Canine Heartworm Antigen Test Kit*
including Canine Wellness Profile

*U.S. Vet. License No. 424 — *For Veterinary Use Only*

Customer and Technical Service 800-822-2947

PN: 500-7160 Rev. B

INTENDED USE

The VetScan® reagent rotor used with the VetScan VS2® Chemistry Analyzer utilizes dry and liquid reagents to provide *in vitro* qualitative detection of *Dirofilaria immitis (D. immitis)* antigen in canine heparinized whole blood, plasma or serum. It also provides quantitative determinations of alanine aminotransferase (ALT), albumin (ALB), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), total calcium (CA), creatinine (CRE), globulin* (GLOB), glucose (GLU), phosphorus (PHOS), total bilirubin (TBIL), total protein (TP), and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) in heparinized whole blood, heparinized plasma, or serum.

* Calculated Value

TEST PROCEDURE

Add Sample to Rotor:

A. Press a new tip firmly onto the sample dispenser. Use a new tip each time.

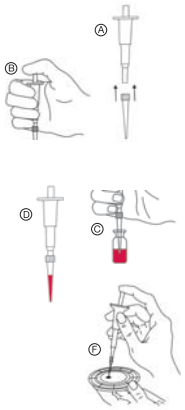
B. Depress the plunger as far as it will go.

C. Place the tip well below the surface of the sample, but not jammed at the bottom.

D. Slowly release all the pressure on the plunger to draw sample into the tip.

E. Find the arrow near the center of the rotor. It points towards a small hole. This is the SAMPLE PORT.

F. Holding the disc level, place the tip of the sample dispenser into the SAMPLE PORT. Dispense all of the sample by smoothly pushing down on the plunger with a slow continuous motion.



Make sure all of the sample is out of the tip. With the plunger still depressed, remove the tip of the sample dispenser from the SAMPLE PORT. Only then release pressure on the plunger.

Remove used tip from sample dispenser and discard into a biohazardous waste container.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF TESTS

The VetScan reagent rotor and the VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer comprise an *in vitro* diagnostic system that aids the veterinarian in diagnosing the following disorders:

- Canine Heartworm Antigen: *D. immitis infection*
- Alanine aminotransferase: *Liver diseases, including viral hepatitis and cirrhosis; heart diseases.*
- Albumin: *Liver and kidney diseases.*
- Alkaline phosphatase: *Liver, bone, parathyroid, and intestinal diseases.*
- Calcium: *Parathyroid, bone, and chronic renal disease; tetany.*
- Creatinine: *Renal disease.*
- Globulin: *Globulin concentration will increase with dehydration and should also increase with antigenic stimulation.*
- Glucose: *Diabetes, hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia and liver disease.*
- Phosphorus: *Kidney disease, hypoparathyroidism and nutritional disorders.*
- Total bilirubin: *Hepatic disorders.*
- Total protein: *Dehydration; kidney, liver, metabolic, and nutritional disorders.*
- Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN): *Liver and kidney diseases.*

As with any diagnostic test procedure, all other test procedures including the clinical status of the patient should be considered prior to final diagnosis.

PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURE

Canine Heartworm Antigen (CHW)

The Abaxis Canine Heartworm Antigen Test Kit is an instrumented, colloidal gold immunoassay for the detection of Dirofilaria immitis (D. immitis) in dogs.[1] The unique spectral characteristics of the antibody gold conjugate undergo qualitative changes upon interaction with the antigen present in the tested sample leading to complete aggregation of the conjugate at high antigen concentrations.[2] Polyethylene glycol (PEG) accelerates this reaction. Anti-Canine Heartworm (CHW) gold conjugate exhibits a peak around 540 nm and the absorbance declines as the peak shifts to a longer wavelength (red shift). Specific interactions with the CHW antigen lead to selective decrease at 540 nm absorbance and a consequent increase in the scattering of the incident radiation at wavelength greater than 580 nm.

A combination of this decrease in absorbance at 540 nm and the increase in scattering at longer wavelengths, representing immunogold aggregation, is qualitatively related to the amount of CHW antigen in the sample.

After approximately 12 minutes, the results are printed on a result tape or can be displayed on the VS2's screen. The results are also stored in the analyzer for future reference. The results are indicated as "POS" or "NEG."

The general reaction is described below:

$$\text{Anti-heartworm Gold + Heartworm Antigen} \xrightarrow{\text{PEG}} \text{Agglutinated Heartworm Antigen–Anti-heartworm Gold Conjugate}$$

Alanine Aminotransferase

The method developed for use on the VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer is a modification of the Wróblewski and LaDue procedure recommended by the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry (IFCC).[3,4]
In this reaction, ALT catalyzes the transfer of an amino group from L-alanine to α-ketoglutarate to form L-glutamate and pyruvate. Lactate dehydrogenase catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to lactate. Concomitantly, NADH is oxidized to NAD+,
as illustrated in the following reaction scheme.

$$\text{L-Alanine + α-Ketoglutarate} \xrightarrow{\text{ALT}} \text{L-Glutamate + Pyruvate}$$

$$\text{Pyruvate + NADH + H}^+ \xrightarrow{\text{LDH}} \text{Lactate + NAD}^+$$

The rate of change of the absorbance difference between 340 nm and 405 nm is due to the conversion of NADH to NAD+ and is directly proportional to the amount of ALT present in the sample.

Albumin

Dye binding techniques are the most frequently used methods for measuring albumin. Bromcresol green (BCG) is the most commonly used of the dye binding methods.[5]

$$\text{BCG + Albumin} \xrightarrow[\text{Acid pH}]{\text{Surfactants}} \text{BCG-Albumin Complex}$$

Bound albumin is proportional to the concentration of albumin in the sample. This is an endpoint reaction that is measured bichromatically at 630 nm and 405 nm.

Alkaline Phosphatase

The VetScan procedure is modified from the American Association for Clinical Chemistry (AACC) and IFCC methods.[6] Alkaline phosphatase hydrolyzes p-NPP in a metal-ion buffer and forms p-nitrophenol and phosphate. The use of p-nitrophenyl phosphate (p-NPP) increases the speed of the reaction.[7,8] The reliability of this technique is greatly increased by the use of a metal-ion buffer to maintain the concentration of magnesium and zinc ions in the reaction.[9] AACC reference method uses p-NPP as a substrate and a metal-ion buffer.[10]

$$p\text{-Nitrophenyl Phosphate + H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow[\text{Zn}^{2+},\ \text{Mg}^{2+}]{\text{ALP}} p\text{-Nitrophenol + Phosphate}$$

The amount of ALP in the sample is proportional to the rate of increase in absorbance difference between 405 nm and 500 nm.

Total Calcium

The reference method for calcium is atomic absorption spectroscopy; however, this method is not suited for routine use.[11] Spectrophotometric methods using either o-cresolphthalein complexone (CPC) or arsenazo III metallochromic indicators are most commonly used.[12,13,14] Arsenazo III has a high affinity for calcium and is not as temperature dependent as CPC.

Calcium in the patient sample binds with arsenazo III to form a calcium-dye complex.

$$\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Arsenazo III} \longrightarrow \text{Ca}^{2+}\text{-Arsenazo III Complex}$$

The endpoint reaction is monitored at 405 nm, 467 nm and 600 nm. The amount of calcium in the sample is proportional to the absorbance.

Creatinine

The Jaffe method, first introduced in 1886, is still a commonly used method of determining creatinine levels in blood. The current reference method combines the use of Fuller's earth (floridin) with the Jaffe technique to increase the specificity of the reaction.[15,16] Enzymatic methods have been developed that are more specific for creatinine than the various modifications of the Jaffe technique.[17,18,19] Methods using the enzyme creatinine amidohydrolase eliminate the problem of ammonium ion interference found in techniques using creatinine iminohydrolase.[20]

$$\text{Creatinine + H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{Creatinine Amidohydrolase}} \text{Creatine}$$

$$\text{Creatine + H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{Creatine Amidinohydrolase}} \text{Sarcosine + Urea}$$

$$\text{Sarcosine + H}_2\text{O + O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Sarcosine Oxidase}} \text{Glycine + Formaldehyde + H}_2\text{O}_2$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{TBHBA + 4-AAP} \xrightarrow{\text{Peroxidase}} \text{Red Quinoneimine Dye + H}_2\text{O}$$

Two cuvettes are used to determine the concentration of creatinine in the sample. Endogenous creatine is measured in the blank cuvette, which is subtracted from the combined endogenous creatine and the creatine formed from the enzyme reactions in the test cuvette. Once the endogenous creatine is eliminated from the calculations, the concentration of creatinine is proportional to the intensity of the red color produced. The endpoint reaction is measured as the difference in absorbance between 550 nm and 630 nm.

Glucose

Measurements of glucose concentration were first performed using copper-reduction methods (such as Folin-Wu and Somogyi-Nelson)[21,22,23] The lack of specificity in copper-reduction techniques led to the development of quantitative procedures using the enzymes hexokinase and glucose oxidase. The Abaxis glucose method is a modified version of the hexokinase method, which has been proposed as the basis of the glucose reference method.[24] The reaction of glucose with adenosine triphosphate (ATP), catalyzed by hexokinase (HK), produces glucose-6-phosphate (G-6-P) and adenosine diphosphate (ADP). Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6-PDH) catalyzes the reaction of G-6-P into 6-phosphogluconate and the reduction of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD+) to NADH.

$$\text{Glucose + ATP} \xrightarrow[\text{Mg}^{2+}]{\text{Hexokinase}} \text{G-6-P + ADP}$$

$$\text{G-6-P + NAD}^+ \xrightarrow{\text{G-6-PDH}} \text{6-Phosphogluconate + NADH + H}^+$$

Phosphorus

The Abaxis phosphorus method uses sucrose phosphorylase (SP) coupled with the phosphoglucomutase (PGM) and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6-PDH) reactions.[25,26] Using the enzymatic system, for each mole of inorganic phosphorus present in the sample, one mole of NADH is formed. The amount of NADH formed is measured as an endpoint at 340 nm.

$$\text{Sucrose + P}_i \xrightarrow{\text{SP}} \text{Glucose-1-Phoshpate (G-1-P) + Fructose}$$

$$\text{G-1-P} \xrightarrow{\text{PGM, Mg}^{2+}} \text{G-6-P}$$

$$\text{G-6-P + NAD}^+ \xrightarrow{\text{G-6-PDH}} \text{6-Phosphogluconate + NADH + H}^+$$

Total Bilirubin

Total bilirubin levels have been typically measured by tests that employ diazotized sulfanilic acid.[27,28] A newer, more specific method has been developed using the enzyme bilirubin oxidase.[29,30,31] In addition to using the more specific total bilirubin test method, photodegradation of the analyte is minimized on the analyzer because the sample can be tested immediately after collection.

In the enzymatic procedure, bilirubin is oxidized by bilirubin oxidase into biliverdin. Bilirubin is quantitated as the difference in absorbance between 467 nm and 550 nm. The initial absorbance of this endpoint reaction is determined from the bilirubin blank cuvette and the final absorbance is obtained from the bilirubin test cuvette. The amount of bilirubin in the sample is proportional to the difference between the initial and final absorbance measurements.

$$\text{Bilirubin + O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Bilirubin Oxidase}} \text{Biliverdin + H}_2\text{O}$$

Total Protein

The total protein method is a modification of the biuret reaction, noted for its precision, accuracy, and specificity.[32] It was originally developed by Riegler and modified by Weichselbaum, Doumas, et al. The biuret reaction is a candidate total protein reference method.[33,34,35]

In the biuret reaction, the protein solution is treated with cupric [Cu(II)] ions in a strong alkaline medium. Sodium potassium tartrate and potassium iodide are added to prevent the precipitation of copper hydroxide and the auto-reduction of copper, respectively.[34] The Cu(II) ions react with peptide bonds between the carbonyl oxygen and amide nitrogen atoms to form a colored Cu-Protein complex.

$$\text{Total Protein + Cu(II)} \xrightarrow{\text{OH}^-} \text{Cu-Protein Complex}$$

The amount of total protein present in the sample is directly proportional to the absorbance of the Cu-protein complex. The total protein test is an endpoint reaction and the absorbance is measured as the difference in absorbance between 550 nm and 850 nm.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)

A coupled-enzymatic reaction is used by the Abaxis system. In this reaction, urease hydrolyzes urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide.[36] Upon combining ammonia with 2-oxoglutarate and reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH), the enzyme glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH) oxidizes NADH to NAD+.

$$\text{Urea + H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{Urease}} \text{NH}_3 + \text{CO}_2$$

$$\text{NH}_3 + \text{NADH + H}^+ + \text{2-Oxoglutarate} \xrightarrow{\text{GLDH}} \text{L-Glutamate + H}_2\text{O + NAD}^+$$

The rate of change of the absorbance difference between 340 nm and 405 nm is caused by the conversion of NADH to NAD+ and is directly proportional to the amount of urea present in the sample.

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

See the VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer Operator's Manual, for the Principles and Limitations of the Procedure.

DESCRIPTION OF REAGENTS

Reagents

Each reagent rotor contains dry test specific reagent beads. A dry sample blank reagent (comprised of buffer, surfactants, excipients and preservatives) is included in each reagent rotor for use in calculating concentrations of alanine aminotransferase, albumin, alkaline phosphatase, calcium, glucose, phosphorus, and urea nitrogen. Dedicated sample blanks are included in the rotor for CHW and to calculate the concentration of creatinine, total bilirubin and total protein levels. Each reagent rotor also contains a diluent consisting of surfactants and preservatives.

Warnings and Precautions

- *For Veterinary In vitro Diagnostic Use*
- *The diluent container in the reagent rotor is automatically opened when the analyzer drawer closes. A rotor with an opened diluent container can not be re-used. Ensure that the sample or control has been placed into the rotor before closing the drawer.*
- *Reagent beads may contain acids or caustic substances. The operator does not come into contact with the reagent beads when following the recommended procedures. In the event that the beads are handled (e.g., cleaning up after dropping and cracking a reagent rotor), avoid ingestion, skin contact, or inhalation of the reagent beads.*
- *Some Reagent beads contain sodium azide, which may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Reagents will not come into contact with lead and copper plumbing when following recommended procedures. However, if the reagents do come into contact with such plumbing, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide buildup.*

Instructions for Reagent Handling

Reagent rotors may be used directly from the refrigerator without warming. Open the sealed foil pouch and remove the rotor being careful not to touch the bar code ring located on the top of the reagent rotor. Use according to the instructions provided in the VetScan VS2 Operator's Manual. A rotor not used within 20 minutes of opening the pouch should be discarded. Rotors in opened pouches can not be placed back in the refrigerator for use at a later time.

Storage

Store reagent rotors in their sealed pouches at 2-8°C (36-46°F). Do not expose opened or unopened rotors to direct sunlight or temperatures above 32°C (90°F). Do not allow the rotors sealed in their foil pouches to remain at room temperature longer than 48 hours prior to use. Open the pouch and remove the rotor just prior to use.

Indications of Reagent Rotor Instability or Deterioration

- *All reagents contained in the reagent rotor, when stored as described above, are stable until the expiration date printed on the rotor pouch. Do **not** use a rotor after the expiration date. The expiration date is also encoded in the bar code printed on the bar code*
- *A torn or otherwise damaged pouch may allow moisture to reach the unused rotor and adversely affect reagent performance. Do not use a rotor from a damaged pouch.*

INSTRUMENT

See the VetScan VS2 Operator's Manual for complete information on using the analyzer.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

The minimum required sample size is ~100 µL of heparinized whole blood, heparinized plasma, serum or control. The reagent rotor sample chamber can contain up to 120 µL of sample.

- *Specimens collected in a heparinized micropipette should be dispensed into the reagent rotor **immediately** following sample collection.*
- *Use only lithium heparin (green stopper) evacuated specimen collection tubes for whole blood or plasma samples. Use no-additive (red stopper) evacuated specimen collection tubes or serum separator tubes (red or red/black stopper) for serum samples.*
- *Whole blood samples obtained by venipuncture must be homogenous before transferring a sample to the reagent rotor. Gently invert the collection tubes several times just prior to sample transfer. Do not shake the collection tube. Shaking may cause hemolysis.*
- *The test must be started within 10 minutes of transferring the sample into the reagent rotor.*
- *Whole blood venipuncture samples should be run within 60 minutes of collection; if this is not possible, separate the sample and transfer it into a clean test tube.[37] Run the separated plasma or serum sample within 5 hours of centrifugation. If this is not possible, refrigerate the sample in a stoppered test tube at 2-8°C (36-46°F) for no longer than 48 hours. A plasma or serum sample can be stored at -10°C (14°F) or lower for up to 5 weeks in a freezer that does not have a self-defrost cycle.*
- ***Glucose** concentrations decrease approximately 5-12 mg/dL in 1 hour in uncentrifuged samples stored at room temperature.[38]*
- *Refrigerating whole blood samples can cause significant changes in concentrations of **glucose** and **creatinine**.[39]*
- ***Total bilirubin** results may be adversely affected by photodegradation.[40] Whole blood samples not run immediately should be stored in the dark for no longer than 60 minutes. If the sample can not be analyzed within that period, it should be separated into plasma or serum and stored in a capped sample tube in the dark at low temperatures.[41]*

Known Interfering Substances

- *The only anticoagulant recommended for use with the VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer is lithium heparin. Sodium heparin must not be used when collecting blood samples for use with this panel. Abaxis has performed studies demonstrating that EDTA, fluoride, oxalate, and any anticoagulant containing ammonium ions will interfere with at least one chemistry in the VetScan reagent rotor.*
- *Physical interferents (hemolysis, icterus, and lipemia) may cause changes in the reported concentrations of some analytes. The sample indices are printed on the bottom of each result card to inform the operator about the levels of interferents present in each sample. The VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer suppresses any results that are affected by >10% interference from hemolysis, lipemia, or icterus. "HEM", "LIP", "ICT" is printed on the result card in place of the result.*
- *Bilirubin may interfere with the peroxidase used in the creatinine reaction.[42] Creatinine results are lowered when bilirubin levels are > 10 mg/dL.*
- *Glucose concentrations are affected by the length of time since the patient has eaten and by the type of sample collected from the patient. To accurately interpret glucose results, samples should be obtained from a patient that has been fasted for at least 12 hours.[43]*
- *Interference may be seen in the total protein test when analyzing samples with a 3+ lipemic index. Samples with a triglyceride concentration >400 mg/dL may show an increased total protein level. The VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer suppresses any results that are affected by >10% interference from lipemia. "LIP" is printed on the result card in place of the result.*

PROCEDURE

Materials Provided

One VetScan Canine Heartworm Antigen Test Kit including Canine Wellness Profile Reagent Rotor PN: 500-1044 (package of rotors PN 500-0044)

PROCEDURE CONTINUED

Materials Required but not Provided
VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer

Test Parameters
The VetScan VS2 System operates at ambient temperatures between 15°C and 32°C (59-90°F). The analysis time for each VetScan Reagent Rotor is less than 12 minutes. The analyzer maintains the reagent rotor at a temperature of 37°C (98.6°F) over the measurement interval.

Test Procedure
The complete sample collection and step-by-step operating procedures are detailed in the VetScan VS2 Operator's Manual.

Calibration
The VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer is calibrated by the manufacturer before shipment. The barcode printed on the barcode ring provides the analyzer with rotor-specific calibration data. Please see the VetScan VS2 Operator's Manual.

Quality Control
The VetScan VS2 includes an extensive iQC program that eliminates the need for routine external liquid controls. If an external control is occasionally preferred, the analyzer provides a memory bank to store that data. Controls can be purchased from Abaxis Customer Service at 800-822-2947.

Indications of Reagent Rotor Instability or Deterioration

- *All reagents contained in the reagent rotor, when stored as described above, are stable until the expiration date printed on the rotor pouch. Do* ***not*** *use a rotor after the expiration date. The expiration date is also encoded in the bar code printed on each rotor.*
- *A torn or otherwise damaged pouch may allow moisture to reach the unused rotor and adversely affect reagent performance. Do not use a rotor from a damaged pouch.*

RESULTS

The VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer automatically calculates and prints the analyte concentrations in the sample. Details of the endpoint and rate reaction calculations are found in the VetScan VS2 Operator's Manual.

LIMITATIONS OF PROCEDURE

General procedural limitations are discussed in the VetScan VS2 Systems Operator's Manual.

- *If a result for a particular test exceeds the assay range, the sample should be analyzed by another approved test method or sent to a referral laboratory.*
- *Samples with hematocrits in excess of 60% packed red cell volume may give inaccurate results. Samples with high hematocrits may be reported as hemolyzed. These samples may be spun down and the plasma then re-run in a new reagent rotor.*

Warning: *As with any laboratory test result, signs, symptoms and any other procedures should be considered before making a final diagnosis.*

CANINE HEARTWORM ANTIGEN SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY

Table 1: Sensitivity and Specificity

Comparison Test	Sample Size Kit/Reference +/+	-/+	+/-	-/-	total	Sample Type	Relative Sensitivity/Specificity 95% Confidence Limit	Kappa Statistic
Heartworm Necropsy	106	2	1	53	162	Serum	Sens: 98 (94 - 100) Spec: 98 (90 - 100)	0.96

* 24 of the negative samples were negative by necropsy. 30 were from healthy, blood bank dogs that were negative by an alternative rapid test.

EXPECTED VALUES

These normal intervals are provided only as a guideline. The most definitive reference intervals are those established for your patient population. Test results should be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's clinical signs. To customize specific normal ranges in your VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer for the "Other" bank, refer to your VetScan VS2 Operator's Manual under the Menu Key functions.

Table 2: Reference Intervals

CHW	NEG		
ALT	10-118 U/L (10-118 U/L)	ALB	2.5-4.4 g/dL (25-44 g/L)
ALP	20-150 U/L (20-150 U/L)	CA	8.6-11.8 mg/dL (2.2-3.0 mmol/L)
CRE	0.3-1.3 mg/d (27-115 µmol/L)	GLOB*	2.3-5.2 g/dL (23-52 g/L)
GLU	60-110 mg/dL (3.3-6.1 mmol/L)	PHOS	2.9-6.6 mg/dL (0.94-2.13 mmol/L)
TBIL	0.1-0.6 mg/dL (2-10 µmol/L)	TP	5.4-8.2 g/dL (54-82 g/L)
BUN	7-25 mg/dL (2.5-8.9 mmol/L)		

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Linearity
The chemistry for each analyte is linear over the dynamic range listed below when the VetScan VS2 System is operated according to the recommended procedure (see the VetScan VS2 Operator's Manual). The Dynamic Range table referenced below represents the spectrum that the VetScan VS2 System can detect. The intervals below do not represent normal ranges.

Table 3: VetScan Dynamic Ranges

	Dynamic Ranges	
Analyte	Common Units	SI Units
ALT	5-2000 U/L	5-2000 U/L
ALB	1-6.5 g/dL	10-65 g/L
ALP	5-2400 U/L	5-2400 U/L
CA	4-16 mg/dL	1.0-4.0 mmol/L
CRE	0.2-20 mg/dL	18-1768µmol/L
GLOB*	1-11 g/dL	10-110 g/L
GLU	10-700 mg/dL	0.6-39mg/dL
PHOS	0-20 mg/dL	0-6.46 mmol/L
TBIL	0.1-30 mg/dL	1.7-513 µmol/L
TP	2-14 g/dL	20-140 g/L
BUN	2-180 mg/dL	0.7-64.3 mmol urea/L

* Calculated Value

Precision
Precision studies were conducted using the NCCLS EP5-A[44] guidelines with modifications based on NCCLS EP18-P[45] for unit-use devices. Results for within-run and total precision were determined by testing bi-level controls.

Table 4: Precision

Analyte	Sample Size	Within-Run	Total
Alanine Aminotransferase (U/L)	n=80		
Control 1			
Mean		21	21
SD		2.76	2.79
%CV		13.1	13.3
Control 2			
Mean		52	52
SD		2.70	3.25
%CV		5.2	6.3
Albumin-BCG (g/dL)	n=80		
Control 1			
Mean		3.9	3.9
SD		0.13	0.14
%CV		3.3	3.6
Control 2			
Mean		2.3	2.3
SD		0.09	0.10
%CV		3.9	4.3
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/L)	n=80		
Control 1			
Mean		39	39
SD		1.81	2.29
%CV		4.6	5.9
Control 2			
Mean		281	281
SD		4.08	8.75
%CV		1.5	3.1
Calcium (mg/dL)	n=80		
Control 1			
Mean		8.6	8.6
SD		0.21	0.25
%CV		2.4	2.9
Control 2			
Mean		11.8	11.8
SD		0.39	0.40
%CV		3.3	3.4
Creatinine (mg/dL)	n=80		
Control 1			
Mean		1.1	1.1
SD		0.14	0.14
%CV		12.7	12.7
Control 2			
Mean		5.2	5.2
SD		0.23	0.27
%CV		4.4	5.2
Glucose (mg/dL)	n=80		
Control 1			
Mean		66	66
SD		0.76	1.03
%CV		1.2	1.6
Control 2			
Mean		278	278
SD		2.47	3.84
%CV		0.9	1.4
Phosphorus (mg/dL)	n=80		
Control 1			
Mean		6.9	6.9
SD		0.2	0.2
%CV		2.2	2.6
Control 2			
Mean		3.4	3.4
SD		0.1	0.2
%CV		4.1	4.9
Total Bilirubin (mg/dL)			
Control 1			
Mean		0.8	0.8
SD		0.06	0.07
%CV		7.5	8.8
Control 2			
Mean		5.2	5.2
SD		0.09	0.15
%CV		1.7	2.9
Total Protein (g/dL)	n=80		
Control 1			
Mean		6.8	6.8
SD		0.05	0.08
%CV		0.7	1.2
Control 2			
Mean		4.7	4.7
SD		0.09	0.09
%CV		1.9	1.9
Blood Urea Nitrogen (mg/dL)	n=120		
Control 1			
Mean		19	19
SD		0.35	0.40
%CV		1.8	2.1
Control 2			
Mean		65	65
SD		1.06	1.18
%CV		1.6	1.8

Correlation
Field studies were conducted at a veterinary teaching hospital. Serum samples were analyzed by the VetScan VS2 Chemistry Analyzer and a comparative method. Representative correlation statistics are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Correlation of the VetScan Chemistry Analyzer with Comparative Method(s)

		Correlation Coefficient	Slope	Intercept	N	Sample Range
Alanine Aminotransferase (U/L)	Canine	1.00	0.95	0	22-180	10-1549
Albumin (g/dL)	Canine	0.96	0.99	0.1	22-180	1.3-4.6
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/L)	Canine	1.00	0.89	-5	22-180	15-1722
Calcium (mg/dL)	Canine	0.84	1.24	-1.9	22-180	7.3-13.0

Table 5: Correlation of the VetScan Chemistry Analyzer with Comparative Method(s) continued

		Correlation Coefficient	Slope	Intercept	N	Sample Range
Creatinine (mg/dL)	Canine	0.99	1.00	-0.0	22-180	0.6-10.6
Glucose (mg/dL)	Canine	0.96	1.01	-6	22-180	28-348
Phosphorus (mg/dL)	Canine	0.994	1.09	-0.19	22-180	0.8-87
Total Bilirubin (mg/dL)	Canine	0.87	0.84	0.1	22-180	0.1-3.2
Total Protein (g/dL)	Canine	0.98	1.03	0.1	22-180	2.6-10.7
Urea Nitrogen (mg/dL)	Canine	1.00	0.98	-2	22-180	4-117

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