



The Wilmington Kennel Club 2019 Health Clinic Registration Form

Submission Deadline:	02/12/2019	Address:	2035 Sunset Lake Drive, Newark, DE 19702	
Event Date:	02/23/2019	Website:	www.wilmingtonkennelclub.org (Info and Forms)	
Phone:	(302) 368-6448	Email:	zephyrweim@aol.com	
Owner Information				
Name:				
Address:				
Phone:		Email:		
Information About Your Dog				
Registered Name of Dog:				
Call Name:				
Breed:		Age:	Sex (circle one): M MN F FS	
Currently on Medications? Yes or No (if Yes, list) (only needed for bloodwork)			Time of last Dose:	
DESCRIPTION			COST	TOTAL
OFA Eye Certification Registry (ECR) Exam			\$50.00	
Cardiac Exam			\$350.00	
Rabies Vaccination (includes \$3 State of DE surcharge)			\$25.00	
DHPP Vaccination			\$25.00	
Bordatella Vaccination (intranasal)			\$20.00	
Microchip (24 Pet Watch with registration)			\$30.00	
AKC Trick Dog Novice (Combined CGC/CGCA/TKN Limit 12)			\$15.00	
Canine Good Citizen (Combined CGC/CGCA/TKN Limit 12)			\$15.00	
Community Canine Good Citizen (Combined CGC/CGCA/TKN Limit 12))			\$15.00	
BLOODWORK				
CT565	Distemper & Parvo Vaccine Titers		\$55.00	
CSA020	Superchem / CBC		\$55.00	
CSA120	Total Body Function (Superchem/ CBC / T4)		\$65.00	
CSA370	Thyroid Profile 2 (T4, FT4, (ED))		\$70.00	
AC100	Lyme / Ehrlichiosis / Heartworm / Anaplasmosis)		\$35.00	
85751	OFA Thyroid Panel (Limit 20 dogs for the entire clinic) (NOTE: Dogs less than 25 lbs. cannot have this test in conjunction with any other test that requires a blood sample.)		\$95.00	
CT615	Heartworm (added to any above blood test)		\$15.00	
-	Bloodwork shipping and handling fee		\$5.00	
-	One form per dog		GRAND TOTAL	

Return this form with payment to:
WKC Clinic c/o Lisa Leonzio
428 Rock Church Road • Elkton, MD 21921

Make checks payable to:
Wilmington Kennel Club

A Pet Owner's Guide to Laboratory Testing

Thyroid Function Tests

These tests are useful in diagnosing increased (hyper) or decreased (hypo) functions of the thyroid gland.

As the name implies, thyroid tests evaluate the function of the thyroid gland. Too little thyroid hormone (hypothyroidism) is common in dogs whereas too much thyroid hormone (hyperthyroidism) is common in older cats. Because there is no single thyroid test that can diagnose all thyroid diseases in animals, several different thyroid tests are used to assure proper results (T4, T3, Free T4, etc.).

T4 (thyroxin), one of the hormones produced by the thyroid gland, is usually present in diminished amounts in the blood of dogs with underactive thyroid glands, called hypothyroidism. TSH (thyroid stimulating hormone) is produced by the pituitary gland and is elevated in the blood of most dogs with hypothyroidism. Other common thyroid tests include T3 (another thyroid hormone, often normal in hypothyroid dogs) and antibodies produced by the body which work against the thyroid.

High cholesterol on the chem screen (especially in a fasted dog) is suggestive of hypothyroidism.

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

Tests for anemia, infection, inflammation and the healthiness of blood cells.

- A Complete Blood Count is a series of tests that evaluate the number of cells in circulation. WBC, or white blood cells, help fight infection or inflammation. RBC, or red blood cells, carry oxygen to the tissues.

Chemistry Tests (Superchem)

These panels survey many of the organ systems of the body to make sure they are working properly.

- Liver (AST, ALT, Alk Phos, Total Bilirubin, GGT, Cholesterol, Proteins)
This group of tests helps evaluate various functions and health of the liver. Decreased liver function, inflammation, infection, or neoplasia of the liver and gall bladder may be detected by one or all of these tests.
- Kidney (BUN, Creatinine, Phosphorus, Amylase, Albumin)
These tests monitor the function and health of the kidneys. They are most helpful and sensitive for detecting kidney disease when combined with a urinalysis.
- Pancreas (Glucose, Amylase, Lipase, Triglyceride)
These tests are abnormal when there is something wrong with the pancreas or carbohydrate metabolism (examples are diabetes mellitus and pancreatitis).
- Muscle and Bone
 - Calcium and Phosphorus are helpful in determining the health of bone metabolism.
 - CPK and AST are abnormal with muscle damage, trauma or inflammation (myositis).
 - Electrolytes (Sodium, Potassium, Chloride, Calcium, Phosphorous)
 - These tests are important in monitoring the electrical, water balance and cellular health of the body.
 - Deficiencies or excesses of these electrolytes are harmful to an animal's physical and mental well-being.

Titers

A "titer" is a measurement of how much antibody to a certain virus (or other antigen) is circulating in the blood at that moment. Titers are usually expressed in a ratio, which is how many times they could dilute the blood before they couldn't find antibodies anymore. If the lab was able to dilute it two times, and then didn't find any more antibodies, that would be expressed as a titer of 1:2. If they could dilute it a thousand times before they couldn't find any antibodies that would be a titer of 1:1000.