

Pet Doctors Veterinary Supplies and Services
Immunoassay Test Report

Pet Name: Floppy

Owner Name: Flora Ferrer

Species: Canine

Gender: Male

Age: 10Year

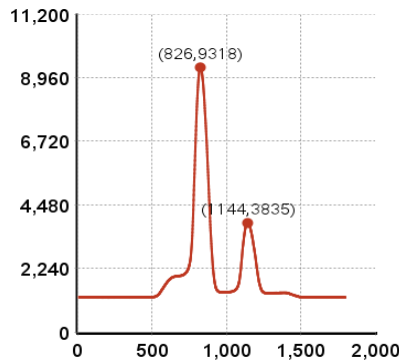
Patient or Visit No.:

Sample ID: 202610030002

Time Tested: 03/10/2026 17:53:45

Test Result

Test	Result	Unit	Reference Range
SDMA	21.18 Abnormal	µg/dL	≤14 µg/dL Normal 14-19 µg/dL Suspected >19 µg/dL Abnormal



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: 03/10/2026

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: Floppy
Gender: Male
Sample ID: 2610030002

Owner Name: Flora Ferrer
Age: 10 Years
Sample Type: Serum

Species: Canine
Patient or Visit No.:
Time Tested: 03/10/2026 17:27:44

Test Panel: Check-up 16 Profile

Test	Result	Unit	Reference Range	Low	Normal	High	
TP	72.1	g/L	52-82				Whole Body
ALB	19.3 ↓	g/L	22-44				Liver, Kidney
GLOB	52.8 ↑	g/L	20-52				Whole Body
ALB/GLOB	0.4						Calculated value
TBIL	4.65	umol/L	2-15				Whole Body, Liver
ALT	150 ↑	U/L	10-140				Liver
ALP	236 ↑	U/L	20-150				Liver
AMYL	1391	U/L	200-1800				Pancreas
CK	54	U/L	20-200				Myocardium, Skeletal muscle
CREA	153 ↑	umol/L	27-149				Kidney
BUN	13.1 ↑	mmol/L	2.5-11.5				Kidney
BUN/CREA	21						Calculated value
GLU	5.28	mmol/L	3.89-7.95				Whole Body
CHOL	11.33 ↑	mmol/L	2.84-8.26				Whole Body
Ca	2.53	mmol/L	1.98-2.95				Whole Body
PHOS	2.02	mmol/L	0.81-2.2				Kidney

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.
GLOB	Elevated levels: ① Tumors: lymphoma, multiple myeloma, etc.; ② Infectious diseases: bacterial, fungal, parasitic, protozoal, viral; ③ Immune-mediated/inflammatory: hepatitis, nephritis, purulent diseases, allergies, IMHA, lupus erythematosus, polyarthritis, etc.
ALT	Elevated levels: ① Drug effects; ② Hemolysis, lipemia causing false elevation; ③ Metabolic disorders and secondary liver diseases; ④ Hyperthyroidism, cardiac insufficiency, severe anemia, shock; ⑤ Primary hepatocyte and hepatobiliary diseases: infectious hepatitis, feline infectious peritonitis, leptospirosis, hepatotoxin diseases.
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.
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.
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.

Veterinary Technician: not specified

Attending Veterinarian: Dr. Marian Grace Wanagen

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