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**“A” TESTS**

Test Name	Synonyms	Panels	Clinical Significance
% Saturation		Vet Iron Panel	Percent Saturation is calculated from Iron and TIBC and is used to assess the body's iron status. It may be decreased in anemia.
Alanine Aminotransferase	ALT, Glutamic-Pyruvic Transaminase, SGPT, GPT, Alanine Transaminase	Vet BMP, Vet CMP, Vet Liver Panel	ALT may increase due to hepatocellular damage, muscle damage, and hyperthyroidism.
Albumin	ALB	Vet BMP, Vet CMP, Vet Liver Panel, Vet Renal Panel	Albumin may be increased due to dehydration and may be decreased due to overhydration, severe congestive heart failure (with edema), protein-losing nephropathy, protein-losing enteropathy, hemorrhage, burns, dietary protein deficiency, malabsorption, some viral conditions (especially in horses), and liver failure.
Alkaline Phosphatase	ALP, Alk Phos, Alkp	Vet BMP, Vet CMP, Vet Liver Panel	ALP may increase due to increased bone deposition, liver damage, hyperthyroidism, biliary tract disease, intestinal damage, Cushing's disease, corticosteroid administration, barbiturate administration, and generalized tissue damage (including neoplasia).
Amylase	Amy		Amylase increases in acute pancreatitis in dogs and in chronic renal dysfunction. Amylase is not a useful indicator of pancreatitis in cats.
Anion Gap		Vet CMP, Vet Electrolyte Panel, Vet Renal Panel	The anion gap is calculated using the results of an electrolyte panel. It reflects the difference between the positively charged ions and the negatively charged ions. An abnormal anion gap is non-specific but can suggest certain kinds of metabolic or respiratory disorders or the presence of toxic substances.
Aspartate Amino Transferase	AST, Serum Glutamic-Oxaloacetic Transaminase, SGOT, GOT, Aspartate Transaminase	Vet BMP, Vet CMP, Vet Liver Panel	AST increases in both muscle and liver damage and is also reported to increase in hypothyroidism.