

# FULL GERIATRIC PROFILE ONLY \$350

Blood testing can frequently detect illness in your pet before we see any outward signs of disease. Testing gives us immediate insights that we might not otherwise discover. And treating your pet early can lead to a better outcome and possibly lower treatment costs.

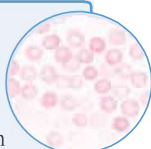
## Complete Blood Count (CBC)

**Red Blood Cells:** Red blood cells (RBCs) are the most numerous and longest living of the different types of blood cells; they typically make up almost half of the blood's volume. RBCs contain a special protein called hemoglobin (HGB) that binds to the oxygen in the lungs and enables the RBCs to transport oxygen as it travels through the rest of the body.

### Blood

CBC is used to screen for:

- Anemia (low red blood cells)
- Inflammation
- Leukemia
- Bleeding problem
- Inability to fight infection



**Reticulocytes:** These are immature RBCs increased during times of increased red cell production, such as blood loss or immune-mediated anemia.

**White blood cells:** White blood cells are primarily responsible for fighting infections. There are five different types of white blood cells and each one performs specific functions to keep the body healthy.

**Platelets:** Platelets play a critical role in preventing bleeding.

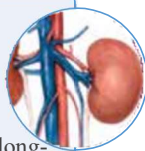
## Chemistry

**Kidneys:** Kidneys are responsible for filtering metabolic waste products, excess sodium, and water from the blood stream, then transferred to the bladder for excretion.

### Kidney / SDMA (earlier pick)

Blood and urine tests can indicate:

- Early renal disease
- Renal failure
- Infection
- Stones
- Cancer
- Abnormalities resulting from long-term medications



### Fecal DX Antigen testing:

Detects 2X more parasites than fecal ova and parasites (O&P) alone. A single result identifies hookworm, roundworm and whipworm infections up to 30 days earlier, even when eggs

**Liver:** The liver is a large organ with many different functions. It processes the blood by removing both bacteria and toxins as well as further breaking down many of the complex nutrients absorbed during the digestion of food into much smaller components for use by the rest of the body.

### Liver

Biochemistry tests can indicate:

- Liver disease
- Cushing's syndrome
- Certain cancers
- Dehydration
- Obstruction of the bile ducts
- Abnormalities resulting from



**Pancreas:** The pancreas is a small organ located near the small intestines and is responsible for producing several digestive enzymes and hormones that help regulate metabolism.

### Pancreas

Biochemistry tests can indicate:

- Pancreatitis (Inflammation of the pancreas)
- Diabetes mellitus
- Abnormalities resulting from long-term medications
- Cancer



**Glucose:** Glucose is the basic nutrient for the body. It is highly regulated in the blood stream but does fluctuate for a few hours after eating. Glucose changes may be seen with a variety of metabolic diseases, such as diabetes, and various organ system abnormalities.

**Electrolytes:** Electrolytes (Na, K, Cl, tCO<sub>2</sub>, Anion Gap) are critical to body function and must be maintained in very narrow limits. Dehydration is a common cause of electrolyte imbalance, despite how effective the body is at regulating the concentration levels.

## Urine

**Complete Urinalysis:** Although not a blood test, a urinalysis is essential for a comprehensive evaluation of kidney function. A urinalysis includes physical, chemical, and microscopic evaluation of urine. This evaluation provides additional information about the kidney and liver, as well as the general well-being of your pet.

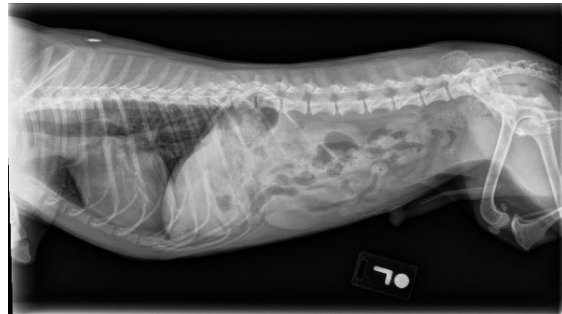
## Thyroid

**Thyroid:** Thyroxine (T<sub>4</sub>), a hormone produced by the thyroid gland, is essential for growth and metabolism. As your pet ages, thyroid function can become abnormal and cause signs of illness. Endocrine test can indicate: Hypothyroidism or Hyperthyroidism

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## Chest Radiographs:

Abdominal radiographs are often used as a first-line screening test for possible intra-abdominal disease, along with blood work and the physical exam, it is an invaluable asset in diagnosing a variety of abdominal diseases ranging from mechanical obstruction from foreign bodies to cystic calculi causing hematuria



## Electrocardiogram (ECG) (Dogs only)

An electrocardiogram (ECG) is a diagnostic test that records the electrical activity of the pet's heart. The electrocardiogram (ECG) is a noninvasive test. An ECG is indicated whenever a heart rhythm problem is suspected, when a heart murmur is detected, when there is x-ray evidence of heart enlargement, or when cardiovascular symptoms such as fainting occur.



To complete the Geriatric Profile for your cat, you can choose the appropriate testing service between 2 options:

### 1. Cardio Pet ProBNP

The test provides a quantitative assessment of canine and feline heart health by measuring the concentration of NT-ProBNP, which is released by cardiac myocytes in response to stretch and stress.

### 2. SNAP® Feline Triple

The test screens cats for feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) antibody, feline leukemia virus (FeLV) antigen, and feline heartworm (FHW) antigen. This three-in-one test for feline infectious diseases introduces an enhanced tool to promote feline health care.

**For Cats only**

