decrease due to intestinal disease and may increase in response to inflammation.  Liver enzymes. These tests help indicate that there may be a problem with the liver. Liver enzyme levels may also be abnormal with inflammation of the pancreas.  A test for jaundice. Increased levels usually indicate a liver disorder (with or without concurrent disease of the pancreas) or damaged red blood cells.  Elevated or decreased calcium levels can be a sign of a wide variety of diseases. Calcium is an important cancer marker.  A glucose test will detect abnormally high blood sugar levels, which may indicate diabetes. Low levels may occur with liver disease, severe infection, certain types of cancer and Addison's disease.  Important body electrolytes. It is especially important that potassium levels be monitored in sick animals and in animals with decreased kidney function or adrenal disease and diabetes.  Muscle enzyme. Increase levels indicate muscle injury or inflammation.  Thyroid test. In cats we look for levels above normal (hyperthyroidism) and in dogs we look for subnormal levels (hypothyroidism). This is a screening test. If the test is abnormal, more detailed thyroid testing may be necessary to determine the best course of treatment.
<b><u>COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WBC (Total white blood cell count)</li> <li>• Neutrophils</li> <li>• Bands</li> <li>• Lymphocytes</li> <li>• Monocytes</li> <li>• Eosinophils</li> <li>• Basophils</li> <li>• Platelets</li> <li>• RBC (Red blood cells)</li> <li>• Packed Cell Volume (PCV)</li> <li>• Hemoglobin</li> <li>• MCV</li> <li>• MCHC</li> <li>• MCH</li> <li>• RBC Morphology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inflammation and Infection</li> <li>✧ Leukemia</li> <li>✧ Neoplasia</li> <li>✧ Poor Blood Clotting</li> <li>✧ Anemia</li> <li>✧ Blood Loss</li> </ul>	The cell counts tell how many of each type of white blood cells are present and whether or not they appear normal. White blood cells help fight infection. White blood cell numbers can increase in response to inflammation and infection. In leukemia, which is a cancer of the blood system, either the numbers or white blood cells are increased or their appearance is abnormal, or both. White blood cell numbers can decrease with severe infection or with bone marrow disorders.  Platelets help with blood clotting. It is important to make sure that these numbers remain normal or close to normal.  This test evaluates the size, shape and overall count of red blood cells.  Tests for the presence of anemia (low red blood cell levels).  These tests help tell which type of anemia is present.