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The sky’s the limit

Canine Hypothyroidism Feline Hyperthyroidism

Ü Clinical symptoms (\*Commonly spotted)

0 Continuous weight loss\* 0 Eat more\*

O Clinical symptoms (\* Commonly spotted)

° Obesity" 0 Sleepiness\* 0 Exercise intolerance\*

° Skin diseases\* 0 Slight non-regenerative anemia o Frequent thirst and urination\* o Anxiety and irritability\*

° Estrus prolongation and estrous cycle disorder 0 Rapid heartbeat 0 Vomiting and diarrhea

O skyla VBl T4 Test Results (unitznmol/L) O skyla VBl T4 Test Results (unit:nmol/L)

I—Low—l—Low Normal‘|— Normal —l—— High——

|— Therapeutic —l

7 51.5 69.5

Consistent with

|- Subnormal —l—N0rmal—l hyperthyroidism

l— oerryamy ¿€0an al'linc <ltladts) —l

0 10.3 29.6 60.5

skyla

T4 Testing

I Guide

O 12.9 25.7 2

0 Feline Hyperthyroidism / Endocrine Test (unitznmol/L)

High T4 Hyperthyroidism Hyperthyroidism \_\_

xx" >60.5nmoI/L likely ll" likely

"l ---- -' Gray Zone """"" “s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ .

' 29.6-60.5nmol/L H'gh "4

Feline Hyperthyroidism

Endocrine Test

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xxs. Low T4 \_\_ Hyperthyroidism Low chance of

<10.3nmoI/L unlikely Hyperthyroidism

I Note 1: The cat with a persistent clinical symptoms and high T4 result ín the gray zone, it may be an early

0 Canine Hypothyroidism / Endocrine Test (unitznmol/L)

Normal T4 Hypothyroidism Hypothyroidism \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_

 25.7-51.5nmol/L unlikely " unlikely

 ' \_\_\_\_ -- Low NormalT4 -------- a.“ Low fT4&

,I' 12-9-25-7“m°"'- l high TSH Clinical trials/Treatment

Canine Hypothyroidism

Endocrine Test

Low chance of

Hypothyroidism

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Clinical Trials / Treatment

Repeat testing in 4-6 weeks

if hypothyroidism still suspected

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" Address NTI

<12.9nmoI/L

I Note 1: fT4 (Free Thyroxine)is an important reference to diagnose hypothyroidism.

I Note 2: TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) hyperthyroidism or non-thyroid disease (NTI). In these cases, the doctor can consider testing fT4

TSH index of most hypothyroid dogs measures high. to conﬁrm the diagnosis.

Few dogs are detected high TSH. High TSH has no relation with thyroid related disease. I Note 2: If the cat still has hyperthyroidism symptoms it should be tested T4 and fT4 again after 4-6 weeks.

The doctor can make the initial diagnosis of canine hypothyroidism by dog’s history, clinical symptoms,

biochemical tests etc. However, drugs or other diseases can affect the symptoms and development of

canine hypothyroidism, do the following tests help further diagnosis:

b Blood tests: usually shows slight non-regenerative anemia

b Biochemical tests: usually measures increases on TRIG and CHOL, and slight increase ALP, ALT, CPK

and Ca occasionally

Accurate T4, fT4 and TSH diagnostic:

>Thyroid tests: usually concentration of T4 and fT4 is lower than normal, concentration of TSH rises

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The doctor can make the initial diagnosis of feline hyperthyroidism by cat’s history, clinical symptoms,

biochemical tests etc. However, drugs or other diseases can affect the symptoms and development of

feline hyperthyroidism, do the following tests help further diagnosis:

b Blood tests: usually shows neutrophilic Ieukocytosis. Reduction of Iymphocyte and eosinophilía may

be related to stress.

b Biochemical tests: usually ALT, ALP, AST and LDH increase, K+ decrease.

> Thyroid tests: high concentration of T4 and fT4 may indicate higher chance of feline hyperthyroidism.