

Pet Doctors Veterinary Supplies and Services
Immunoassay Test Report

Pet Name: Basha

Owner Name:

Species: Canine

Gender: Female

Age: 4Year

Patient or Visit No.:

Sample ID: 202609140003

Time Tested: 14/09/2026 11:25:05

Test Result

Test	Result	Unit	Reference Range
SDMA	<2.00 Normal	µg/dL	≤14 µg/dL Normal 14-19 µg/dL Suspected >19 µg/dL Abnormal

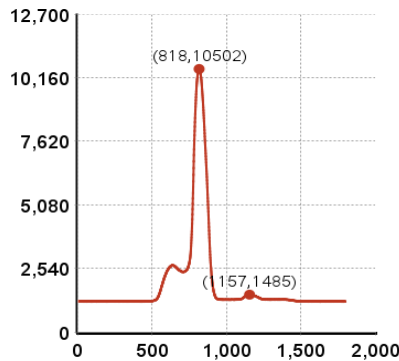


Figure1:SDMA

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. Ingrid Abulencia

Date Reported: 14/09/2026

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

Hospital Email: pdvc.calasiao@gmail.com



Pet Doctors Veterinary Supplies and Services

Chemistry Test Report

Pet Name: Basha
Gender: Female
Sample ID: 2609140003

Owner Name:
Age: 4 Years
Sample Type: Whole Blood

Species: Canine
Patient or Visit No.:
Time Tested: 14/09/2026 11:00:47

Test Panel: Comprehensive 24 Profile

Test	Result	Unit	Reference Range	Low	Normal	High	
TP	30.6	↓ g/L	52-82				Whole Body
ALB	10.2	↓ g/L	22-44				Liver, Kidney
GLOB	20.4	g/L	20-52				Whole Body
ALB/GLOB	0.5						Calculated value
TBIL	3.74	umol/L	2-15				Whole Body, Liver
GGT	7.5	↑ U/L	0-7				Liver
AST	193	↑ U/L	8.9-55				Liver
ALT	73	U/L	10-140				Liver
AST/ALT	2.64						Calculated value
ALP	325	↑ U/L	20-150				Liver
TBA	15.4	umol/L	0-20				Liver, Gallbladder
AMYL	1706	U/L	200-1800				Pancreas
CK	825	↑ U/L	20-200				Myocardium, Skeletal muscle
CREA	35	umol/L	27-149				Kidney
BUN	15.5	↑ mmol/L	2.5-11.5				Kidney
BUN/CREA	110						Calculated value
GLU	4.05	mmol/L	3.89-7.95				Whole Body
CHOL	3.37	mmol/L	2.84-8.26				Whole Body
TRIG	1.09	↑ mmol/L	0.1-0.9				
tCO2	19	mmol/L	12-27				Whole Body
Ca	1.70	↓ mmol/L	1.98-2.95				Whole Body
PHOS	2.02	mmol/L	0.81-2.2				Kidney
Ca×P	43	mg/dL					
Mg	0.64	mmol/L	0.6-1.09				

Clinical Significance

TP	Decreased levels: ① Starvation; ② Neonatal puppies; ③ Hepatic diseases; ④ Nephrotic syndrome; ⑤ Protein-losing enteropathy; ⑥ Protein-losing nephropathy; ⑦ Chronic inflammation and severe burns; ⑧ Increased blood water content, malnutrition or increased consumption.
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.
GGT	Elevated levels: ① Jaundice; ② Lipemia causing false elevation; ③ Drug effects: barbiturates, corticosteroids, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, etc.; ④ Hepatic diseases: liver tumors, chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, hepatic lipidosis; ⑤ Extrahepatic diseases: cholecystitis, gallstones, gallbladder mucinous cyst, hyperthyroidism, pancreatitis, hypoadrenocorticism, etc.
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.
ALP	Elevated levels: ① Primary or metastatic tumors; ② Acute toxic liver injury; ③ Normal in young growing animals; ④ Bone marrow diseases causing increased osteoblast activity; ⑤ Hemolysis, lipemia, hyperbilirubinemia causing false elevation; ⑥ Drug/toxin effects: corticosteroids, barbiturates, aflatoxins, etc.; ⑦ Hepatobiliary diseases: cholangitis, chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, hepatic lipidosis, etc.; ⑧ Endocrine diseases: hyperthyroidism, hyperadrenocorticism, diabetes.



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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.
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.
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.
Ca	Decreased levels: ① Pancreatitis; ② Postpartum hypocalcemia; ③ Malabsorption in the small intestine; ④ Acute/chronic renal failure; ⑤ Hypothyroidism, thyroid cancer (increased calcitonin).

Veterinary Technician: not specified
 Attending Veterinarian: Dr. Ingrid Abulencia

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