

Pet Doctors Veterinary Supplies and Services
Immunoassay Test Report

Pet Name: Piper

Owner Name: BJ Gannaban

Species: Canine

Gender: Female

Age: 4Year

Patient or Visit No.:

Sample ID: 202607180001

Time Tested: 18/07/2026 10:23:11

Test Result

Test	Result	Unit	Reference Range
SDMA	91.40 Abnormal	µg/dL	≤14 µg/dL Normal 14-19 µg/dL Suspected >19 µg/dL Abnormal

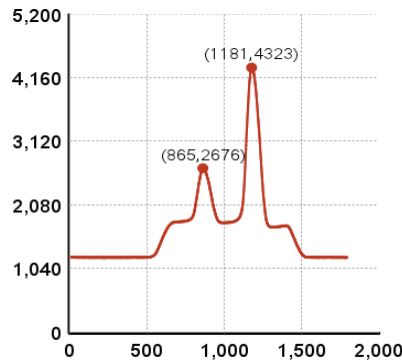


Figure1:SDMA

Clinical Significance

SDMA

Symmetric dimethylarginine (SDMA) is a methylated arginine amino acid. Most of SDMA is excreted by the kidneys. SDMA is an early biomarker of kidney function. It correlates well with glomerular filtration rate (GFR). SDMA tests diagnose chronic kidney disease (CKD) and acute kidney injury (AKI) much earlier than creatinine tests.

Veterinary Technician: not specified

Attending Veterinarian: Dr. Marian Grace Wanagen

Date Reported: 18/07/2026

This report is solely for the received sample and serves as a diagnostic reference for veterinarians.



Hospital Tel.: +639171533903

Hospital Add.: McArthur Highway, San Miguel, Calasiao, Pangasinan



Pet Doctors Veterinary Supplies and Services

Chemistry Test Report

Pet Name: Piper
Gender: Female
Sample ID: 2607180001

Owner Name: BJ Gannaban
Age: 4 Years
Sample Type: Serum

Species: Canine
Patient or Visit No.:
Time Tested: 18/07/2026 09:59:21

Test Panel: Comprehensive 24 Profile

Test	Result	Unit	Reference Range	Low	Normal	High	
TP	64.5	g/L	52-82				Whole Body
ALB	20.5 ↓	g/L	22-44				Liver, Kidney
GLOB	44.0	g/L	20-52				Whole Body
ALB/GLOB	0.5						Calculated value
TBIL	6.13	umol/L	2-15				Whole Body, Liver
GGT	3.3	U/L	0-7				Liver
AST	120 ↑	U/L	8.9-55				Liver
ALT	36	U/L	10-140				Liver
AST/ALT	3.33						Calculated value
ALP	36	U/L	20-150				Liver
TBA	3.99	umol/L	0-20				Liver, Gallbladder
AMYL	1152	U/L	200-1800				Pancreas
CK	676 ↑	U/L	20-200				Myocardium, Skeletal muscle
CREA	512 ↑	umol/L	27-149				Kidney
BUN	≥35.7 ↑	mmol/L	2.5-11.5				Kidney
BUN/CREA	---						Calculated value
GLU	8.11 ↑	mmol/L	3.89-7.95				Whole Body
CHOL	9.97 ↑	mmol/L	2.84-8.26				Whole Body
TRIG	2.13 ↑	mmol/L	0.1-0.9				
tCO2	32 ↑	mmol/L	12-27				Whole Body
Ca	2.01	mmol/L	1.98-2.95				Whole Body
PHOS	6.49 ↑	mmol/L	0.81-2.2				Kidney
Ca×P	162	mg/dL					
Mg	1.46 ↑	mmol/L	0.6-1.09				

Clinical Significance

ALB	Decreased levels: ① Malnutrition; ② Chronic wasting diseases; ③ Acute decrease seen in massive hemorrhage; ④ Blood dilution due to large volume infusion; ⑤ Chronic infections, tumors, trauma; ⑥ Hepatic dysfunction, decreased synthesis, ascites formation; ⑦ Renal diseases: glomerulonephritis, protein-losing nephropathy; ⑧ Severe malnutrition due to long-term starvation, diarrhea, malabsorption/digestion.
AST	Elevated levels: ① Hepatic system diseases; ② Hemolysis, lipemia causing false elevation; ③ Equine paralytic myoglobinuria; ④ Cardiac injury: myocarditis, myocardial infarction; ⑤ Skeletal muscle diseases: canine degenerative myopathy, muscle injury; ⑥ Drug/toxin effects: barbiturates, corticosteroids, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, ketoconazole, etc.
CK	Elevated levels: ① Myocardial necrosis; ② Strenuous exercise; ③ Prolonged recumbency; ④ Skeletal muscle injury; ⑤ Neurological disease; ⑥ Hypothyroidism; ⑦ Hemolysis or intramuscular injection during blood draw.
CREA	Elevated levels: ① Pre-renal conditions: insufficient renal perfusion, dehydration, extensive muscle damage; ② Renal diseases: severe renal diseases; ③ Post-renal: urethral obstruction; ④ Physiological increase: animals with rich muscle tissue.
BUN	Elevated levels: ① Pre-renal: dehydration, high-protein diet, gastrointestinal bleeding, shock, hypoalbuminemia; ② Renal: acute/chronic interstitial nephritis, acute renal tubular necrosis, chronic renal failure, chronic glomerulonephritis, amyloidosis, pyelonephritis, tumors; ③ Post-renal: urinary tract obstruction (stones, tumors, prostatic diseases, feline lower urinary tract disease), bladder rupture.
GLU	Elevated levels: ① Drugs: corticosteroids, progesterone; ② Physiological: postprandial, stress, excitement; ③ Diseases: diabetes mellitus, hyperadrenocorticism, acromegaly, hyperthyroidism, pancreatitis, pheochromocytoma.



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CHOL	Elevated levels: ① Hypothyroidism; ② Diabetes mellitus; ③ Severe trauma; ④ Acute pancreatitis; ⑤ Lipodystrophy; ⑥ Protein-losing nephropathy; ⑦ Spontaneous hyperlipidemia; ⑧ Hepatic injury, biliary obstruction; ⑨ Hyperadrenocorticism; ⑩ Physiological increase after a fatty meal, high-fat diet.
TRIG	Elevated levels: ① Hypothyroidism; ② Diabetes mellitus; ③ Pancreatitis; ④ Cholestasis; ⑤ Fasting (obesity); ⑥ Spontaneous hyperlipidemia; ⑦ Hyperadrenocorticism; ⑧ Spontaneous hyperchylomicronemia; ⑨ Physiological increase after a fatty meal.
tCO2	Elevated levels: ① Metabolic alkalosis; ② Respiratory acidosis.
PHOS	Elevated levels: ① Vitamin D toxicity; ② Renal disease; ③ Fracture healing period; ④ Acromegaly; ⑤ Growing puppies and kittens; ⑥ Excess vitamin D intake; ⑦ Hypoparathyroidism; ⑧ Lymphoma, developmental disorders; ⑨ Pseudo-elevation due to hemolysis.
Mg	Elevated levels: ① Hemolysis; ② Renal failure; ③ Hepatic disease; ④ Diabetic coma; ⑤ Hypothyroidism; ⑥ Obstructive uropathy; ⑦ Adrenocortical insufficiency.

Veterinary Technician:not specified

Attending Veterinarian:Dr. Marian Grace Wanagen

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