



# Allergy Panel Dashboard

**PATIENT NAME:** Bodhi Carney  
**SPECIMEN ID:** 478298  
**SPECIES:** Canine  
**GENDER:** Male Neutered  
**AGE:** 1.6  
**WEIGHT:** 87 lb  
**BREED:** Golden Retriever

**MRN:** 1101708  
**DRAW DATE:** 13-Feb-23  
**RECEIVED DATE:** 22-Feb-23  
**REPORT DATE:** 22-Feb-23  
**SAMPLE TYPE:** Dried Serum - 2

**VETERINARIAN:**  
**FACILITY:**  
**PH:**  
**FAX:**

## Food Allergens

Allergen	Class	Group	Allergen	Class	Group
Pork	1	Meat			
Corn	1	Grain			
Sweet Potato	1	Veg			

## Environmental Allergens

Allergen	Class	Group	Allergen	Class	Group
American dust mite	3	Mite			
European dust mite	3	Mite			
Flour mite	3	Mite			
Cheese/mold mite	3	Mite			
House dust	2	Other			
Mosquito	2	Insect			
Alder/Birch	1	Tree			
White Ash	1	Tree			
Mugwort	1	Weed			
Flea	1	Insect			
Storage mite	1	Mite			
Tropical dust mite	1	Mite			
Bee venom	1	Insect			

Total Class 1

**10**

Responsive Groups

Insect  
Mite

Inflammation

**Not Tested**

Normal: ≤ 4.0

Vitamin D

**Suggested**

Sufficiency:  
100-150 ng/mL

Total Class 2

**2**

Clinical Signs Associated with Canine AD

5+ is consistent with canine AD

The following criteria were indicated:

- Affected ear pinnae
- Affected front feet
- Age of onset <3 years
- Chronic/recurring yeast infections
- Corticosteroid-responsive pruritis
- Mostly indoor lifestyle
- Nonaffected dorsolumbar area
- Pruritis without skin lesions at onset

**3 Total**

Canine atopic dermatitis (CAD) is typically associated with hypersensitivity to environmental allergens, although food allergies may coexist. Prior to a diagnosis of CAD, fleas and other ectoparasites should be ruled-out. Clinical criteria have been developed to help distinguish CAD. Allergen tests are not diagnostic in isolation. Rather, they support a clinical diagnosis of CAD and are used to indicate which allergens may be triggering the disease.

The most common CAD associated environmental allergens are pollens (grass, weed and/or tree), dust, mites, and mold, and common food allergens are beef, chicken, dairy, and wheat.

IgE has a relatively short half-life therefore class 1 allergens may represent weak allergic responses unrelated to CAD or prior allergy that the patient is not currently exposed to (ie, seasonal allergies) - care should be given to class 1 allergens accordingly. Class 2 and 3 allergens are moderate/strong reaction and worthy of immediate investigation.

Vitamin D plays an important role in the immune regulatory process and patients low in Vitamin D should be supplemented. If Vitamin D is deficient, a change in food may be warranted. Food changes require a 60-day equilibrium and retesting prior to D3 supplementation. Vitamin D has been shown to have a steroid sparing effect.

Reviewer Comments - need consult? email [consult@vdiilab.com](mailto:consult@vdiilab.com)



# Allergy Page 1 - Food

**PATIENT NAME:** Bodhi Carney  
**SPECIMEN ID #:** 478298  
**SPECIES / SEX:** Canine / MN  
**BREED:** Golden Retriever  
**AGE:** 1.6  
**WEIGHT:** 87 lb

**MRN:** 1101708  
**COLLECTION DATE:** 13-Feb-23  
**RECEIVED DATE:** 22-Feb-23  
**REPORT DATE:** 22-Feb-23  
**SAMPLE TYPE:** Serum

**VETERINARIAN:**

Class	Response	IU/mL	NT = Not Tested	Responses	TOTAL ALLERGEN RESPONSES
0	None	≤ 0.34		Class 1: 10	16
1	Low	0.35 - 3.49		Class 2: 2	
2	Medium	3.5 - 49.99		Class 3: 4	
3	High	≥ 50			

See page 2 for more info

## FOOD ALLERGENS

Meat		Responses: 1			
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class	
1	Pork	Allergy I	0.92	1	
2	Beef	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
3	Duck	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
4	Chicken	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
5	Lamb	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
6	Turkey	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
7	Red deer	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
8	Rabbit	Allergy II	<0.15	0	

Dairy*		Responses: 0			
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class	
38	Milk	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
39	Cheddar/gouda cheese	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
40	α-lactalbumin	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
41	β-lactoglobulin	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
42	Casein	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
43	Buttermilk	Allergy II	<0.15	0	

Egg		Responses: 0			
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class	
44	Egg white	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
45	Egg yolk	Allergy I	<0.15	0	

Yeast		Responses: 0			
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class	
46	Yeast, baker's	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
47	Yeast, brewer's	Allergy II	<0.15	0	

Vegetable, Fruit, Nut		Responses: 1			
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class	
9	Pea	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
10	Soy bean	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
11	Carrot	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
12	Potato	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
13	Sweet Potato	Allergy I	0.70	1	
14	Pumpkin	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
29	Parsely	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
30	Cabbage	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
31	Cucumber	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
32	Broccoli	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
33	Cauliflower	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
34	Radish	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
35	Paprika	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
36	Spinach	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
15	Tomato	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
16	Apple	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
17	Orange	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
18	Strawberry	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
19	Blueberry	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
20	Kiwi	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
21	Melon	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
22	Mango	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
23	Banana	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
24	Peach	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
25	Pear	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
26	Pineapple	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
27	Plum	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
28	Watermelon	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
37	Peanut	Allergy I	<0.15	0	

Grain*		Responses: 1			
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class	
48	Wheat	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
49	Corn	Allergy I	0.45	1	
50	Rice	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
51	Gluten	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
52	Barley	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
53	Oat	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
54	Buckwheat	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
55	Millet	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
56	Lentil	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
57	Sweet chestnut	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
58	Linseed (Flax seed)	Allergy II	<0.15	0	

Shellfish* & Fish*		Responses: 0			
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class	
59	Crab / Shrimp	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
64	Blue mussel / Clam	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
60	Codfish	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
61	Tuna	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
62	Salmon	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
63	Mackerel	Allergy I	<0.15	0	
65	Trout	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
66	Herring	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
67	Sardine	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
68	Anchovy	Allergy II	<0.15	0	
69	Sea bass	Allergy II	<0.15	0	

\*Only groups marked with an asterisk are included in the responsive group classification on the first page.



# Allergy Page 2 - Environmental

PATIENT NAME: Bodhi Carney

MRN: 1101708

VETERINARIAN:

Class	Response	IU/mL	Responses	TOTAL ALLERGEN RESPONSES
0	None	≤ 0.34	Class 1: 10	<b>16</b>
1	Low	0.35 - 3.49	Class 2: 2	
2	Medium	3.5 - 49.99	Class 3: 4	
3	High	≥ 50		

NT = Not Tested

## ENVIRONMENTAL ALLERGENS

Animal			Responses: 0	
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class
70	Cat Epithelium/Dander	Allergy I	<0.15	0
71	Wool, Sheep	Allergy I	<0.15	0
72	Feather Mix	Allergy I	<0.15	0
73	Cattle Epithelium	Allergy II	<0.15	0

Grass*			Responses: 0	
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class
95	Bermuda Grass	Allergy I	<0.15	0
96	Orchard/Timothy Grass	Allergy I	<0.15	0
97	Ryegrass	Allergy I	<0.15	0
98	Cultivated rye	Allergy I	<0.15	0
99	Sweet vernal grass	Allergy II	<0.15	0
100	Common reed grass	Allergy II	<0.15	0
101	Bent grass	Allergy II	<0.15	0

Insect* & Mite*			Responses: 9	
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class
74	Flea	Allergy I	0.7	1
75	Cockroach	Allergy I	<0.15	0
76	Bee venom	Allergy II	0.7	1
77	Fire ant	Allergy II	<0.15	0
78	Mosquito	Allergy II	6.8	2
79	Silkworm pupa	Allergy II	<0.15	0
80	American dust mite <sup>1</sup>	Allergy I	71.97	3
81	European dust mite <sup>2</sup>	Allergy I	91.58	3
82	Flour mite <sup>3</sup>	Allergy I	>100	3
83	Cheese/mold mite <sup>4</sup>	Allergy I	>100	3
84	Storage mite <sup>5</sup>	Allergy II	0.38	1
85	Tropical dust mite <sup>6</sup>	Allergy II	2.92	1

Tree*			Responses: 2	
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class
102	Alder/Birch	Allergy I	2	1
103	Hazel	Allergy I	<0.15	0
104	Maple leaf sycamore	Allergy I	<0.15	0
105	Willow/Cottonwood	Allergy I	<0.15	0
106	Oak	Allergy I	<0.15	0
107	White Pine	Allergy I	<0.15	0
108	Acacia	Allergy I	<0.15	0
109	White Ash	Allergy I	0.7	1
110	Japanese cedar	Allergy II	<0.15	0

Mold*			Responses: 0	
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class
86	Penicillium notatum	Allergy I	<0.15	0
87	C. herbarum	Allergy I	<0.15	0
88	Aspergillus fumigatus	Allergy I	<0.15	0
89	Candida albicans	Allergy I	<0.15	0
90	Alternaria alternata	Allergy I	<0.15	0
91	M. pachydermatis	Allergy I	<0.15	0

Weed*			Responses: 1	
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class
111	Common ragweed	Allergy I	<0.15	0
112	Plantain	Allergy I	<0.15	0
113	Mugwort	Allergy I	0.43	1
114	Sheep's sorrel	Allergy I	<0.15	0
115	Japanese hop	Allergy II	<0.15	0
116	Ox-eye daisy	Allergy II	<0.15	0
117	Dandelion	Allergy II	<0.15	0
118	Russian thistle	Allergy II	<0.15	0
119	Goldenrod	Allergy II	<0.15	0
120	Common pigweed	Allergy II	<0.15	0

Other			Responses: 1	
No	Name	Panel	IU/mL	Class
92	House dust	Allergy II	11.96	2
93	CCD	Allergy II	<0.15	0
94	Hevea latex	Allergy II	<0.15	0

### Additional Information

- 1 *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*
- 2 *Dermatophagoides farinae*
- 3 *Acarus siro*
- 4 *Tyrophagus putrescentiae*
- 5 *Glycyphagus domesticus*
- 6 *Blomia tropicalis*

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Relevant Products

PATIENT NAME: Bodhi Carney  
SPECIMEN ID: 478298

MRN: 1101708  
DRAW DATE: 13-Feb-23

VETERINARIAN:  
FACILITY:

Background

Improvement of the skin and coat can be achieved with non-irritating shampoos and the use of essential fatty acids (EFA). EFA has been shown to have a modest effect on skin lesions and pruritus through the modulation of pro-inflammatory mediators. Vitamin D plays an important role in the immune regulatory process and patients low in Vitamin D should be supplemented as directed below. If Vitamin D is deficient, a change in food may be warranted. Food changes require a 60-day equilibrium and retesting prior to D3 supplementation. Vitamin D has been shown to have a steroid sparing effect.

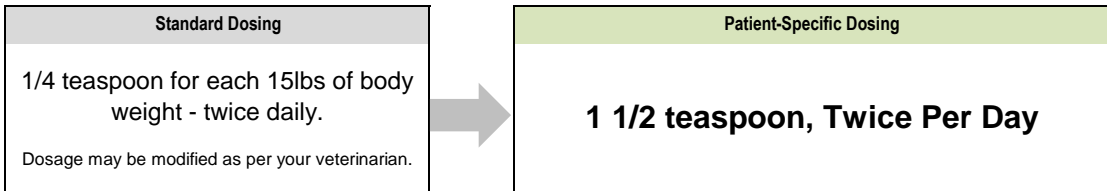
Ultra EFA



Product Relevance

The fatty acids and phospholipids in Ultra EFA provide support to a wide variety organ systems including gastrointestinal, immune, and endocrine systems; all of which perform innate immune response functions. The omega-3 fatty acids can reduce systemic inflammatory response(s) when given in adequate doses over a sufficient period of time. Additionally, skin and hair coat appearance and function are normalized by the nutritional co-factors provided by Ultra EFA.

Increased levels of omega-3s help counter-balance the omega-6 concentrations found in grain-based/grain-fed meat diets. An increased omega-6:omega-3 ratio has been shown to contribute to tendency for increased systemic inflammation.



Vitamin D3

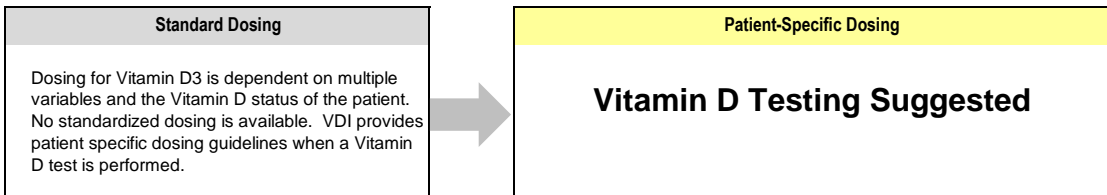


Product Relevance

Considered the most important hormone in the body, Vitamin D plays numerous roles of which one is regulation and support of the innate immune response. Some critical functions are: upregulate antimicrobial peptides, modulate the adaptive immune response to trigger T cell activation, and influence cell differentiation. In simple terms, Vitamin D sufficiency is anti-inflammatory and supportive of the immune system.

Research has also shown that Vitamin D sufficiency can improve the effects of steroid treatments for atopic dermatitis and that Vitamin D supplementation can improve pruritis and CADESI scores.

Cats and dogs are completely dependent on their diet for Vitamin D, which leaves many pets insufficient. Reaching sufficiency is the only way to achieve the benefits of Vitamin D. Test the Vitamin D level, supplement with Vitamin D3.



Reviewer Comments - need consult? email [consult@vdlab.com](mailto:consult@vdlab.com)

Empty box for reviewer comments