

Canine Cancer Panel Report



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PATIENT NAME: Gabby Melton
SPECIMEN ID: 479381
SPECIES: Canine
GENDER: Female Spayed
AGE: 11.0
WEIGHT: 9.1 lb
BREED: Yorkshire Terrier

MRN: 1048212
DRAW DATE: 6-Mar-23
RECEIVED DATE: 7-Mar-23
REPORT DATE: 8-Mar-23
SAMPLE TYPE: Dried Serum - 2
PATIENT STAGE:
TREATMENT: unknown

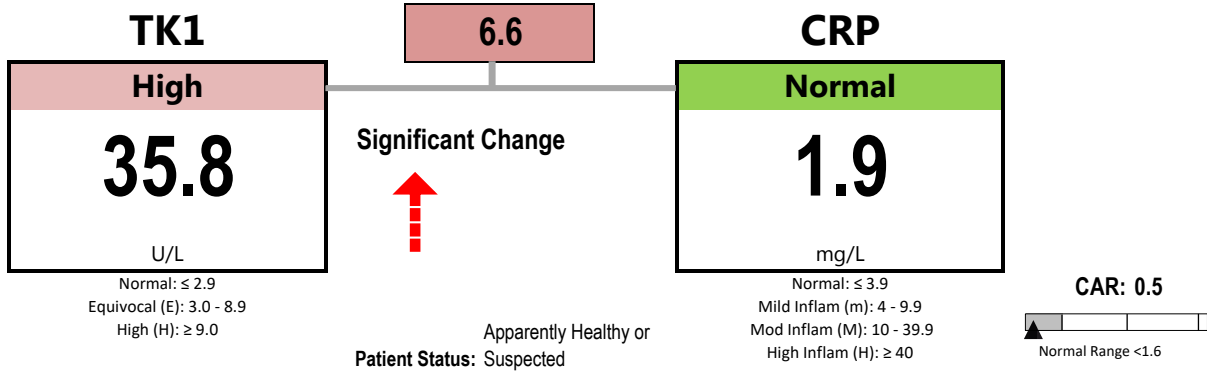
VETERINARIAN:
FACILITY:
PH:
FAX:

Relevant Context (provided on TRF)

Corticosteroids Antibiotics Suspected Mass Hypercalcemia
 NSAIDs Anemia Enlarged Node B12 Deficiency
 Chemotherapy GI Signs Fever Known Disease

Neoplasia Index

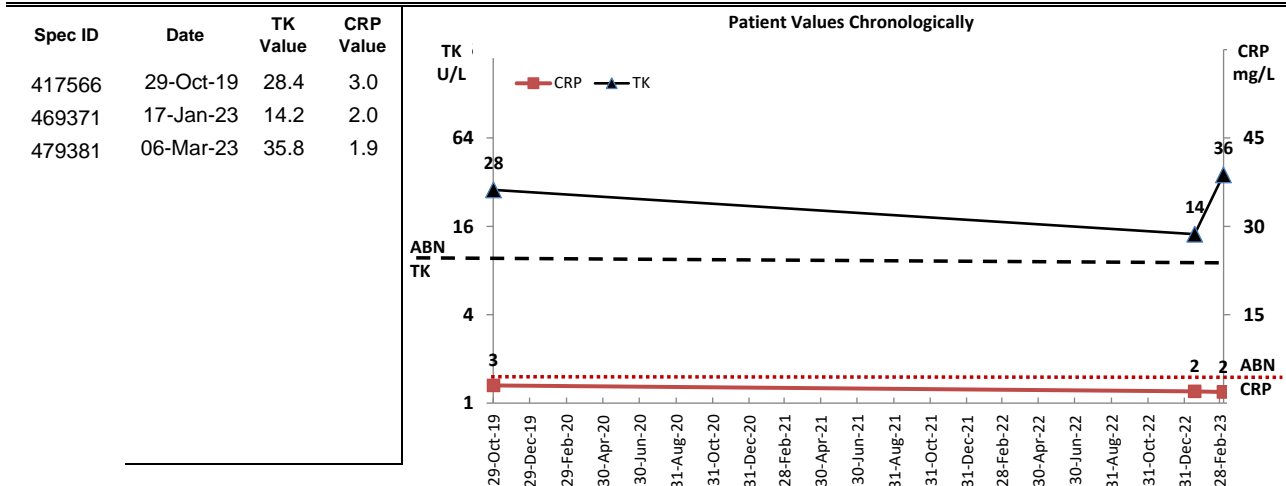
Positive: 5.4 - 10



Intpretative Comment

Patient values for TK1 are highly elevated, but without an inflammatory response - often seen in LSA. Significant increase in TK1, even without an inflammatory response, is consistent with cancer especially LSA. Patient should be evaluated. If the patient is on corticosteroids, other anti-inflammatory medication, or has uncontrolled Cushings, it can suppress CRP.

Patient CRP/Albumin Ratio (CAR) is within normal limits.



Additional Reviewer Comments - need consult? email consult@vdi lab.com

3.8 Code 4154.3

All comments are general in nature and in absence of detailed knowledge of patient status or treatment.
 For case-specific consultations, please contact VDI.

Reviewer: RR

Patient Monitoring Provides Guidance




Thymidine Kinase, type 1 (TK1) is a DNA proliferation enzyme and is elevated in dividing cancer cells. During therapy (chemo/surgery) the source of TK1 is reduced/eliminated and serum TK1 (sTK1) levels will fall. Conversely, growing cancer cells during disease recurrence will increase sTK1 levels. Suspected undiagnosed patients can also be followed in the same manner. This makes the Cancer Panel an effective tool for patient monitoring. **Need Consultation? email consult@vdilab.com**

INTERPRET THE REPORT

VDI Cancer Panel monitoring reports come with a number of important indicators. Use the key below to interpret what the results mean in context with your patient.




Significant Change

a change of 40% or more from prior. Studies show this level of change can precede cancer recurrence.

Indicator	What does it signify?	What does it mean?
	Significant reduction or improvement of at least 40% over previous	Indicates therapy is effective in reducing or eliminating the tumor or inflammation
	Significant increase in TK1 however TK1 remains below the 9U/L threshold	Indicates the level of change is worth watching – changes in clinical status of the patient is important
	Significant increase in the biomarker above critical thresholds	Studies show this level of change in TK1 often precedes cancer recurrence, or is consistent with malignant tumor growth.

Trending

2 or more data points in the same direction. Short-term trending events are the most valuable in confirming cancer recurrence.

Indicator	What does it signify?	What does it mean?
	Significant trend of 2 or more data points in the reduction or improvement of biomarker	Downward trending provides confirmation of effective therapy
	2 data points in the same direction of high biomarker levels	Upward trending has high probability of disease recurrence (TK1) or growing inflammation (CRP/HPT) and requires immediate intervention with either a change in therapy or rescue therapy
	3 data points in the same direction of high biomarker levels	

RETEST WINDOW

Depending upon the type of cancer different monitoring intervals are recommended (see below). Use the chart below to identify appropriate retest window for this patient. These windows may be adjusted by the presence of clinical signs or elevated CAR (CRP/Albumin Ratio). Repeat tests within 6 months of previous automatically receive a discounted rate.

Monitoring Purpose	Retest Window	Notes
Developing Disease, but unconfirmed		Retest window is recommended based on common applications absent any context. For more case-specific guidelines, email: consult@vdilab.com
Lymphoma, HSA, fast cancers	Apr 03 - Apr 17	
Solid Tumors, slow/indolent cancers	May 05 - Jul 04	
Therapeutic Monitoring		
Lymphoma, HSA, fast cancers	Apr 03 - Apr 17	
Solid Tumors, slow/indolent cancers	May 05 - Jul 04	
Remission Monitoring		
Lymphoma, HSA, fast cancers	Apr 03 - Apr 17	
Solid Tumors, slow/indolent cancers	May 05 - Jul 04	
Mass Removal/Metastatic Disease	Apr 03 - Apr 17	