

**Canine Cancer Panel
Report**



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PATIENT NAME: Pepper Villacrusis **MRN:** 1102362 **VETERINARIAN:**
SPECIMEN ID: 479063 **DRAW DATE:** 4-Mar-23 **FACILITY:**
SPECIES: Canine **RECEIVED DATE:** 10-Mar-23
GENDER: Female Spayed **REPORT DATE:** 10-Mar-23
AGE: 12.5 **SAMPLE TYPE:** Dried Serum - 2
WEIGHT: 33.3 lb **PATIENT STAGE:**
BREED: Australian Cattle Dog

Relevant Context (provided on TRF)

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corticosteroids | <input type="checkbox"/> Antibiotics | <input type="checkbox"/> Suspected Mass | <input type="checkbox"/> Hypercalcemia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NSAIDs | <input type="checkbox"/> Anemia | <input type="checkbox"/> Enlarged Node | <input type="checkbox"/> B12 Deficiency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chemotherapy | <input type="checkbox"/> GI Signs | <input type="checkbox"/> Fever | <input type="checkbox"/> Known Disease |

Neoplasia Index

Positive

8.2

Index

Negative: <5.3
 Equivocal: 5.3
 Positive: 5.4 - 8.9
 High Positive: ≥ 9.0

TK1

High

9.0

U/L

Normal: ≤ 3.0
 Equivocal: ≤ 5.9
 High (H): 6.0 - 24.9
 Highly Elevated (HE): ≥ 25

cCRP

Mild

6.9

mg/L

Normal: ≤ 3.9
 Mild Inflammation (m): 4 - 9.9
 Moderate Inflammation (M): 10 - 29.9
 High Inflammation (H): ≥ 30

Interpretive Comments

The Neoplasia Index is positive because there sufficient elevation in TK1 and CRP to elevate the risk of neoplasia. Careful patient examination should be performed. If the patient is on corticosteroids both TK1 and CRP may be suppressed. If a mass has been identified, there is a high probability the mass is malignant.

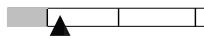
Interpretive Comments

TK1 is elevated and consistent with cancer.

Interpretive Comments

CRP levels are elevated and consistent with cancer and other inflammatory diseases. The use of corticosteroids, NSAIDs, or other anti-inflammatory agents can suppress CRP.

CAR: 2.0



Comment: Patient CRP/Albumin Ratio (CAR) is MILD indicating a lower risk of serious disease. Monitor patient for changes.
 Normal Range <1.6

Contextual Comments (if needed) - need consult? email consult@vdlab.com

code 232

**Other Conditions
to rule-out**

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@vdlab.com**

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@vdlab.com |
| Lymphoma, HSA, fast cancers | Apr 01 - Apr 15 | |
| Solid Tumors, slow/indolent cancers | May 03 - Jul 02 | |
| Therapeutic Monitoring | | |
| Lymphoma, HSA, fast cancers | Apr 01 - Apr 15 | |
| Solid Tumors, slow/indolent cancers | May 03 - Jul 02 | |
| Remission Monitoring | | |
| Lymphoma, HSA, fast cancers | Apr 01 - Apr 15 | |
| Solid Tumors, slow/indolent cancers | May 03 - Jul 02 | |
| Mass Removal/Metastatic Disease | Apr 01 - Apr 15 | |

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 |
|  TK1 Only | 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 | |