

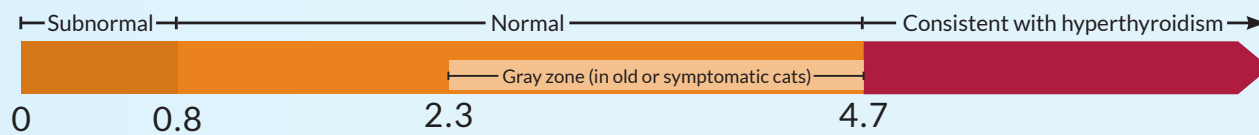
skyla VB1 T4 Testing Guide

Feline Hypothyroidism

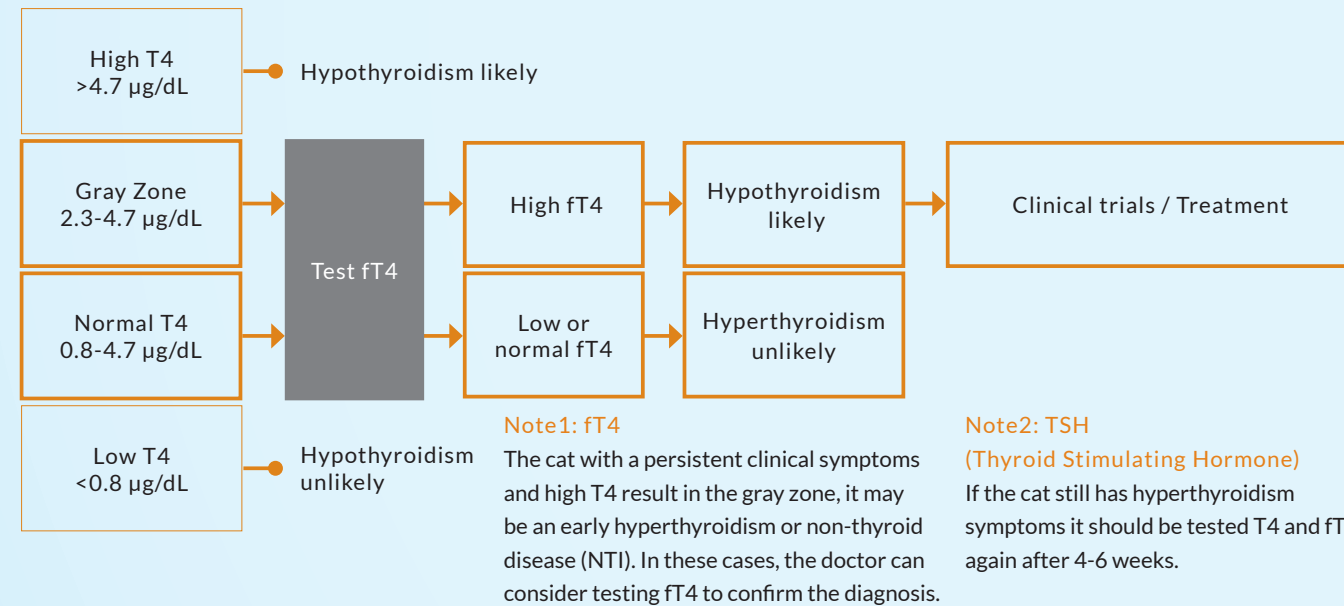
- Clinical symptoms**
- Continuous weight loss
 - Eat more
 - Anxiety and irritability
 - Frequent thirst and urination
 - Rapid heartbeat
 - Vomiting and diarrhea
 - Poor coat color

Common Unit

skyla VB1 T4 Test Results (Unit: µg/dL)

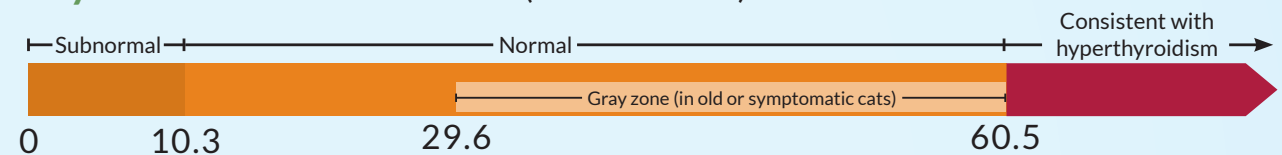


Feline Hypothyroidism Endocrine Test (Unit: µg/dL)

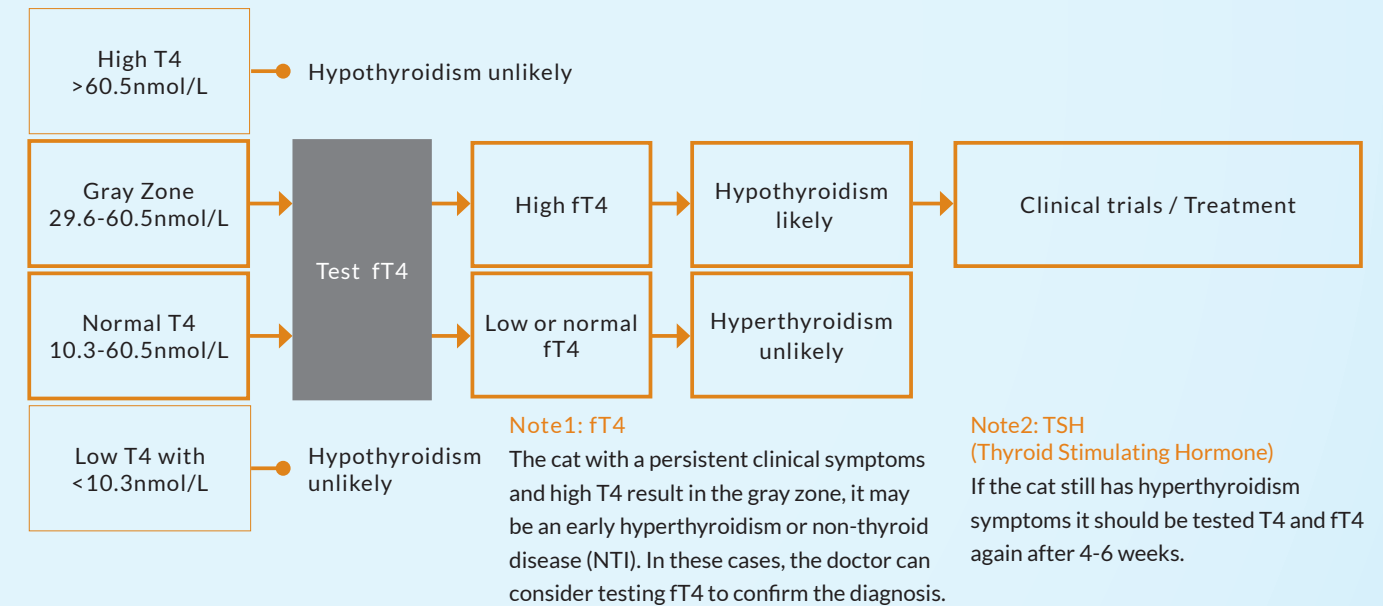


SI Unit

skyla VB1 T4 Test Results (Unit: nmol/L)



Feline Hypothyroidism Endocrine Test (Unit: nmol/L)



The doctor can make the initial diagnosis of feline hyperthyroidism by cat's history, clinical symptoms, biochemical tests etc. However, drugs or other diseases can affect the symptoms and development of feline hyperthyroidism, do the following tests help further diagnosis:

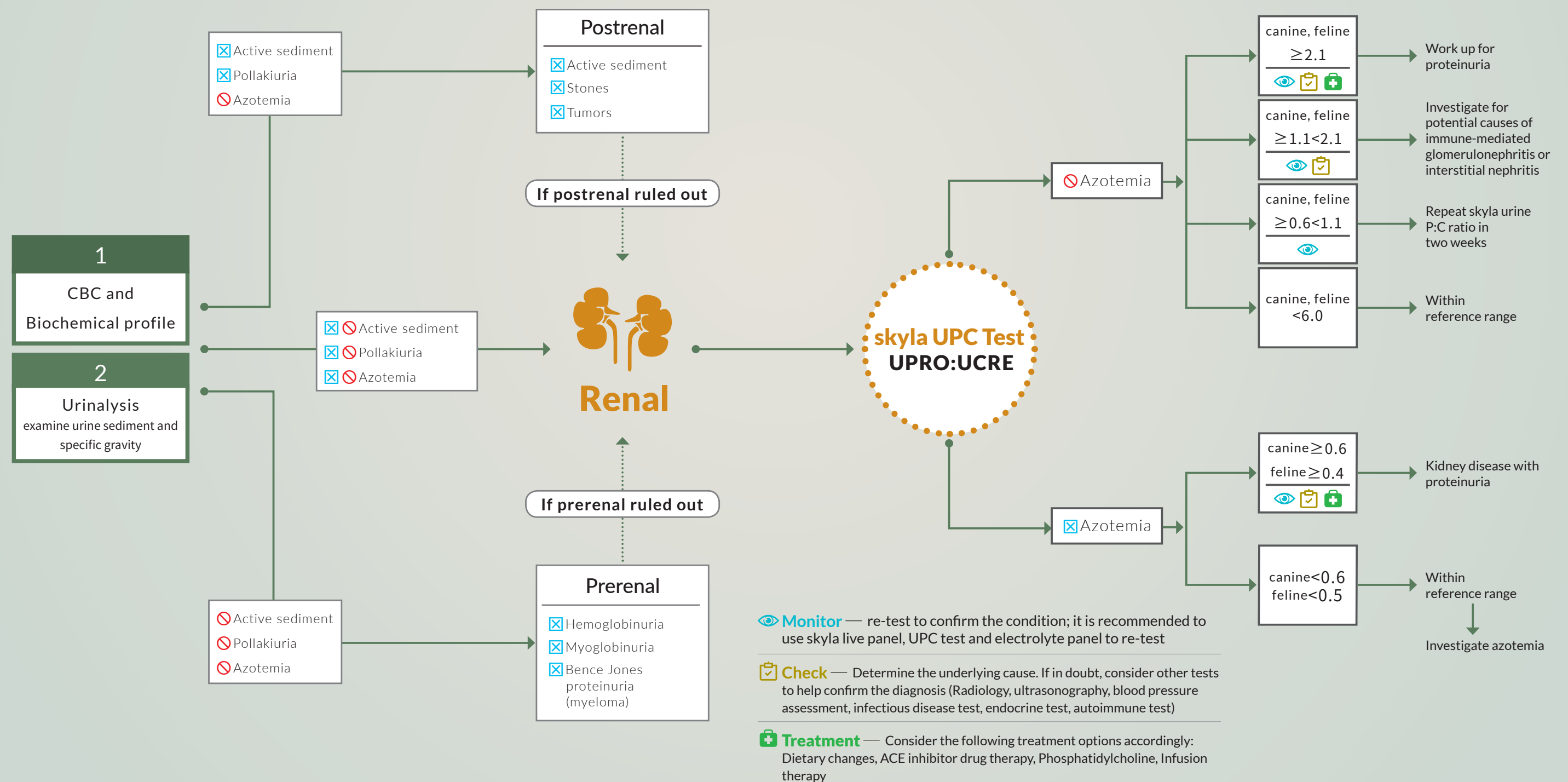
- Blood tests : usually shows neutrophilic leukocytosis.
- Biochemical tests : usually ALT, ALP, AST and LDH increase, K+ decrease.
- Thyroid tests : high value of T4 and fT4 may indicate higher chance of feline hyperthyroidism.

Urine Protein : Creatinine Ratio Diagnostic Protocol

- Skyla VB1 urine protein to creatinine ratio (UPC) test can help veterinarians detect kidney related diseases in animals before they suffer from azotemia. It can also be regularly used to monitor the response to treatment of animal kidney disease, to help veterinarians effectively assess the condition of the disease.
- After the veterinarian went through the animal's medical history and physical examination
- Coupled with blood routine, biochemical, urine analysis (check urine residue and specific gravity) and other tests, further diagnosis of kidney condition can be made.
- Urine tests must be completed within 30 minutes, exceeding this time period will result in inaccurate test results.

Note:

- Animal's specific urine gravity is related to the amount of water drank. Specific gravity has to be tested several times to provide reference value.
- A decline in animal urine specific gravity may also be related to chronic kidney disease, adrenal insufficiency, pyometra etc.
- Increased urinary specific gravity may also represent dehydration, diarrhea, blood loss and other conditions in animals.



Bile Acids Test

- Quantitative bile acid test is the most sensitive, the most easy to operate, and the most specific among all liver-specific liver function tests.

Application



- Assessment of liver function
- Identify occult liver disease
- When the test value is normal, it can help to exclude hepatic portal shunt
- Monitor treatment response

- Bile acid test is one of the most useful tests for liver function. Under normal conditions, serum bile acid levels are very low, but when there is significant liver dysfunction or cholestasis (most liver diseases occur within the liver cholestasis), or portal system shunt, it will cause an abnormal increase in serum bile acid concentration, especially after feeding.
- If fasting and / or postprandial bile acids elevates abnormally, indicate portal system shunt or cholestasis.
- Serum bile acids are more sensitive indicators for liver function than serum bilirubin or albumin, serum bile acids often return to normal levels before liver function returns to normal.

Bile Acid Interpreting Test Results

- Postprandial Results
- Pre-prandial Results

Unit: μ mol/L

	Test Results	Retest
Postprandial Results <12	<12 Hepatic function is normal	/
	12~25 Animals are anicteric or suspect for liver dysfunction	#Please retest at a later time (days to week) 
	>25 Suspected for hepatic function decline, Animals are anicteric or suspect for liver dysfunction	#Please retest at a later time (days to week) 

	Test Results	Retest
Postprandial Results >25	<12 Hepatic function continues to decline	/
	12~25 Hepatic function continues to decline	/
	>25 Hepatic function continues to decline	/

	Test Results	Retest
Postprandial Results 12~25	<12 Animals are anicteric or suspect for liver dysfunction	#Please retest at a later time (days to week)
	12~25 Animals are anicteric or suspect for liver dysfunction	#Please retest at a later time (days to week)
	>25 Animals are anicteric or suspect for liver dysfunction	#Please retest at a later time (days to week)

NOTE

#In general, preprandial values > postprandial values in BA test

#If the preprandial test results > postprandial test results, it is because of spontaneous gallbladder contraction or the test subject did not undergo fasting accurately before test.

#Before blood collection, be sure to confirm the animal's before meal (fasting time) and after meal time, to avoid making a wrong diagnosis based on incorrect test results.

Accurate samples are collected after 12 hours of fasting (preprandial) and once more after 2 hours of feeding (postprandial).