



## Superchem/CBC

**Albumin** - A serum protein that helps evaluate hydration, hemorrhage, and intestinal, liver, and kidney disease.

**Alkaline Phosphatase** - Elevations may indicate liver damage, Cushing's disease, and active bone growth in young pets. This test is especially significant in cats.

**Alanine Aminotransferase** - A sensitive indicator of active liver damage but doesn't indicate the cause.

**Amylase** - Helpful in the diagnosis of pancreatic diseases.

**Aspartate Aminotransferase** - Increases may indicate liver, heart, or skeletal muscle damage.

**Blood Urea Nitrogen** - Indicates kidney function. An increased blood level is called azotemia and can be caused by kidney, liver, and heart disease, urethra obstruction, shock, and dehydration.

**Calcium** - Deviations can indicate a variety of diseases. Tumors, hyperparathyroidism, kidney disease, and low albumin are just a few of the conditions that alter serum calcium.

**Cholesterol** - Used to supplement diagnosis of hypothyroidism, liver disease, Cushing's disease, and diabetes mellitus.

**Chloride** - An electrolyte often lost with vomiting and Addison's disease. Elevations often indicate dehydration.

**CPK** - Associated with muscle damage, including cardiac muscle. High levels may be seen with inflammation, infection, trauma, necrosis, or neoplasia within muscle.

**Creatinine** - Reveals kidney function. This test helps distinguish between kidney and non-kidney causes of elevated BUN.

**Gamma Glutamyl Transferase** - An enzyme that indicates liver disease or corticosteroid excess.

**Globulin** - A blood protein that often increases with chronic inflammation and certain disease states.

**Glucose** - A blood sugar. Elevated levels may indicate diabetes mellitus. Low levels can cause collapse, seizures, or coma.

**Lipase** - Associated with pancreatic disorders. High levels may be seen with active pancreatic disease and occasionally GI and hepatic disease. Steroids may also increase levels.

**Magnesium** - Mineral analysis, neuromuscular disease, cardiac disease. Hypomagnesemia may be due to prolonged anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, hyperthyroidism, sepsis or blood transfusion.

**Osmolality** - Aids in determining if kidneys have the ability to concentrate urine.

**Phosphorus** - Elevations are often associated with kidney disease, hyperthyroidism, and bleeding disorders.

**Potassium** - An electrolyte lost with vomiting, diarrhea, or excessive urination. Increased levels may indicate kidney failure, Addison's disease, dehydration, and urethra obstruction. High levels can lead to cardiac arrest.

**Sodium** - An electrolyte lost with vomiting, diarrhea, and kidney and Addison's disease. This test helps indicate hydration status.

**Total Bilirubin** - Elevations may indicate liver or hemolytic disease. This test helps identify bile duct problems and certain types of anemia.

**Total Protein** - Indicates hydration status and provides additional information about the liver, kidneys, and infectious diseases.

**Triglycerides** - Evaluation of hyperlipidemia or hypercholesterolemia.

**Complete Blood Count (CBC):** This is the most common blood test performed on pets and people. A CBC gives information on hydration status, anemia, infection, the blood's clotting ability, and the ability of the immune system to respond. This test is essential for pets with fevers, vomiting, diarrhea, weakness, pale gums, or loss of appetite. If your pet needs surgery, a CBC can detect bleeding disorders or other unseen abnormalities.

**Hematocrit** - Measures the percentage of red blood cells to detect anemia and dehydration.

**Hemoglobin and Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration (MCHC)** - These are the oxygen-carrying pigments of red blood cells.

**White Blood Cell Count** - Measures the body's immune cells. Increases or decreases indicate certain diseases or infections.

**Granulocytes and Lymphocytes/Monocytes** - Specific types of white blood cells.

**Eosinophils** - Specific type of white blood cells that may indicate allergic or parasitic conditions.

**Platelet Counts** - Measures cells that form blood clots.

**Reticulocytes** - Immature red blood cells. High levels indicate regenerative anemia.

**Fibrinogen** - An important clotting factor. High levels may indicate a dog is 30 to 40 days pregnant.