



Allora Laboratory, LLC.
 405 Saint Johns Church Road, Suite 104
 Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011

“C” TESTS

Test Name	Synonyms	Panels	Clinical Significance
Calcium, Total	Ca	Vet CMP, Vet Renal Panel	Calcium increases due to dehydration (which is also associated with increased albumin), primary hyperparathyroidism (neoplasia of parathyroid gland), primary pseudo-hyperparathyroidism (neoplasms producing parathyroid hormone-related peptide or PRP, usually perianal adenocarcinoma or some form of lymphosarcoma), bone invasion of malignant neoplasms, thyrotoxicosis (uncommon), and overtreatment of parturient paresis. It decreases due to hypoalbuminemia, parturient paresis, oxalate poisoning, chronic renal failure (secondary renal hyperparathyroidism), acute pancreatitis (occasionally), surgical interference with parathyroid glands, and idiopathic (autoimmune) hypoparathyroidism.
CBC	Complete Blood Count, Hemogram		This test is used to determine general health status and to screen for, diagnose, or monitor any one of a variety of disease and conditions that affect blood cells (e.g., anemia, infection, inflammation, bleeding disorders, cancers).
CBC with Automated Differential			This test is used to determine general health status and to screen for, diagnose, or monitor any one of a variety of disease and conditions that affect blood cells (e.g., anemia, infection, inflammation, bleeding disorders, cancers).
C-difficile Toxin, Stool			This test is used to detect the presence of toxins produced by Clostridium difficile in stool.
Chloride	Cl	Vet CMP, Vet Electrolyte Panel, Vet Renal Panel	Chloride increases in acidosis, and in parallel with increases in sodium concentration. It decreases in alkalosis, vomiting (especially after eating), and in association with hyponatremia.
Cholesterol, Total		Vet Lipid Panel	Cholesterol increases due to fatty meals, hepatic or biliary disease, protein-losing nephropathy (and other protein-losing syndromes to some extent), diabetes mellitus, Cushing's disease, and hypothyroidism. It decreases in some cases of severe liver dysfunction, and occasionally in hyperthyroidism.
Cortisol			Cortisol is increased in Cushing's disease and may be the most frequent endocrinopathy in adult to aged dogs but is infrequent in other domestic animals. It is decreased in

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			Addison's disease and is seen most commonly in young to middle-aged dogs and occasionally in horses.
Creatine Kinase	CK		CK increases markedly in rhabdomyolysis and aortic thromboembolism.
Creatinine, Serum or Plasma	Creat, Blood Creatinine	Vet BMP, Vet CMP, Vet Renal Panel	Creatinine may be increased due to renal dysfunction, blocked urethra, and ruptured bladder. Creatinine decreases due to sample deterioration. Patients with a high muscle mass have high-normal creatinine concentrations, while patients with a low muscle mass have low-normal creatinine concentrations.
Cryptosporidium, FAB Coproscopy			This test is used to detect the presence of Cryptosporidium in stool.