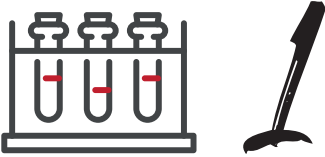




COMPANION ANIMALS

LABORATORY TEST CATALOG 2026

HOW TO SEND SAMPLES



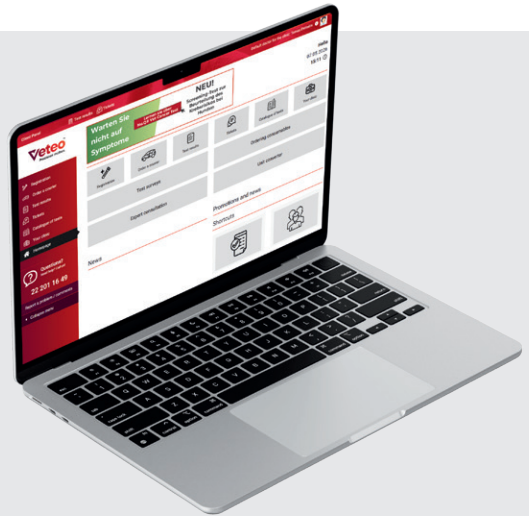
Collect the sample into the appropriate collection tubes.

2

REGISTER THE ORDER ONLINE

Via the Customer Panel or the Veteeo app:

select the tests and the type of sample, then label the samples with a barcode or fill in a sample submission form.



3

Place the **labelled samples** (and the accompanying submission form, if applicable) into a Veteeo specimen bag, seal it, and affix the barcode label to the bag.

4

Order a courier via the Customer Panel, or the Veteeo app (alternatively, by calling the selected laboratory) and await sample pick up.



HOW TO SEND SAMPLES

BARCODE LABELS

HOW TO LABEL SAMPLES PROPERLY?

Affix barcode labels to all collection tubes from a given patient

- ▶ The label should be applied **lengthwise** along the side of the tube (NOT wrapped around it!)
- ▶ The label should **not overlap the tube cap**
- ▶ Remember to **leave one barcode label** for the transport envelope
- ▶ Any remaining barcode labels with the same identification number that are not used **should not be used for another order**



If the number of tubes from a single patient exceeds the number of available barcode labels, **manually transcribe the code** onto the remaining tubes for that patient.

Affix the barcode label with the same code as on the samples to the specimen bag, then hand it over to the Veteco courier or place it in the courier drop box.



WHAT IF YOU DO NOT HAVE BARCODE LABELS?



If you do not have barcode labels from the laboratory, generate a code via the **Customer Panel**, or the **Veteco app**, and then label the tubes with the generated code.

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PRICE LIST FOR LABORATORY TESTS VALID FROM 07.07.2026*

*Prices may be subject to change - please check the current price list on the **Customer Panel**.
portal.vetee.it

DON'T HAVE ACCESS TO A COMPUTER?

CUSTOMER PANEL ALSO IN YOUR SMARTPHONE!

Download our app and keep the
Customer Panel always at hand
— wherever you are!

Register tests

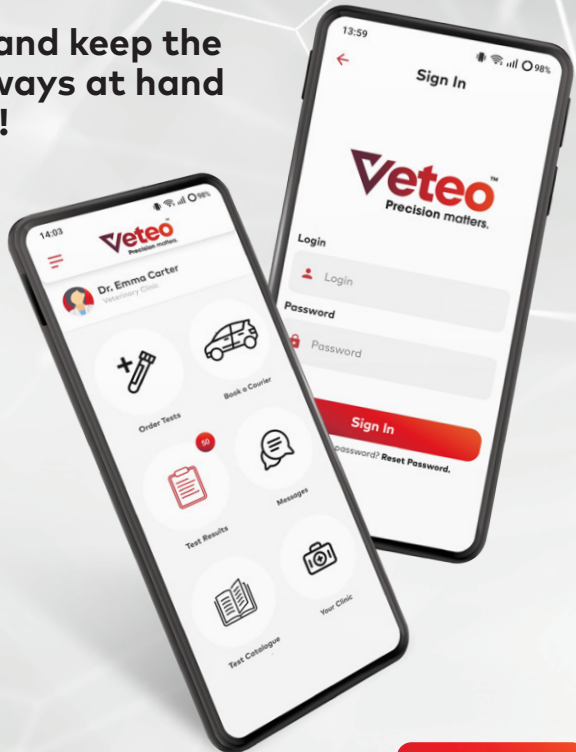
Order a courier

Receive **notifications**
about new test results
and download them

Monitor **invoices**

And much more

Available for download
on iOS and Android



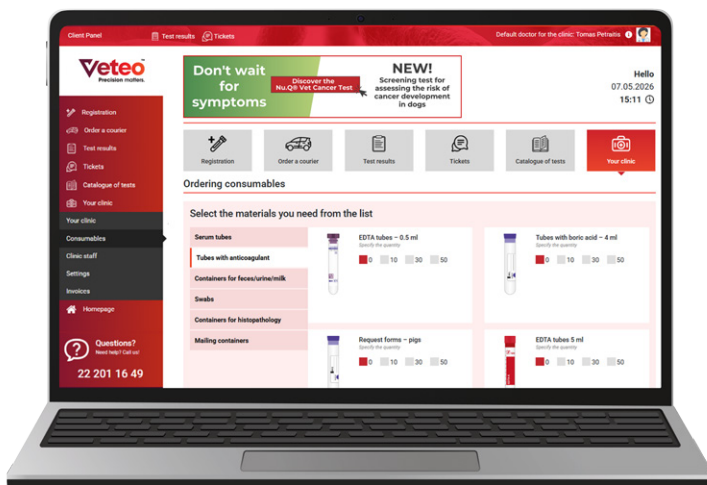
CUSTOMER PANEL IN VETEO APP



CONSUMABLES

The laboratory provides consumables free of charge as part of our testing services.

To order materials, log in to the **Customer Panel** and follow the steps below:



- 1 Complete the order form available under the **Requests** tab or on the **Home page**.
- 2 Select the required materials from the list and specify the quantity.
- 3 Remember to confirm by clicking:
SUBMIT THE ORDER



The **order status** is visible on the Customer Panel.
The estimated delivery time is **2 to 5 business days**.

QUALITY CONTROL

RELIABILITY OF RESULTS BEGINS WITH
EFFECTIVE QUALITY CONTROL



To ensure the highest quality of service, the analyzers in our laboratories are under constant supervision, which includes daily internal quality control (IQC) and participation in international external quality assessment programs (EQA).

Veteo has been participating for many years in renowned international external quality control programs.

These include the prestigious IVPTC program, organized by the International Veterinary Proficiency Testing Centre and the Atlantic Veterinary College (AVC), as well as the RIQAS (Randox International Quality Assessment Scheme).

The use of standardized veterinary samples and the comparison of our results with those of laboratories worldwide enable ongoing monitoring and maintenance of the highest quality of testing at Veteo.

The quality control programs cover the following departments:*

- biochemistry
- microbiology
- endocrinology
- parasitology
- mammals and exotic animals
- hematology
- serology
- cytology
- urinalysis



* Certificates awarded based on full participation in the entire cycle and achievement of results that meet requirements specified by the program organizer. The frequency of testing for individual areas varies and is determined by the program organizer.

CATALOG 2026

COMPANION ANIMALS

Price list of laboratory tests



SECTION 00

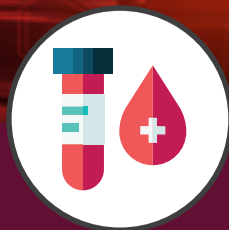
POPULAR

NEXT SECTION



PROFILES

Upgrade your profile with tests at special price!



How to do it?

- + Select one of the profiles marked with this icon
- + Order the test at a promotional price
- + Benefit from broader diagnostics for your patient!

A wider range of profiles available at promotional prices



Upgrade your profile with following tests at special price

+ CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
+ FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
+ Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test* (dog) PAGE 159	3-7
+ Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)	1-2
+ Protein electrophoresis - serum (dog)	1-3
+ SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
+ SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
+ fT4	1
+ cTSH (dog, cat)	1

* **Note:** Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test requires properly prepared, refrigerated EDTA plasma transported with cooling insert.

PROFILES

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Basic blood test	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Albumin, ALT, AP, AST, creatinine, glucose, total protein, urea + globulins + albumin / globulin ratio	
Basic blood test + complete blood count	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 0.5 ml	
Screening blood test	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1 ml Albumin, ALT, AP, AST, bilirubin (total), calcium, chloride, cholesterol, creatinine, GLDH, glucose, inorganic phosphorus, potassium, sodium, total protein, urea + globulins + albumin / globulin ratio + complete blood count (CBC)	

UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

✦ CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
✦ FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
✦ Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test* (dog) PAGE 159	3-7
✦ Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)	1-2
✦ Protein electrophoresis - serum (dog)	1-3
✦ SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
✦ SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
✦ ft4	1
✦ cTSH (dog, cat)	1

* **Note:** Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test requires properly prepared, refrigerated EDTA plasma transported with cooling insert.

Comprehensive screening blood test	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1 ml Albumin, ALT, α-amylase, AP, AST, bilirubin (total), calcium, chloride, cholesterol, CK, creatinine, fructosamine, GLDH, glucose, γ-GT, inorganic phosphorus, LDH, lipase (DGGR), magnesium, potassium, sodium, total protein, triglycerides, urea + globulins + albumin / globulin ratio + complete blood count (CBC)	

UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

✦ CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
✦ FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
✦ Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test* (dog) PAGE 159	3-7
✦ Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)	1-2
✦ Protein electrophoresis - serum (dog)	1-3
✦ SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
✦ SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
✦ ft4	1
✦ cTSH (dog, cat)	1

* **Note:** Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test requires properly prepared, refrigerated EDTA plasma transported with cooling insert.

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Health check - basic profile

1

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1.5 ml
Comprehensive screening blood tests + total T4



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
+ FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
+ Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test* (dog) PAGE 159	3-7
+ Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)	1-2
+ Protein electrophoresis - serum (dog)	1-3
+ SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
+ SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
+ fT4	1
+ cTSH (dog, cat)	1

* Note: Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test requires properly prepared, refrigerated EDTA plasma transported with cooling insert.

Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)

1-2

Material: serum 1 ml
TLI, folic acid, vitamin B12

URINE

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Bacteriological examination of urine + antibiogram

2-7

Material: urine 3 ml in container or tube with boric acid
Bacteria culture (semi-quantitative test).
Urine collection by cystocentesis is recommended.

General urinalysis

1

Material: urine 5 ml
General urinalysis + urine sediment examination.

Comprehensive urine examination

1

Material: urine 5 ml
General urinalysis plus urine protein / creatinin ratio.

Stone analysis

3-7

Material: urine stones min. 0.1 g
Formalin fixation should NOT be used.

PARASITOLOGY

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Fecal flotation	1-2
Material: feces 15 g Flotation with centrifugation in a zinc sulfate solution (microscopic examination). Detection of parasite eggs, cysts, oocysts, and other dispersal forms, including Giardia spp. cysts.	
Parasitology profile (ELISA)	1-2
Material: feces min. 25 g Fecal flotation + Giardia duodenalis - antigen (ELISA)	
Parasitology profile (ELISA) + sedimentation	1-2
Material: feces min. 30 g Fecal flotation + Giardia duodenalis - antigen (ELISA) + sedimentation	

BIOCHEMISTRY AND IMMUNOLOGY

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Lipase (DGGR)	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Pancreatic lipase - quantitative (cat, dog)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Protein electrophoresis - serum	1-3
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
Material: serum 0.5 ml	

HORMONES

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Progesterone	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Thyroid profile (T4, fT4)	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Total T4, fT4	
Thyroid profile - extended	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Total T4, fT4, cTSH (dog, cat), cholesterol, k value	
Urine cortisol/creatinine ratio	1
Material: urine 2 ml (morning) A negative test result strongly excludes adrenal hyperfunction. In cases of elevated results, when there is a clinical suspicion of hyperadrenocorticism, functional testing is required. A pooled sample of morning urine over 3 days can be submitted for testing (material should be stored in a refrigerator).	

MICROBIOLOGY

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Aerobic bacteria + antibiogram	3-7
Material: swab with gel medium Each swab is cultured separately (samples are not pooled). Swab taken from one ear canal / eye / nostril	
Two separate swabs taken from the left and right ear canal / eye / nostril	
Aerobic bacteria + yeast-like fungi + antibiogram	3-7
Material: swab with gel medium In case of material taken from skin lesions or an ear, yeast-like fungi are also identified by direct microscopic examination as an addition to culture test. Each swab is cultured separately (samples are not pooled). Swab taken from one ear canal / eye / nostril	
Two separate swabs taken from the left and right ear canal / eye / nostril	
Dermatophyte test (PCR)	3-7
Material: scrapings, hair or claws Real-time PCR for dermatophyte DNA detection. The test detects and differentiates all relevant species such as: Microsporum canis, Trichophyton spp. (including: Trichophyton mentagrophytes, erinacei, benhamiae, rubrum, verrucosum, tonsurans, equinum), Nannizzia gypsea.	

Dermatophytes culture

21

Material: scrapings, hair or claws
 The preliminary result is issued in 10 days.
 The total duration of the culture, after which the final result is issued, is 21 days.
 In case of a positive result after 10 days, the duration of the entire test will be shortened.



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ Aerobic bacteria + yeast-like fungi + antibiogram	3-7
+ Yeast-like fungi	3-7
* Note For additional tests, swab with medium is required.	

HISTOPATHOLOGY

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Cytological examination (Veteo)	3-7
Material: preparations on slides (unfixed), fluid or washings The test is performed in the Veteo laboratory. The price of the test includes up to 5 slides from one sampling site. Each additional sampling site (up to 5 slides)	
Histological examination (Berlin)	7-14
Material: biopsy fixed in 4.0 - 10.0% formalin The examination is performed by Veteo GmbH in Berlin, Germany. The price includes up to 2 organ fragments or biopsies taken from 1 animal (fragments from proliferative lesions, organs, skin). Each additional biopsy	

OTHER

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Environmental + food allergens - screening test (PAX)	7-14
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Food allergens - detailed test (PAX)	7-14
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
FelV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Rabies antibody titer examination	3-5 WEEKS
Material: serum 1 ml Certified test, performed by the University of Giessen, Germany. Detailed information on the requirements of individual countries during transportation of animals can be found at: www.tinyurl.com/2vyerkek . Duplicate test certificate	

HEALTH SCREENING

the basic profile provides a comprehensive health assessment for companion animals of all ages: seniors, adults and juveniles.

BASIC PROFILE OF HEALTH SCREENING INCLUDES:



Complete Blood Count (CBC) & Electrolytes

calcium | CBC | chloride | inorganic phosphorus
magnesium | potassium | sodium



Liver

albumin | ALT | AST | total protein | total bilirubin
cholesterol | GLDH | γ -GT (GGT) | triglycerides
globulin | albumin / globulin ratio



Pancreas

α -amylase | fructosamine | glucose | lipase (DGGR)



Kidneys

creatinine | urea



Thyroid

total T4



Muscles

CK | LDH



Log in to the **Customer Panel**,
order the test and request
a courier at

portal.veteo.it

VeteoTM
Precision matters.

CATALOG 2026

COMPANION ANIMALS

Price list of laboratory tests



SECTION 01

PROFILES

PREVIOUS SECTION



POPULAR

NEXT SECTION



HEMATOLOGY

GENERAL

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Basic blood test POPULAR	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Albumin, ALT, AP, AST, creatinine, glucose, total protein, urea + globulins + albumin / globulin ratio	
Basic blood test + complete blood count POPULAR	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 0.5 ml	
Basic blood test + fructosamine	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Basic blood test + fructosamine + complete blood count	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 0.5 ml	
Screening blood test POPULAR	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1 ml Albumin, ALT, AP, AST, bilirubin (total), calcium, chloride, cholesterol, creatinine, GLDH, glucose, inorganic phosphorus, potassium, sodium, total protein, urea + globulins + albumin / globulin ratio + complete blood count (CBC)	



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

✦ CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
✦ FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
✦ Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test* (dog) PAGE 159	3-7
✦ Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)	1-2
✦ Protein electrophoresis - serum (dog)	1-3
✦ SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
✦ SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
✦ fT4	1
✦ cTSH (dog, cat)	1

* **Note:** Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test requires properly prepared, refrigerated EDTA plasma transported with cooling insert.

 Change the profile CBC to an extended CBC

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Screening blood test without complete blood count

1

Material: serum 1 ml



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
+ FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
+ Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test* (dog) PAGE 159	3-7
+ Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)	1-2
+ Protein electrophoresis - serum (dog)	1-3
+ SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
+ SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
+ fT4	1
+ cTSH (dog, cat)	1

* Note: Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test requires properly prepared, refrigerated EDTA plasma transported with cooling insert.

Comprehensive screening blood test POPULAR

1

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1 ml

Albumin, ALT, α-amylase, AP, AST, bilirubin (total), calcium, chloride, cholesterol, CK, creatinine, fructosamine, GLDH, glucose, γ-GT, inorganic phosphorus, LDH, lipase (DGGR), magnesium, potassium, sodium, total protein, triglycerides, urea
+ globulins + albumin / globulin ratio
+ complete blood count (CBC)



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
+ FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
+ Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test* (dog) PAGE 159	3-7
+ Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)	1-2
+ Protein electrophoresis - serum (dog)	1-3
+ SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
+ SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
+ fT4	1
+ cTSH (dog, cat)	1

* Note: Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test requires properly prepared, refrigerated EDTA plasma transported with cooling insert.

POPULAR

PROFILES

HEMATOLOGY

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Comprehensive screening blood test without complete blood count

1

Material: serum 1 ml



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
+ FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
+ Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test* (dog) PAGE 159	3-7
+ Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)	1-2
+ Protein electrophoresis - serum (dog)	1-3
+ SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
+ SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
+ ft4	1
+ cTSH (dog, cat)	1

* **Note:** Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test requires properly prepared, refrigerated EDTA plasma transported with cooling insert.

Health check - basic profile POPULAR

1

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1.5 ml
Comprehensive screening blood tests
+ total T4



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
+ FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
+ Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test* (dog) PAGE 159	3-7
+ Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)	1-2
+ Protein electrophoresis - serum (dog)	1-3
+ SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
+ SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
+ ft4	1
+ cTSH (dog, cat)	1

* **Note:** Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test requires properly prepared, refrigerated EDTA plasma transported with cooling insert.

 Change the profile CBC to an extended CBC

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Health check - extended profile

1

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1.5 ml, urine 5 ml

Health check - basic profile

+ basic urinalysis

+ urine sediment examination

+ urine protein / creatinine ratio

UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

	+ CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog)	1
	+ FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
	+ Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test* (dog) PAGE 159	3-7
	+ Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog)	1-2
	+ Protein electrophoresis - serum (dog)	1-3
	+ SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat)	1
	+ SDMA (dog, cat)	1-2
	+ fT4	1
	+ cTSH (dog, cat)	1

* Note: Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test requires properly prepared, refrigerated EDTA plasma transported with cooling insert.

Biochemical profile

1

Material: serum 1 ml

Albumin, ALT, AP, AST, bilirubin (direct), bilirubin (total), calcium, chloride, cholesterol, CK, creatinine, GLDH, glucose, γ-GT, inorganic phosphorus, LDH, magnesium, potassium, sodium, total protein, triglycerides, urea

+ globulins + albumin / globulin ratio

Ionogram

1

Material: serum 0.5 ml

Chloride, potassium, sodium

Ionogram - extended

1

Material: serum 0.5 ml

Chloride, inorganic phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, sodium, calcium

TARGETED

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Anaemia profile

1-3

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 0.5 ml

Albumin, bilirubin (total), iron, total protein

+ globulins + albumin / globulin ratio

+ complete blood count (CBC)

+ comprehensive blood smear examination (microscopic assessment)

+ reticulocytes (manual assessment)



Change the profile CBC to an extended CBC

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

BARF profile PAGE 157

1-10

Material: serum 3 ml (protect from light)

Calcium, copper, inorganic phosphorus, iodine, total T4, vitamin A (retinol), vitamin D3 (25 - OH), zinc

Coagulation profile PAGE 156

1

Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 2 ml (cooled)

Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), prothrombin time (PT), thrombin time (TT), fibrinogen

Deficiency profile (dog, cat)

1-4

Material: serum 2,5 ml

Chloride, calcium, inorganic phosphorus, iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium
+ copper + selenium + zinc



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ Vitamin D3 (25 - OH)

1

Early diagnosis of kidney failure

1-2

Material: serum 1 ml, urine 5 ml

Creatinine, urea, general urinalysis, urine protein / creatinine ratio
+ SDMA

Epilepsy profile (cat)

1

Material: serum 1 ml

Albumin, ALT, bile acids, bilirubin (total), fructosamine, glucose, urea
+ total T4

Epilepsy profile (dog)

1

Material: serum 1 ml

Albumin, ALT, bile acids, glucose, γ-GT, bilirubin (total), urea
+ total T4
+ cTSH

FIP profile

1-3

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1 ml

AST, bilirubin (total), total protein
+ complete blood count (CBC)
+ protein electrophoresis - serum
+ FCoV (feline Coronavirus) - antibodies (ELISA)

Heart profile PAGE 155

1-7

Material: serum 0.5 ml and serum 0.5 ml (frozen)

Chloride, CK, potassium, sodium, troponin I

POPULAR

PROFILES

HEMATOLOGY

 Change the profile CBC to an extended CBC

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Kidneys profile

1

Material: serum 1 ml

Albumin, calcium, creatinine, glucose, inorganic phosphorus, potassium, sodium, total protein, urea + globulins + albumin / globulin ratio



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ **SDMA** (dog, cat)

1

Liver profile POPULAR

1

Material: serum 1 ml

Albumin, ALT, AP, AST, bilirubin (direct), bilirubin (total), GLDH, γ -GT, total protein, urea + globulins + albumin / globulin ratio

Liver profile - extended PAGE 156

1-3

Material: serum 1 ml, citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (cooled)

Albumin, ALT, AP, AST, bilirubin (direct), bilirubin (total), GLDH, γ -GT, total protein, urea + activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) + prothrombin time (PT) + protein electrophoresis - serum

Pancreatic profile

1

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1 ml

ALT, α -amylase, AST, calcium, cholesterol, glucose, lipase (DGGR), potassium, sodium + complete blood count (CBC)

Pancreatic and intestinal profile (cat)

1-7

Material: serum 1 ml

TLI, folic acid, vitamin B12

Pancreatic and intestinal profile (dog) POPULAR

1-2

Material: serum 1 ml

TLI, folic acid, vitamin B12

Polydipsia / polyuria

1

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1 ml

ALT, AP, calcium, cholesterol, creatinine, fructosamine, glucose, inorganic phosphorus, urea + complete blood count (CBC) + total T4

Toxicity profile (dog, cat)

1-5

Material: serum 1.5 ml and EDTA blood 0.5 ml or heparin blood 0.5 ml

Copper, iron, lead, zinc

PRE-SURGERY

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Pre-surgery control profile  PAGE 156	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 0.5 ml, citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (cooled) ALT, AP, bilirubin (total), creatinine, urea + complete blood count (CBC) + activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) + prothrombin time (PT)	
Pre-surgery basic profile	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 0.5 ml ALT, AST, bilirubin (total), creatinine, glucose, urea + complete blood count (CBC)	
Pre-surgery extended profile	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 0.5 ml ALT, AST, bilirubin (total), creatinine, chloride, glucose, lipase (DGGR), potassium, sodium, urea + complete blood count (CBC)	
Pre-surgery complete profile  PAGE 156	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 1 ml, citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (cooled) ALT, AST, bilirubin (total), chloride, creatinine, glucose, lipase (DGGR), potassium, sodium, urea + complete blood count (CBC) + total T4 + activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) + prothrombin time (PT)	

SMALL MAMMALS, BIRDS, REPTILES

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Ferret profile	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Albumin, ALT, AP, AST, creatinine, total protein, urea	
Guinea pig / rabbit / chinchilla profile	1
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml and serum 0.5 ml or heparin blood 1 ml Albumin, ALT, AP, AST, calcium, CK, creatinine, GLDH, glucose, γ -GT, inorganic phosphorus, total protein, urea + complete blood count (CBC)	



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ Ionogram	1
+ Total T4	1

* **Note:** Serum is required for the determination of total T4.

 Change the profile CBC to an extended CBC

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Guinea pig / rabbit / chinchilla profile without complete blood count **1**

Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ Ionogram	1
+ Total T4	1

* **Note:** Serum is required for the determination of total T4.

Hedgehog profile **1**

Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml and serum 0.5 ml or heparin blood 1 ml
ALT, AP, AST, calcium, creatinine, CK, GLDH, glucose, potassium, sodium, total protein, urea
+ complete blood count (CBC)

Hedgehog profile without complete blood count **1**

Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml

Rat profile **1**

Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml and serum 0.5 ml or heparin blood 1 ml
ALT, α -amylase, AST, chloride, CK, creatinine, GLDH, glucose, potassium, sodium, total protein, urea
+ complete blood count (CBC)

Rat profile without complete blood count **1**

Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml

Reptiles - basic profile **1**

Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml
ALT, AP, AST, calcium, CK, GLDH, inorganic phosphorus, LDH, potassium, sodium, total protein, urea, uric acid

Reptiles - extended profile **1**

Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml
ALT, AP, AST, bile acids, calcium, cholesterol, CK, GLDH, glucose, inorganic phosphorus, LDH, potassium, sodium, total protein, triglycerides, urea, uric acid

Screening blood test (parrots) **1**

Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml
Albumin, AST, bilirubin (total), calcium, LDH, total protein, uric acid

Comprehensive screening blood test (parrots) **1**

Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml
ALT, α -amylase, AP, AST, bile acids, calcium, cholesterol, CK, GLDH, γ -GT, inorganic phosphorus, iron, LDH, potassium, sodium, total protein, triglycerides, uric acid

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HEMATOLOGY

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COAGULOGY

Blood type, serologically (dog, cat)**1****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml**Complete blood count (CBC)****1****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml

Leukocyte count, leukogram, erythrocyte count, hemoglobin, hematocrit, MCV, MCH, MCHC, platelet count

Complete blood count (CBC) - extended**1****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml

Leukocyte count, leukogram, erythrocyte count, hemoglobin, hematocrit, MCV, MCH, MCHC, platelet count (optical method), percentage and number of reticulocytes, percentage and number of erythroblasts, MPV*

* MPV for selected species only

Complete blood count (CBC) reptiles / birds (manual - machine assessment)**1-2****Material:** heparin blood 1 ml

Leukocyte count, erythrocyte count, hemoglobin, hematocrit

Note: the test cannot be performed using EDTA blood.

Basic blood smear examination (microscopic assessment)**1-2****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml, smear from blood (unfixed)

Manual leukogram, percentage of rod-shaped neutrophils, platelet count verification

Comprehensive blood smear examination (microscopic assessment)**1-3****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml, smear from blood (unfixed)

Quantitative and qualitative assessment of blood cells and detection of a presence of atypical cells. If CBC is ordered in another profile (in the same order), the price will be reduced.

Comprehensive blood smear examination with commentary (microscopic assessment) (dog, cat)**1-3****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml, smear from blood (unfixed)

Quantitative and qualitative assessment of blood cells and detection of a presence of atypical cells. The test includes a commentary on the hematological changes observed in a smear being assessed.

If CBC is ordered in another profile (in the same order), the price will be reduced.

Comprehensive blood smear examination reptiles / birds (microscopic assessment)**1-3****Material:** heparin blood 1 ml, smear from blood (unfixed)

Quantitative and qualitative assessment of blood cells and detection of a presence of atypical cells.

Note: the test cannot be performed from EDTA blood.

Leukogram reptiles / birds (microscopic assessment)**1-2****Material:** heparin blood 1 ml, smear from blood (unfixed)

Manual leukogram.

Note: the test cannot be performed from EDTA blood.

Manual hematocrit**1****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml

Reticulocytes (manual assessment)

1

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml

Percentage of reticulocytes, absolute reticulocyte count, reticulocyte index.

Assessment of degree of regeneration in anaemia. Detection of Heinz bodies. In order to fully calculate the components of the test, automated complete blood count (CBC) testing is additionally required.

Slide agglutination test

1

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml

Verification of erythrocyte agglutination.



The blood types genetically (cat) test can be found in the section **DIAGNOSTICS OF GENETIC DISEASES / OTHER TESTS**, p. 138.

The blood parasites (microscopic assessment) test can be found in the section **PARASITOLOGY / BLOOD**, p. 68.

MICROSCOPIC BLOOD SMEAR EXAMINATION

Tailor the blood smear to your diagnostic needs!

	BASIC BLOOD SMEAR	COMPREHENSIVE BLOOD SMEAR	COMPREHENSIVE BLOOD SMEAR WITH COMMENTARY
Platelet count verification	✓	✓	✓
Manual leukogram, percentage of band neutrophil forms	✓	✗	✗
Machine leukogram, percentage of band neutrophil forms	✗	✓	✓
Quantitative and qualitative assessment of blood cells	✗	✓	✓
Detection of atypical cells	✗	✓	✓
CBC (Complete Blood Count) results are considered in the smear assessment*	✗	✓	✓
The examination includes a commentary on haematological changes observed in the evaluated smear	✗	✗	✓



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*If a Complete Blood Count (CBC) has not been ordered, it will be performed for an additional fee.

Log in to the **Customer Panel**, order the selected test, and order a Veteo courier pickup.

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COAGULOLOGY

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BIOCHEMISTRY



NOTE: To obtain reliable results, blood must be collected in the **appropriate volume** (according to the fill line on the tube) and **thoroughly mix** with the anticoagulant. Centrifugation is recommended **within 1 hour** of collection.

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT)  PAGE 156 Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (cooled)	1
Antithrombin (dog)  PAGE 155 Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 0.5 ml (frozen)	3-7
D - dimer (dog)  PAGE 155 Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (frozen) Detection of fibrin degradation products. The test is useful for a diagnosis of Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC).	3-7
Factor IX (dog)  PAGE 155 Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (frozen)	3-7
Factor VIII (dog)  PAGE 155 Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (frozen)	3-7
Factor XI (cat)  PAGE 155 Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (frozen)	3-7
Fibrinogen  PAGE 156 Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (cooled)	1
Prothrombin time (PT)  PAGE 156 Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (cooled)	1
Thrombin time (TT)  PAGE 156 Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (cooled)	1
Von Willebrand's Factor (vWF) - antigen (dog)  PAGE 155 Material: citrate plasma (9:1) 1 ml (frozen)	3-7

INTERPRETATION OF COAGULATION TEST RESULTS				
TEST				ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS
PT	APTT	TT	PLATELETS COUNT	
N	N	N	N	- platelet function disorders - factor XIII deficiency - vascular hemostasis disorders - normal hemostasis
▲	N	N	N	- factor VII deficiency - early oral anticoagulation
N	▲	N	N	- deficiency of factor VIII:C, IX, XI, XII, prekallikrein, H kininogen - von Willebrand disease - circulating anticoagulants
▲	▲	N	N	- vitamin K deficiency - oral anticoagulants - deficiency of factors V, VII, and II - heparin - liver diseases - fibrinogen deficiency - hyperfibrinolysis - thrombocytopenia
▲	▲	N	▼	- blood transfusion - liver diseases
▲	▲	▲	▼	- DIC syndrome - acute hepatitis



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**ELECTROLYTES
AND ELEMENTS**

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Albumin	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
ALT	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
α-amylase	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
AP	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
AST	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Bile acids	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Bile acids - stimulation test	1
Material: 2 x serum 0.5 ml Bile acid challenge test in case of suspected portosystemic shunt.	
How to perform the test:	
• First blood sampling (baseline - fasting)	
• Administration of food (100 g meat and 5 g fat per 10 kg body weight)	
• Second blood sampling 2 h after food administration	
Bilirubin (direct)	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml (light sensitive)	
Bilirubin (total)	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml (light sensitive)	
Cholesterol	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Cholinesterase	2-4
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
CK	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Creatinine	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Cystatin C	3-5
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
FGF23 (cat)  PAGE 156	14-21
Material: serum 0.5 ml (cooled)	
Fructosamine	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
GLDH	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Glucose	1
Material: NaF plasma 0.5 ml	
γ-GT	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
α-HBDH	3-5
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Lactic acid	1
Material: NaF plasma 0.5 ml	
LDH	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Lipase (DGGR)  POPULAR	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Pancreatic lipase - qualitative (cat, dog)	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Pancreatic lipase - quantitative (cat, dog)  POPULAR	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
SDMA (dog, cat)  POPULAR	1-2
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Taurine (dog, cat)  PAGE 155	7-10
Material: EDTA plasma 1 ml (frozen)	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
TLI (cat) Material: serum 1 ml	5-7
TLI (dog) Material: serum 0.5 ml	1
Total protein Material: serum 0.5 ml	1
Triglycerides Material: serum 0.5 ml	1
Troponin I  PAGE 155 Material: serum 0.5 ml (frozen)	3-7
Urea Material: serum 0.5 ml	1
Uric acid Material: serum 0.5 ml	1

Patient Preparation for Laboratory Testing



The patient should be ~~fed~~ at the time of testing. A ~~12-hour~~ **fasting period** is recommended.



A small amount of water may be provided before the examination.



Physical exertion should be ~~avoided~~ both on day prior to and on the day of the examination.

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SECTION 05

**ELECTROLYTES
AND ELEMENTS**

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HORMONES

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Calcium	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Calcium Ionised PAGE 158	3-5
Material: serum 0.5 ml (without air) It is important to send centrifuged serum without air in a tube (fully filled) for testing.	
Chloride	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Cobalt	7-10
Material: serum 1 ml or urine 1 ml	
Copper	1-4
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Inorganic phosphorus	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Iodine	7-10
Material: serum 1 ml Note: reference range for dogs only.	
Iron	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Magnesium	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Manganese	1-4
Material: serum 1 ml Note: no reference ranges.	
Potassium	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Selenium	1-4
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Sodium	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Total iron binding capacity (TIBC)	1
Material: serum 1 ml The test includes determination of iron and UIBC values and calculation of TIBC.	

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Zinc

1-4

Material: serum 0.5 ml



Deficiency profile can be found in section **PROFILES / TARGETED PROFILES** p. 20.

BIOCHEMISTRY

ELECTROLYTES & ELEMENTS

HORMONES

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SECTION 06

HORMONES

PREVIOUS SECTION



**ELECTROLYTES
AND ELEMENTS**

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IMMUNOLOGY

THYROID

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Therapeutic profile (methimazole) - basic	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 0.5 ml Total T4 + CBC + ALT, AP, AST, creatinine, phosphorus, urea Test for monitoring of hyperthyroidism treatment.	
Therapeutic profile (methimazole) - extended	1
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml, serum 0.5 ml Total T4 + cTSH + CBC + ALT, AP, AST, creatinine, phosphorus, urea Test for monitoring of hyperthyroidism treatment.	
Thyroid profile (T4, fT4) POPULAR	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Total T4, fT4	
Thyroid profile (T4, cTSH)	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Total T4, cTSH	
Thyroid profile - extended POPULAR	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Total T4, fT4, cTSH, cholesterol, k value	
Thyroid profile - basic	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml fT4 + cholesterol + k value	
Autoantibodies against T3 and T4 (dog) (ELISA)	14-21
Material: serum 1.5 ml Test for the diagnosis of autoimmune thyroiditis.	
Total T4	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml This test is recommended in basic diagnostic evaluation of hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism in dogs and cats. For monitoring treatment of hypothyroidism with levothyroxine, blood should be sampled 4 – 6 h after drug administration. For monitoring treatment of hyperthyroidism, the timing of the T4 measurement is not related to drug administration.	
fT4	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Testing free T4 individually on purpose of diagnostic evaluation or treatment controlling of hypothyroidism / hyperthyroidism is not recommended.	
fT4, dialyzed (RIA) 🔗 PAGE 155	14-21
Material: serum 1 ml (frozen) Recommended method for measuring free T4 concentration.	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
cTSH (dog, cat)	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml This test is recommended in basic diagnostic evaluation of hypothyroidism in dogs and cats.	
Thyroglobulin - antibodies (dog)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml Test for the diagnosis of autoimmune thyroiditis.	

ADRENALS

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Adrenal gland profile (ferret)  PAGE 156	7-10
Material: serum 1 ml (cooled) 17 - hydroxyprogesterone, androstendion, estradiol (ELISA)	
Therapeutical profile (trilostane - ACTH stimulation) - basic	1
Material: 2 x serum 0.5 ml ACTH stimulation test (2 x cortisol), potassium, sodium ACTH stimulation test should be carried out approx. 2 - 3 h after trilostane administration.	
Therapeutical profile (trilostane - ACTH stimulation)	1
Material: 2 x serum 0.5 ml ACTH stimulation test (2 x cortisol), albumin, ALT, AP, total protein, cholesterol, inorganic phosphorus, glucose, creatinine, urea, potassium, sodium + globulins + albumin / globulin ratio ACTH stimulation test should be carried out approx. 2 - 3 h after trilostane administration.	
Therapeutical profile (trilostane - cortisol) - basic	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Cortisol, potassium, sodium Blood for cortisol concentration measurement should be collected just before trilostane administration.	
Therapeutical profile (trilostane - cortisol)	1
Material: serum 0.5 ml Cortisol, albumin, ALT, AP, total protein, cholesterol, inorganic phosphorus, glucose, creatinine, urea, potassium, sodium + globulins + albumin / globulin ratio Blood for cortisol concentration measurement should be collected just before trilostane administration.	
ACTH (dog, cat)  PAGE 155	1-2
Material: EDTA plasma 0.5 ml (frozen) Test used to differentiate adrenal dependent and pituitary dependent hyperadrenocorticism, as well as primary and secondary hypoadrenocorticism, following prior diagnosis using functional tests. Note: Submission of frozen EDTA plasma in necessary. Submitting full blood or unfrozen EDTA plasma can result in falsely decreased results.	

ACTH stimulation test (2 x aldosterone) (dog)**1-3****Material:** 2 x serum 0.5 ml

ACTH stimulation test with measurement of aldosterone concentration is not used in standard diagnostic evaluation of adrenal insufficiency - therefore, cortisol concentration measured before and after ACTH administration is necessary as well as assessment of Na/K ratio.

However, aldosterone measurement in ACTH stimulation test can be helpful in patients who are suspected of having adrenal insufficiency and are undergoing steroid treatment or to differentiate primary and secondary form of adrenal insufficiency.

How to perform the test:

- First blood sampling (baseline)
- ACTH administration (Cosacthen®) 5 µg/kg IV or IM
- Second blood sampling after 60 - 90 minutes

ACTH stimulation test (2 x cortisol)**1****Material:** 2 x serum 0.5 ml

ACTH stimulation test for diagnosis and control of adrenal hyperfunction treatment. Gold standard test for diagnosis of adrenal insufficiency as well as iatrogenic Cushing's disease. In case of trilostane treatment control, ACTH stimulation test should be carried out 2 - 3 h after drug administration.

How to perform the test:

- First blood sampling (baseline)
- ACTH administration (Cosacthen®) 5 µg/kg IV or IM
- Second blood sampling after 60 - 90 minutes

ACTH stimulation test (3 x cortisol) (cat)**1****Material:** 3 x serum 0.5 ml

ACTH stimulation test for diagnosis of adrenal hyperfunction and insufficiency in cats.

How to perform the test:

- First blood sampling (baseline)
- ACTH administration (Cosacthen®) 125 µg/cat IV
- Second blood sampling after 60 minutes
- Third blood sampling after 90 minutes

ACTH stimulation test (2 x 17 - OH progesterone) (dog)**3-7****Material:** 2 x serum 0.5 ml

ACTH stimulation test is used in the diagnosis of disorders of sex hormone synthesis by the adrenal cortex in dogs, including subdiagnosical adrenal hyperfunction.

How to perform the test:

- First blood sampling (baseline)
- ACTH administration (Cosacthen®) 5 µg/kg IV
- Second blood sampling after 60 minutes

Aldosteron (dog, cat)**1-3****Material:** serum 0.5 ml

Test for diagnosis of hyperaldosteronism (Conn syndrome).

Cortisol**1****Material:** serum 0.5 ml

Due to the pulsatile secretion of cortisol, a single determination for diagnosis of adrenal hyperfunction is not recommended. However, the test may be useful for diagnosis of adrenal insufficiency and in order to monitor trilostane therapy (therefore, blood sampling is recommended just before drug administration).

Dexamethasone suppression test, high dose (2 x cortisol)**1****Material:** 2 x serum 0.5 ml

High-dose dexamethasone suppression test exclusively for differentiating between pituitary and adrenal hyperadrenocorticism, after confirming the diagnosis using other tests.

How to perform the test:

- First blood sampling (baseline)
- Administration of 0.1 mg/kg of dexamethasone IV (1 mg/kg body weight in case of cats)
- Second blood sampling 8 h after dexamethasone administration

Dexamethasone suppression test, low dose (2 x cortisol)**1****Material:** 2 x serum 0.5 ml

Low-dose dexamethasone suppression test for diagnosis of adrenal hyperfunction.

How to perform the test:

- First bloodsampling (baseline)
- Administration of 0.01 mg/kg body weight of dexamethasone in case of dogs IV (0.1 mg/kg body weight in case of cats)
- Second blood sampling 8 h after dexamethasone administration

Dexamethasone suppression test, low dose (3 x cortisol)**1****Material:** 3 x serum 0.5 ml

Low-dose dexamethasone suppression test for diagnosis of adrenal hyperfunction with differentiation between adrenal and pituitary forms.

How to perform the test:

- First blood sampling (baseline)
- Administration of 0.01 mg/kg body weight of dexamethasone in case of dogs IV (0.1 mg/kg body weight in case of cats)
- Second blood sampling 4 h after dexamethasone administration
- Third blood sampling 8 h after dexamethasone administration

17 - hydroxyprogesterone (dog)**3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml

Test used in the diagnosis of disorders of sex hormone synthesis by the adrenal cortex in dogs. Measurement of hormone concentration before and after ACTH administration (ACTH stimulation test) is recommended.

Metanephrine, normetanephrine (dog) **PAGE 155****10-14****Material:** EDTA plasma 1 ml (frozen)

Testing blood concentrations of metanephrines for a diagnosis of pheochromocytoma in dogs.

Urine cortisol / creatinine ratio**POPULAR****1****Material:** urine 2 ml (morning)

A negative test result strongly excludes adrenal hyperfunction. In cases of elevated results, when there is a clinical suspicion of hyperadrenocorticism, functional testing is required.

A pooled sample of morning urine over 3 days can be submitted for testing (material should be stored in a refrigerator).

Urine cortisol / creatinine ratio + dexamethasone suppression test**1****Material:** 3 x urine 2 ml (morning)

Suppression test for diagnosis of adrenal hyperfunction with differentiation between adrenal and pituitary forms.

How to perform the test:

- First day: 1st urine sample
- Second day: 2nd urine sample, then administer 3 x 0.1 mg/kg dexamethasone per os every 8 h
- Third day: 3rd urine sample

Urine normetanephrine / creatinine ratio**7-10****Material:** urine 5 ml from micturition (frozen within 30 min)

A test of metanephrine excretion with urine for a diagnosis of pheochromocytoma in dogs.

Note: Material should be submitted in transportation tube without any additives!

Urine submitted in cup won't be accepted for testing.

SEX HORMONES**Profile for determining the phase of the canine estrous cycle (female dog)** 1-2**Material:** serum 0.5 ml, preparations (swab from vagina on slide unfixed)

Cytological examination of vagina (female dog), progesterone.

Determination of phase of sexual cycle. It is recommended to send 3 - 5 preparations with a date when a heat has begun.

Anti Müllerian Hormone (AMH) (dog, cat) RECOMMENDED**3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml

For a diagnosis of residual ovarian / testicular tissue in dogs and cats after a castration. The test can be performed regardless of the phase of the sexual cycle.

Anti Müllerian Hormone (AMH) (rabbit)**3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml

For a diagnosis of residual ovarian / testicular tissue in rabbits after a castration. The test can be performed regardless of the phase of the sexual cycle.

Estradiol (RIA) (dog, cat) 📄 PAGE 155**3-7****Material:** serum 1 ml

A test useful for a diagnosis of hyperestrogenism in females and males.

hCG stimulation test in female cats (2 x progesterone)**1****Material:** 2 x serum 0.5 ml

hCG stimulation test for diagnosis of residual ovarian tissue in female cats after castration due to the occurrence of heat symptoms.

How to perform the test:

- First blood sampling (baseline)
- Administration of 250 IU hCG / cat IM
- Second blood sampling 5 - 7 days after IM administration

hCG stimulation test in male dogs and cats (2 x testosterone)**7-10****Material:** 2 x serum 1 ml

hCG stimulation test for diagnosis of residual testicular tissue in male dogs and male cats after castration.

How to perform the test:

- First blood sampling (baseline)
- Administration of 200 IU hCG / cats and dogs up to 15 kg or 300 IU hCG / dogs over 15 kg IV or IM
- Second blood sampling 1 h after administration

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**Progesterone** POPULAR

1

Material: serum 0.5 ml**Testosterone (RIA) (dog, cat)**

7-10

Material: serum 1 ml**Testosterone (rabbit)**

7-10

Material: serum 0.5 ml

OTHER HORMONES

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**BNP (NT - proBNP, B - Type Natriuretic Peptide) (cat)** 🔥 PAGE 156

3-7

Material: serum 0.5 ml or EDTA plasma 0.5 ml (cooled)

Test used for assessment of the risk of myocardial damage in cats.

Refrigerated serum or EDTA plasma should be submitted for testing.

Submitting whole blood or unrefrigerated serum / EDTA plasma may result in falsified results.

BNP (NT - proBNP, B - Type Natriuretic Peptide) (dog) 🔥 PAGE 156

3-7

Material: EDTA plasma 0.5 ml (cooled)

Test for assessment of the risk of myocardial damage in dogs.

Refrigerated serum or EDTA plasma should be submitted for testing.

Submitting whole blood or unrefrigerated serum / EDTA plasma may result in falsified results.

Erythropoetin (dog)

10-14

Material: serum 0.5 ml (frozen)

Test used to differentiate causes of polycythaemia.

Insulin - like growth factor 1 (IGF - 1, somatomedin C)

3-7

Material: serum 0.5 ml

Test used in the diagnosis of disorders of growth hormone synthesis (hyposomatotropism, hypersomatotropism) in dogs and cats.

Insulin (dog) 🔥 PAGE 156

1-3

Material: serum 0.5 ml (cooled)

Test used in the diagnosis of insulinoma.

Note: Cooled serum should be sent for testing. In the case of clotted blood or unrefrigerated serum, the result may be invalidated.

Parathyroid hormone 🔥 PAGE 155

3-7

Material: serum 1 ml (frozen)

Test used in the diagnosis of disorders of calcium homeostasis.

Parathyroid hormone - related protein (PTHrP) 🔥 PAGE 155

7-10

Material: serum 0.5 ml or EDTA plasma 0.5 ml (frozen)

Test used in the diagnosis of paraneoplastic hypercalcaemia.

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SECTION 07

IMMUNOLOGY

PREVIOUS SECTION



HORMONES

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MICROBIOLOGY

Acetylcholine receptors - antibodies (Myasthenia gravis) (ELISA) (dog) 7-10**Material:** serum 1 ml

The result of the test is influenced by steroid treatment.

Acetylcholine receptors - antibodies (Myasthenia gravis) (IFT) (cat) 3-7**Material:** serum 1 ml

The result of the test is influenced by steroid treatment.

Acetylcholine receptors - antibodies (Myasthenia gravis) (RIA) (dog) 10-14**Material:** serum 0.5 ml

The result of the test is influenced by steroid treatment.

Alpha-1-acid glycoprotein (AGP) (cat) 7-10**Material:** serum 0.5 ml

Acute-phase protein in cats.

Anti - platelet antibodies 3-7**Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml (fresh)

In the case of severe thrombocytopaenia, it may not be possible to obtain a diagnostic result.

The material for testing should be delivered between Monday and Wednesday, the sample can't be older than 24 h when delivered to the laboratory.

Antinuclear antibodies (ANA) (cat) 3-7**Material:** serum 1 ml**Antinuclear antibodies (ANA) (dog) 2-5****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Coombs test, direct (cat) 1****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml**Coombs test, direct (dog) 1****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml**CRP (C-Reactive Protein) (dog) POPULAR 1****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Immunocomplexes 3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml

Diagnosis of lesions caused by deposition of immune complexes (e.g. immune-mediated arthritis, cutaneous vasculitis, systemic lupus).

Immunoglobulin A (IgA) (dog) 7-10**Material:** serum 0.5 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml

Diagnosis of Steroid-Responsive Meningitis-Arteritis (SRMA).

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**Immunoglobulin A (IgA) (double test) (dog)****7-10****Material:** serum 0.5 ml, cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml

Diagnosis of Steroid-Responsive Meningitis-Arteritis (SRMA).

Immunoglobulin G (IgG)**3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml

Diagnosis of congenital IgG deficiency in dogs and cats. In these species, this test is not used for assessment of colostrum intake.

M2 fibers (masticatory muscle myositis) - antibodies (dog)**3-4
WEEKS****Material:** serum 2 ml**Protein electrophoresis - body fluid****1-3****Material:** body cavity fluid 0.5 ml (without anticoagulant)**Protein electrophoresis - serum** **POPULAR****1-3****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Rheumatoid Factor (dog)****2-5****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**SAA (Serum Amyloid A) (cat, horse)** **POPULAR****1****Material:** serum 0.5 ml

COURIER SERVICE

Sample Drop-off Boxes



We provide our clients with a **courier service** and the installation of **sample drop-off boxes**.



Pick-up available until late evening: You can order a courier pick-up until late in evening hours



No need to wait: There is no need to wait for the courier after working hours; sample handover is completely contactless



Temperature protection: Our drop-off boxes are equipped with polystyrene insulation, which protects samples from external environmental conditions

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COMPANION ANIMALS

Price list of laboratory tests



SECTION 08

MICROBIOLOGY

PREVIOUS SECTION



IMMUNOLOGY

NEXT SECTION



URINE



Diarrhoea profile can be found in section PARASITOLOGY / FECES p. 67.
Information about proper sample collection for microbiology test can be found in section PREANALYSIS.

GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Aerobic bacteria + antibiogram POPULAR	3-7
Material: swab with transport medium Each swab is cultured separately (samples are not pooled). Swab taken from one ear canal / eye / nostril Two separate swabs taken from the left and right ear canal / eye / nostril	
Aerobic bacteria + yeast-like fungi + antibiogram POPULAR	3-7
Material: swab with transport medium In case of material taken from skin lesions or an ear, yeast-like fungi are also identified by direct microscopic examination as an addition to culture test. Each swab is cultured separately (samples are not pooled). Swab taken from one ear canal / eye / nostril Two separate swabs taken from the left and right ear canal / eye / nostril	
Anaerobic bacteria + antibiogram	4-7
Material: swab with transport medium with charcoal, body cavity fluid or biopsy (protected from air) The price of the test also includes an assessment of the antimicrobial susceptibility of the microorganisms. Depending the species of bacteria cultured an antibiogram is performed using a disk diffusion test or by MIC value determination. The price is for a culture from one location.	
Antimicrobial susceptibility testing (MIC method)	2-4
Material: culture isolate Microdilution method dedicated for aerobic bacteria for which susceptibility testing using the disk diffusion method is not possible; also used as a reference susceptibility method for species such as e.g. for <i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> .	
Bacteriological examination of urine + antibiogram POPULAR	2-7
Material: urine 3 ml in container or tube with boric acid Bacteria culture (semi-quantitative test). Urine collection by cystocentesis is recommended.	
Bacteriological examination of urine - control during treatment	2-7
Material: urine (puncture) 3 ml Culture for aerobic bacteria (semi-quantitative test) and an antibiogram if bacterial growth is detected. The test includes an additional pre-incubation step of the sample in an enrichment medium. The only acceptable material for this test is urine collected by cystocentesis. Urine obtained by natural voiding or catheterization is non-diagnostic due to the risk of contamination.	
Comprehensive microbiological examination + antibiogram	3-7
Material: swab with transport medium with charcoal, body cavity fluid or biopsy (protected from air) Culture for aerobic bacteria, anaerobic bacteria and yeast-like fungi. The price is for a culture from one location / organ.	

Microbiological examination (birds) + antibiogram**3-7****Material:** swab with transport medium with charcoal

Culture for aerobic bacteria, *Salmonella* spp. and yeast-like fungi. The price is for a culture from one location. Test recommended for material collected from cloaca.

+ *Salmonella* spp. - serotyping**14-21**

Test is not being performed for poultry.

Microbiological examination of feces + antibiogram POPULAR 🔥 PAGE 156**3-7****Material:** feces (fresh) or swab with transport medium with charcoal

Culture for aerobic bacteria and yeast-like fungi, detection and isolation of pathogenic strains: *Salmonella* spp., *Campylobacter* spp., *Yersinia* spp.

The test is recommended for all fecal samples, rectal swabs and intestinal biopsies. Due to the natural presence of anaerobic bacteria in feces, testing for *Clostridium* spp. toxins is additionally recommended.

+ Pathogenic *Escherichia coli* (STEC / EHEC, EPEC, EIEC, ETEC, EAEC) (PCR)**5-7**+ *Salmonella* spp. - serotyping**14-21****Comprehensive microbiological examination of feces + antibiogram (dog, cat)** RECOMMENDED 🔥 PAGE 156**7-14****Material:** feces (fresh) or swab with transport medium with charcoal

Culture for aerobic bacteria and yeast-like fungi. Detection and isolation of pathogenic strains, including *Salmonella* spp., *Campylobacter* spp., *Yersinia* spp. and pathogenic *E. coli* (STEC / EHEC, EPEC, EIEC, ETEC, EAEC) using PCR.

Due to the natural presence of anaerobic bacteria in the feces, additional testing for *Clostridium* spp. toxins is recommended.

+ *Salmonella* spp. - serotyping**14-21****Microbiological and cytological examination of vagina (inflammation diagnostics)** RECOMMENDED**2-7****Material:** swab with transport medium, swab from vagina on unfixed slide

Culture for aerobic bacteria and yeast-like fungi, including susceptibility testing. Cytological evaluation for the presence of inflammation. The test does not include assessment of the estrous cycle stage.

Submitting 3-5 slides and providing the date of the onset of estrus is recommended.

Microbiological examination of a vaginal swab (inflammation diagnostics)**3-7****Material:** swab with transport medium

Culture for aerobic bacteria, yeast-like fungi and susceptibility testing.

Vaginal microbiota (monitoring test)**2-7****Material:** swab with transport medium

Culture for aerobic bacteria and yeast-like fungi. Test intended for monitoring the composition and quantity of microorganisms in the reproductive tract of animals without clinical signs.

Identification of species or genus is performed using MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry. The analysis does not include antimicrobial susceptibility testing. Please indicate the animal's current stage of the reproductive cycle in the order notes.

Viral autovaccine (dog)

**3-4
WEEKS**

Material: warts placed in saline solution
Before the viral autovaccine is prepared, it is necessary to perform a histological examination on purpose to ensure that the virus is the cause of lesions.
The price includes:
Virus presence assessment with the use of an electron microscope:
Autovaccine preparation:
Please provide the home address of the owner.

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
------	-------------------------

Aspergillus spp.	3-7
-------------------------	------------

Material: swab with and without gel medium or respiratory tract washings
In the case of homogeneous growth of filamentous fungi other than Aspergillus spp., this information will also be included in the result.

Dermatophytes culture POPULAR	21
---	-----------

Material: scrapes, hair or claws
The preliminary result is issued in 10 days.
The total duration of the culture, after which the final result is issued, is 21 days.
In case of a positive result after 10 days, the duration of the entire test will be shortened.



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ Aerobic bacteria + yeast-like fungi + antibiogram	3-7
+ Yeast-like fungi	3-7

* **Note** For additional tests, swab with medium is required.

Dermatophyte test (PCR) POPULAR	3-7
---	------------

Material: scrapings, hair or claws
Real-time PCR for dermatophyte DNA detection.
The test detects and differentiates all relevant species such as: Microsporum canis, Trichophyton spp. (including: Trichophyton mentagrophytes, erinacei, benhamiae, rubrum, verrucosum, tonsurans, equinum), Nannizia gypsea.

Superficial mycoses (reptiles)	21
---------------------------------------	-----------

Material: scrapings
Culture for Microsporum spp., Trichophyton spp., moulds and yeast-like fungi.

Yeast-like fungi	3-7
-------------------------	------------

Material: swab with transport medium
In case of material taken from skin lesions or an ear, yeast-like fungi are also identified by direct microscopic examination as an addition to culture test.
The price is for a culture from one location only.

MYCOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTICS

Our tests:

Aspergillus

Identification of cultured *Aspergillus* species and other filamentous fungi (molds) with homogeneous growth.

Yeast-like Fungi

Testing includes the culture of yeast-like fungi such as: *Malassezia pachydermatis*, *Candida* spp., *Cryptococcus* spp., *Rhodotorula* spp., *Trichosporon* spp., *Geotrichum* spp., etc.

Dermatophyte Testing

Fungal Culture

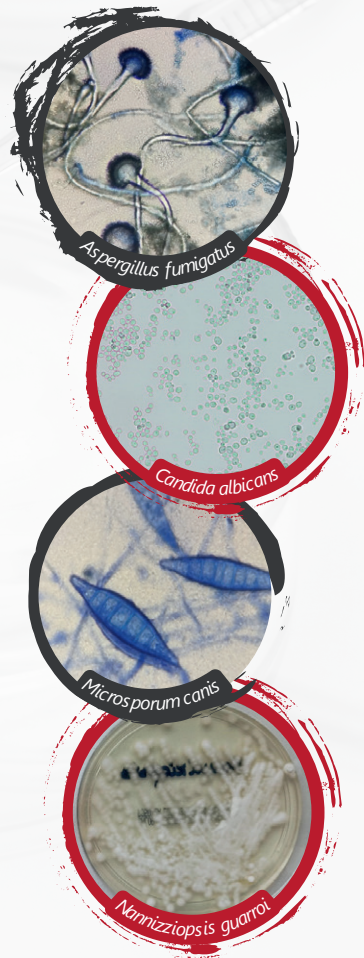
Low cost of culture, ability to detect rare dermatophyte species; recommended for post-treatment monitoring.

PCR

Short turnaround time, high sensitivity; contamination has no negative effect on the result.

Superficial Mycoses in Reptiles

Comprehensive mycological diagnostics, including identification and culture for yeast-like fungi, molds, and dermatophytes.



Need more information?

www.veteo.eu/lt/mycology

TARGETED MICROBIOLOGY

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Actinomyces spp.

10-14

Material: swab with transport medium with charcoal, body cavity fluid or purulent material
Material submitted for this test should be collected from abscesses or from body cavity fluids. Additionally, it is recommended to prepare a direct smear and include it together with the sample for culture. Actinomycetes of the genus *Actinomyces* are part of the normal microbiota of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract, as well as the intestinal and urogenital mucosa in animals. Therefore, we do not perform targeted testing from nasal, pharyngeal, or urogenital swabs

Bordetella bronchiseptica

3-7

Material: swab with transport medium
Targeted culture and susceptibility testing (disk diffusion method).

Campylobacter spp. PAGE 156

3-7

Material: feces (fresh) or swab with transport medium with charcoal
Targeted culture and susceptibility testing (disk diffusion method).

Clostridioides difficile – toxins A + B (IC) PAGE 156

1-2

Material: feces 5 g (fresh)

Clostridioides difficile / Clostridium perfringens PAGE 156

3-7

Material: feces (fresh) or swab with transport medium with charcoal
Bacteria culture. The price includes a metronidazole susceptibility test and in case of *Clostridium perfringens* additionally penicillin, amoxicillin and amoxicillin with clavulanic acid susceptibility test. Clostridia can be found in the digestive tract of both - healthy animals and animals with diarrhoea. In order to determine whether the bacterial strain is pathogenic, a toxin test should be performed.

Clostridium perfringens – enterotoxin (ELISA) PAGE 156

2-5

Material: feces 5 g (fresh)

Clostridium perfringens netF (PCR) PAGE 156

3-7

Material: feces 5 g (fresh)
Test recommended in the diagnosis of diarrhea in dogs.

Nocardia spp.

10-14

Material: swab with transport medium with charcoal, discharge or punctate
Material submitted for this test should be collected from abscesses, wounds, bronchial washings, skin biopsies. Additionally, it is recommended to prepare a direct smear and include it together with the sample for culture.

Pathogenic Escherichia coli (PCR) (STEC / EHEC, EPEC, EIEC, ETEC, EAEC) (PCR) + antibiogram PAGE 156

5-10

Material: feces (fresh) or swab with transport medium with charcoal

Salmonella spp. PAGE 156**3-7**

Material: feces (fresh) or swab with transport medium with charcoal
Targeted culture and susceptibility testing (disk diffusion method).

+ Salmonella spp. - serotyping

14-21**Yersinia spp.** PAGE 156**3-7**

Material: feces (fresh) or swab with transport medium with charcoal
Targeted culture and susceptibility testing (disk diffusion method).



On purpose of performing test for other species of microorganisms, please contact the laboratory.



Laboratory doesn't accept samples from fish and poultry for microbiology testing.

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SECTION 09

URINE

PREVIOUS SECTION



MICROBIOLOGY

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PARASITOLOGY

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Basic urinalysis	1
Material: urine 5 ml pH, protein, glucose, erythrocytes, ketones, bilirubin, urobilinogen, specific gravity, nitrites.	
Urine sediment examination	1
Material: urine 5 ml Erythrocytes, leucocytes, epithelial cells, bacteria, crystals, casts.	
General urinalysis POPULAR	1
Material: urine 5 ml Basic urinalysis + urine sediment examination.	
Comprehensive urinalysis POPULAR	1
Material: urine 5 ml Basic urinalysis + urine protein/creatinine ratio.	
Bile acids/creatinine ratio	1
Material: urine 5 ml Screening test for a diagnosis of liver diseases, including Portosystemic Shunt (PSS). It is recommended to collect a sample of urine 4 - 8 h after a meal.	
CPSE (Canine Prostatic Specific Esterase) 🔍 PAGE 155	7-10
Material: serum 0.5 ml (frozen) For the diagnosis of prostatic hyperplasia in dogs. It is required to separate serum from erythrocytes within 2 h of blood sampling.	
Cytological examination of urine	2-4
Material: urine 5 ml Evaluation of morphotic components of urine with particular focus on epithelia. Initial diagnosis of urinary bladder neoplasms.	
Indoxyl sulfate (3-indoxylsulfate) 🔍 PAGE 156	7-10
Material: serum 0.5 ml (cooled) Parameter for an assessment of consequences of renal diseases, severity of uremia and monitoring of therapy in dogs and cats.	
Protein/creatinine ratio	1
Material: urine 5 ml For a quantitative diagnosis of proteinuria. It is recommended to send urine without active sediment for testing.	
Stone analysis POPULAR	3-7
Material: urine stones min. 0.1 g Formalin fixation should NOT be used.	
Urinary bladder tumor antigen (V-BTA) (dog)	1-2
Material: urine 1 ml (without blood) The test is used to exclude a presence of transitional cell carcinoma (TCC). A positive result should be verified through further diagnostics (histopathological examination, BRAF mutation). Note: presence of blood, leukocytes or glucose in urine may result in a false positive result.	

Urine electrophoresis (SDS - PAGE)

10-14

Material: urine 1 ml

Extended diagnosis if glomerulo- / nephropathy is suspected, detection of light chains of the immunoglobulins.

The test is recommended for patients with previously confirmed proteinuria (urine protein / creatinine ratio, UPC).

+ Bence Jones protein - confirmatory test

10-14

Test performed only after prior urine protein electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), to verify suspected Bence Jones protein presence in the diagnostic workup of multiple myeloma.

Note: 5 ml of urine must be submitted for the test



Bacteriological examination of urine can be found in section MICROBIOLOGY / GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY p. 55.
BRAF mutation (dog) (PCR) in section ONCOLOGY p. 79.



Please do not send samples in glass containers.
If needed, order special transport containers via Customer Panel.

Urinalysis



A morning
urine sample is
recommended
for routine
testing.



Urine for analysis should be collected into a sterile, single-use container (available to order via the Customer Panel), immediately after overnight rest (first morning urine), using a mid-stream urine.



The sample should be delivered in the volume specified by the laboratory (min. 5 ml).

URINARY STONE ANALYSIS

The test is performed using
Infrared Spectroscopy



Only a small amount of material is required for the analysis - **as little as 0.1 g is sufficient!**



This test is available for **all mammalian species.**



The turnaround time for results is **2-5 days.**

Each stone is homogenized prior to analysis, allowing evaluation of both the outer layer and the core.

A beam of infrared radiation passed through the sample is recorded by the analyser as absorbance spectra (peaks). Comparison of these spectra with reference standards enables precise determination of the composition of the analysed sample.



www.veteo.eu/lt



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SECTION 10

PARASITOLOGY

PREVIOUS SECTION



URINE

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BODY FLUIDS



Serological and molecular tests for parasitic, bacterial, and viral diseases are available in section INFECTIOUS DISEASES p. 82.
Detailed descriptions of testing methods are available in the Customer Panel.

FECES

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Diarrhoea profile

1-7

Material: feces min. 25 g and swab with gel medium with charcoal
Fecal flotation + Giardia duodenalis - antigen (ELISA) + microbiological examination of feces + antibiogram



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ Cryptosporidium spp. - antigen (IC)	1-2
+ Fecal examination for digestibility	1
+ Pancreas and intestine profile (dog)	1-2
+ Tritrichomonas foetus (PCR) (cat)	2-3

* Note: For additional tests, swab with medium is required.

Parasitology profile (ELISA) POPULAR

1-2

Material: feces min. 25 g
Fecal flotation + Giardia duodenalis - antigen (ELISA)

Parasitology profile (ELISA) + sedimentation POPULAR

1-2

Material: feces min. 30 g
Fecal flotation + Giardia duodenalis - antigen (ELISA) + sedimentation

Comprehensive parasitology profile

1-2

Material: feces 30 g
Fecal flotation + Giardia duodenalis - antigen (ELISA) + Cryptosporidium spp. - antigen (IC) + direct fecal smear (dog, cat) + sedimentation



UPGRADE YOUR PROFILE WITH FOLLOWING TESTS AT SPECIAL PRICE

+ Fecal examination for digestibility	1
+ Fecal occult blood test (FOBT)	1
+ Isolation of larvae using the Vajda / Baermann method	2-3

* Note: For additional tests, swab with medium is required.

Parasitology profile reptiles

1-2

Material: feces 15 g
Fecal flotation + Cryptosporidium spp. - antigen (IC)

Cryptosporidium spp. - antigen (IC)

1-2

Material: feces 5 g
Detection of Cryptosporidium spp. antigens (present in oocysts and vegetative forms).

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**Direct fecal smear (dog, cat)****1****Material:** feces 3 g (fresh, not cooled)Microscopic assessment for the presence of *Giardia* spp. trophozoites and Trichomonadidae / Trichomonadidae.

Material should be delivered to the laboratory within 6 h of collection.

Fecal flotation POPULAR**1-2****Material:** feces 15 g

Flotation with centrifugation in a zinc sulfate solution (microscopic examination).

Detection of parasite eggs, cysts, oocysts, and other dispersal forms, including *Giardia* spp. cysts.***Giardia duodenalis* - antigen (ELISA)****1-2****Material:** feces 5 gDetection of *Giardia duodenalis* antigens (present in oocysts and trophozoites).**Isolation of larvae using the Vajda / Baermann method****1-3****Material:** feces 30 g

Larvoscopy methods (Vajda / Baermann) (microscopic examination). Detection of lungworm larvae. It is recommended to collect the sample from the rectum to avoid contamination with environmental nematodes.

Parasite identification**1-7****Material:** parasite preserved in 40% ethanol or in physiological saline

Determination of the species / genus / family of parasites, differentiation from non-parasitic structures. Specimens or fragments of parasites observed in feces should be placed in separate container with 40% ethyl alcohol or physiological saline.

Sedimentation**1-2****Material:** feces 15 g

Sedimentation / decantation method (microscopic examination). Detection of dispersal forms of parasites, particularly heavy structures (e.g. trematode eggs).

BLOOD

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)***Angiostrongylus vasorum* - antigen (IC) (dog)****1-3****Material:** serum 0.5 mlDetection of *Angiostrongylus vasorum* antigen (presented in blood during active invasion).An *Angiostrongylus vasorum* (PCR) test is also available. It can be found in the infectious diseases section.***Babesia* spp.****1****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml, smear from blood (unfixed)Detection of *Babesia* spp. (microscopic examination)**Blood parasites****1-2****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml, smear from blood (unfixed)Detection of blood parasites in smear: *Anaplasma* spp., *Babesia* spp., *Ehrlichia* spp., Hepatozoon canis, *Mycoplasma* spp., microfilariae (microscopic examination).

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**Microfilariae (Knott test)****1****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml

Microscopic detection of microfilariae. Blood is best collected in the late afternoon or evening.

Microfilariae (PCR)**3-7****Material:** EDTA blood 1 mlDetection and differentiation between *D. immitis*, *D. repens* and *Acanthocheilonema* spp.

HAIR AND SCRAPINGS

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**Ectoparasites****1-2****Material:** scrapings

Detection of ectoparasites (microscopic examination).

A test for *Sarcoptes* spp. - antibodies (ELISA) is also available and can be found in the Infectious Diseases section.

OTHER FECAL TESTS

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS) **α -1-antitrypsin (dog)****10-14****Material:** feces 5 g

Marker of protein-losing enteropathy.

Bile acids (cholegenic diarrhea) (dog, cat)**10-14****Material:** feces 5 g

Diagnosis of cholegenic (bile acid) diarrhea

Calprotectin (dog, cat) [PAGE 156](#)**1-4****Material:** feces 5 g (cooled)

Marker of intestinal inflammation.

Fecal examination for digestibility (dog, cat)**1****Material:** feces 5 g

A meat-based food should be given for at least three days before the scheduled test.

Fecal occult blood test (FOBT)**1****Material:** feces 5 g

Raw meat (if any) or meat-based food should not be given at least three days prior to the scheduled test. Administration of iron preparations and / or vitamin C may cause the result to be invalidated.

Pancreas elastase (dog) PAGE 159

2-5

Material: feces 5 g (fresh or frozen)
For the diagnosis of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency in dogs. In case of prolonged transport of the sample to the laboratory, the material should be frozen.

Secretory IgA (dog, cat)

7-10

Material: feces 5 g
Assessment of intestinal mucosal immunity.

Zonulin

10-14

Material: feces 5 g
Marker of intestinal mucosal barrier integrity.



**Please do not send samples in glass containers.
If needed, order special transport containers via Customer Panel.**

Fecal Analysis



**Collect the ~~recommended~~
amount of feces into
a dedicated container.**



**It is important that the
sample is collected from
several different areas of
the same fecal specimen.**



Proper sample collection and handling are described in the section PREANALYTICS, p. 160.

CALPROTECTIN

A non-invasive marker of
intestinal inflammation

**A COMPREHENSIVE
APPROACH MEANS A MORE
RELIABLE DIAGNOSIS!**

Calprotectin (dog, cat)  **PAGE 156**

Material: 5 g feces (cooled)
Marker of intestinal inflammation
Turnaround time: 1–4 days

**PAGE
69**

CALPROTECTIN IS:

A non-invasive, reliable marker of inflammation that selectively indicates location within the gastrointestinal tract.

An acute-phase protein released by neutrophils and activated macrophages, acting as a regulator in both acute and chronic inflammation.

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SECTION 11

BODY FLUIDS

PREVIOUS SECTION



PARASITOLOGY

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HISTOPATHOLOGY

Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid examination (BAL)**1-4****Material:** fluid 2 ml (without anticoagulant), preparations unfixed

Analysis of the cellular composition of the lavage sediment: leukocytes (leukogram based on 400 cells), erythrocytes, epithelial cells, presence of mucous, presence of bacteria.

Due to it being a labile material, it is recommended to additionally send slides made immediately after the lavage fluid has been collected.

Examination of body cavity fluid**1-4****Material:** fluid 2 ml (EDTA) and fluid 2 ml (without anticoagulant), preparations unfixed

Total protein, cell count, microscopic analysis. The examination of body cavity fluid is intended for samples collected from the pleural, peritoneal, or pericardial cavity. For fluid obtained from any other location, a cytology (Veteo) test is recommended.

Examination of body cavity fluid - extended**1-4****Material:** fluid 2 ml (EDTA) and fluid 2 ml (without anticoagulant), preparations unfixed

Total protein, cholesterol, LDH, triglycerides, cholesterol / triglyceride ratio, cell count, microscopic analysis. The examination of body cavity fluid is intended for samples collected from the pleural, peritoneal, or pericardial cavity. For fluid obtained from any other location, a cytology (Veteo) test is recommended.

Rivalta test**1****Material:** thoracic fluid 0.5 ml or abdominal fluid 0.5 ml (without anticoagulant)**Synovial fluid examination****1-4****Material:** punctate 1 ml (EDTA) and punctate 1 ml (without anticoagulant), preparations unfixed

Cell count, total protein, microscopic assessment

Note: due to the consistency of the material, in some cases it may not be possible to determine cell count and / or total protein concentration.

Tracheal swab or washings (TTW) test**1-4****Material:** fluid 2 ml (without anticoagulant), preparations unfixed

Assessment of the cellular components of a swab or the wash sediment: leukocytes (leukogram based on 400 cells), erythrocytes, epithelial cells, presence of mucous, presence of bacteria.

Due to it being a labile material, it is recommended to additionally send slides made immediately after the wash / swab has been collected.

Creatinine in fluid and serum - double test**1****Material:** serum 0.5 ml, body cavity fluid 0.5 ml (without anticoagulant)**Glucose in fluid and plasma - double test****1****Material:** NaF plasma 0.5 ml, body cavity fluid 0.5 ml (NaF)**Lactic acid in fluid and plasma - double test****1****Material:** NaF plasma 0.5 ml, body cavity fluid 0.5 ml (NaF)**Total bilirubin in fluid and serum - double test****1****Material:** serum 0.5 ml, body cavity fluid 0.5 ml (without anticoagulant)

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SECTION 12

HISTOPATHOLOGY

PREVIOUS SECTION



BODY FLUIDS

NEXT SECTION



ONCOLOGY

Cytological examination (Veteo) **POPULAR****3-7**

Material: preparations on slides (unfixed), fluid or washings
 The test is performed in the Veteo laboratory.
 The price of the test includes up to 5 slides from one sampling site.
 Each additional sampling site (up to 5 slides)

Cytological examination of vagina (female dog)**1-2**

Material: swab from vagina on unfixed slide
 Determination of sexual cycle phase.
 It is recommended to send 3 - 5 preparations and the start date of the heat.

Histological examination (Berlin) **POPULAR****7-14**

Material: biopsy fixed in 4.0-10.0% formalin
 The examination is performed by Veteo GmbH in Berlin, Germany. The price includes up to 2 organ fragments or biopsies taken from 1 animal (fragments from proliferative lesions, organs, skin).
 Each additional biopsy

Histological examination (Berlin)**7-14**

Material: biopsy fixed in 4.0 - 10.0% formalin
 The examination is performed by Veteo GmbH in Berlin, Germany.
 The price includes up to 2 organ fragments or biopsies taken from 1 animal (fragments from proliferative lesions, organs, skin).
 Each additional biopsy

Histological examination with increased workload (Berlin)**7-14**

Material: biopsy fixed in 4.0-10.0% formalin
 The examination is performed by Veteo GmbH in Berlin, Germany.
 The price concerns a material requiring a preparation of an increased number of slides (e.g.: mammary strip with 3 or more mammary glands, whole spleen, both testicles, eye).
 Each additional biopsy

Histological examination in skin diseases - dermatopathology (Berlin)**7-14**

Material: biopsy fixed in 4.0 - 10.0% formalin
 The examination is performed by Veteo GmbH in Berlin, Germany. It is intended for the diagnostics of skin diseases presenting with lesions such as alopecia, papular eruptions, pruritic changes, seborrheic lesions, and similar conditions.
 The price of the test includes up to 5 skin biopsy samples or skin lesion specimens from one animal.
 Each additional sample

Immunohistochemical examination (Berlin)**7-14**

Material: biopsy fixed in 4.0 - 10.0% formalin
 The examination is performed by Veteo GmbH in Berlin, Germany. Additional examination ordered after histopathological diagnosis.
 The price includes up to 4 markers. Marker examples: B lymphocytes, T lymphocytes, Ki67, c-kit, cytokeratin, others on request.

Lymphocyte clonality test (PARR - cytology)

14-21

Material: smear, cytology slide or cell suspension (EDTA or without anticoagulant) 0.5 ml
Detection of clonal rearrangement of B and T lymphocyte receptor genes using PCR in case a lymphoma is suspected.

Note: In some cases, it may not be possible to obtain diagnostic material from a submitted sample due to low cellularity, the degree of fixation, or the presence of inhibitors.

Lymphocyte clonality test (PARR - histology)

7-14

Material: biopsy fixed in 4.0 - 10.0% formalin

Additional examination ordered after histopathological diagnosis. Examination used for detecting clonal rearrangement of B and T lymphocyte receptor genes using PCR in case lymphoma is suspected.

Note: In some cases, it may not be possible to obtain diagnostic material from a submitted sample due to low cellularity, the degree of fixation, or the presence of inhibitors.



Microbiological and cytological examination of vagina (inflammation diagnostics) can be found in section MICROBIOLOGY / GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY p. 56.



**Please do not send samples in glass containers.
If needed, order special transport containers via Customer Panel.**

HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

**Berlin Institute of Veterinary Pathology
(Berlin Institut für Tierpathologie)
is now a part of Veteo!**



Wolfram Haider,
DVM, PhD
(left)
Veteo CEO
- **Józef Galli,**
DVM, PhD, MBA
(right)

**We are building a strong team of experienced
and dedicated veterinarians and pathologists.**

- ✓ Consistently high quality of diagnostic reports
- ✓ Average turnaround time (TAT) is 10 days – we are continuously improving our system to shorten it even further!
- ✓ Dr. med. vet. Wolfram Haider's team is at your disposal, supported by the the Veteo Laboratory

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COMPANION ANIMALS

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SECTION 13

ONCOLOGY

PREVIOUS SECTION



HISTOPATHOLOGY

NEXT SECTION



**INFECTIOUS
DISEASES**

Thymidine kinase profile (dog) **PAGE 155****3-7****Material:** serum 1 ml (frozen)

CRP, creatinine, thymidine kinase, thymidine kinase/CRP ratio

Thymidine kinase is a tumour marker reflecting the mitotic activity of cells (especially in haematological malignancies). A non-specific increase of parameter value is also observed in systemic inflammatory diseases and reduced Glomerular Filtration Rate, so CRP and creatinine concentrations are additionally taken into account in the interpretation.

False-negative results are possible in case of steroid therapy or chemotherapy.

Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) (dog)**5-7****Material:** serum 1 ml**BRAF mutation (dog) (PCR)****3-7****Material:** urine 20 ml

Diagnosis in case a transitional cell carcinoma (TCC) is suspected.

Detection of V595E mutation in BRAF gene.

Immunophenotyping (dog, cat)**1-4****Material:** cell suspensions from biopsy, EDTA blood, bone marrow or body cavity fluid

The test is performed in the Flow Cytometry Laboratory in Vetlab Warsaw (Veteo branch).

Determination of a immunophenotype of canine lymphoma and leukaemia tumour cells using flow cytometry.

Note: the test requires special conditions for material transport!

Details available at www.veteo.eu/lt/cytometry

In order to perform the test, it is necessary to complete a questionnaire with additional information available via the Customer Panel.

Material for the test should be delivered from Monday to Thursday.

Ki-67 Protein (dog)**1-4****Material:** cell suspensions from biopsy, EDTA blood, bone marrow or body cavity fluid

The examination is performed in the Flow Cytometry Laboratory at Vetlab Warsaw. It is a prognostic parameter in lymphomas and leukemias in dogs, used to assess the proliferative activity of neoplastic cells.

This is an additional test recommended after immunophenotyping.

Note: the test requires special conditions for sample collection, storage, and transport!

Detailed instructions are available at www.veteo.eu/lt/cytometry

Samples must be delivered from Monday to Thursday.

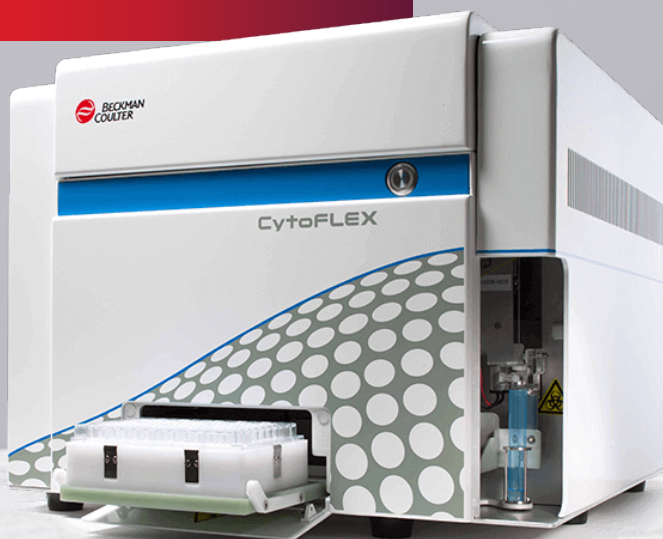
Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test (dog) **PAGE 159****2-5****Material:** EDTA plasma 0.5 ml (cooled)

Screening test for assessing cancer development risk in dogs.

IMMUNO- PHENOTYPING

BY FLOW CYTOMETRY

**FOR DOGS
AND CATS**

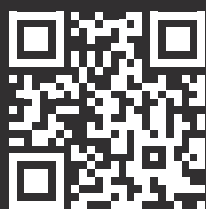


- ✓ determination of the immunophenotype of neoplastic cells in lymphoma and leukaemia in dogs
- ✓ determination of the immunophenotype of neoplastic cells in lymphoma and leukaemia in cats
- ✓ assessment of proliferative activity in neoplastic cells in lymphoma and leukaemia in dogs (Ki-67 protein)





FORGET THE PAPERWORK!



portal.veteo.it

Register your request via the **Customer Panel** or the **Veteo app** and simply send us the samples.

CATALOG 2026
COMPANION ANIMALS
Price list of laboratory tests



SECTION 14

**INFECTIOUS
DISEASES**

PREVIOUS SECTION



ONCOLOGY

NEXT SECTION



**GENETIC
DISEASES**

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Lungworm in dogs profile (PCR)	3-7
Material: BALF 0.5 ml or faeces 5 g Angiostrongylus vasorum (PCR), Capillaria aerophila (PCR), Crenosoma vulpis (PCR)	
Neurological profile (PCR)	5-7
Material: cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml Neospora caninum (PCR), Canine distemper (PCR), Toxoplasma gondii (PCR)	
Post - vaccination immunity profile (dog) (antibodies)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml Adenovirus, type 1 (Rubarth's disease) - antibodies (IFT), Canine distemper - antibodies (IFT), Parvovirus - antibodies (IFT)	
Reproduction profile in dogs (PCR)	2-5
Material: cell-rich swab Chlamydia (Chlamydophila) spp. (PCR), Herpesvirus (CHV) (PCR), Mycoplasma spp. (PCR) Material should be collected from mucous membranes of the reproductive system of adult animals. In the case of abortions or stillbirths - from the mucous membranes and organs of the stillborn foetuses.	
Respiratory diseases in dogs - basic profile (PCR)	7-10
Material: cell-rich swab Bordetella spp. (PCR), Parainfluenza (PCR), Coronavirus (PCR)	
Respiratory diseases in dogs - extended profile (PCR)	7-10
Material: cell-rich swab Adenovirus, type 2 (kennel cough) (PCR), Canine distemper (PCR), Coronavirus (PCR), Bordetella spp. (PCR), Mycoplasma spp. (PCR), Parainfluenza (PCR)	
Tick - borne diseases - blood (PCR)	2-5
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Anaplasma phagocytophilum (PCR), Babesia spp. (PCR), Ehrlichia canis (PCR), Tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) (PCR)	
An accurate determination of the species (B. canis, gibsoni, vulpes) is possible using additional PCR method of detection in EDTA blood	
Tick - borne diseases - tick (PCR)	2-5
Material: tick Anaplasma phagocytophilum (PCR), Babesia spp. (PCR), Borrelia burgdorferi (PCR), Ehrlichia canis (PCR), Tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) (PCR)	
Travel profile Australia I (antibodies)	7-14
Material: serum 2 ml Brucella canis - antibodies (IFT), Leishmania spp. - antibodies (ELISA)	
Travel profile Australia II (antibodies)	7-14
Material: serum 2 ml Brucella canis - antibodies (IFT), Leishmania spp. - antibodies (ELISA), Leptospira spp. - antibodies (microagglutination)	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Adenovirus, type 1 (Rubarth's disease) - antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.5 ml	3-7
Adenovirus, type 1 (Rubarth's disease) (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or urine 2 ml	3-7
Adenovirus, type 2 (kennel cough) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab	3-7
Anaplasma phagocytophilum – antibodies (ELISA) Material: serum 0.5 ml	2-5
Anaplasma phagocytophilum (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or tick	2-5
Anaplasma platys (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml	2-5
Angiostrongylus vasorum (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml, BALF 0.5 ml or faeces 5 g	3-7
Aspergillus spp. – antibodies (agglutination) Material: serum 0.5 ml	3-7
Babesia canis – antibodies (ELISA) Material: serum 0.5 ml	3-7
Babesia gibsoni - antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.5 ml	14-21
Babesia spp. - differentiation (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml	3-7
Babesia spp. (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or tick An accurate determination of the species (B. canis, gibsoni, vulpes) is possible in an additional PCR method of detection in EDTA blood	2-5 3-7
Bartonella henselae (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml	3-7
Bocaparvovirus (PCR) Material: faeces 5 g or cell-rich swab	3-7
Bordetella bronchiseptica (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab	2-5

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Borrelia burgdorferi – IgG – antibodies (immunoblotting)	2-4
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Borrelia burgdorferi – IgM + IgG – antibodies (ELISA)	2-4
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
The screening test for Borrelia burgdorferi.	
Borrelia burgdorferi (PCR)	2-5
Material: synovial fluid 0.5 ml, cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml, tick or biopsy from skin	
The test also includes B. afzelii and B. garinii.	
Brucella canis - antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Brucella canis - antibodies (RSAT)	10-14
Material: serum 1 ml	
Canine distemper – antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml	
Canine distemper (PCR)	3-7
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml, cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml or cell-rich swab from conjunctiva	
Chlamydia (Chlamydomphila) spp. – antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 1 ml	
Chlamydia (Chlamydomphila) spp. (PCR)	2-5
Material: cell-rich swab	
Coronavirus (PCR)	3-7
Material: faeces 5 g	
Crenosoma vulpis (PCR)	3-7
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml, BALF 0.5 ml or faeces 5 g	
Cryptococcus neoformans - antigen (agglutination)	7-10
Material: serum 1 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 1 ml	
Cryptococcus neoformans / Cryptococcus gatti (PCR)	3-7
Material: cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml, BALF 0.5 ml, cell-rich swab (from throat or eye) or faeces 5 g	
Cryptosporidium spp. (PCR)	3-7
Material: faeces 5 g	
Dirofilaria immitis - antigen (ELISA)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Dirofilaria immitis - antigen, after heating (ELISA)	3-7
Material: serum 1 ml A complementary test performed only after a negative result of a standard test for <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> - antigen (ELISA) test and in case of persistent clinical suspicion of dirofilariasis.	
Ehrlichia canis – antibodies (ELISA)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Ehrlichia canis (PCR)	2-5
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or tick	
Haemotropic Mycoplasma (PCR)	2-5
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml Determination and differentiation between: <i>Mycoplasma haemocanis</i> and <i>Candidatus Mycoplasma haematoparvum</i> .	
Helicobacter spp. (PCR)	2-5
Material: biopsy from stomach or vomitus	
Hepatozoon canis (PCR)	3-7
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or tick	
Herpesvirus (CHV) - antibodies (IFT)	2-5
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Herpesvirus (CHV) (PCR)	2-5
Material: cell-rich swab	
Leishmania spp. (PCR)	3-7
Material: punctate 0.5 ml, biopsy, cell-rich swab or preparations na szkiełku Material for testing: bone marrow, lymph node biopsy, skin biopsy or conjunctival swab.	
Leishmania spp. – antibodies (ELISA)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Leishmania spp. – antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Leptospira spp. - antibodies (microagglutination)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Leptospira spp. - pooled test (PCR)	2-5
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml and urine 1 ml	
Leptospira spp. (PCR)	2-5
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml, urine 1 ml, vitreous body, aqueous humor of eye or cerebrospinal fluid	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Mycoplasma cynos (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab or BALF 0.5 ml	3-7
Mycoplasma spp. (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab	2-5
Neospora caninum – antibodies (ELISA) (dog) Material: serum 0.5 ml	2-5
Neospora caninum (PCR) Material: cerebrospinal fluid 2 ml or faeces 5 g	3-7
Papillomavirus (PCR) Material: biopsy in NaCl	3-7
Parainfluenza (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab	3-7
Parasitology panel (22 pathogens) (PCR) Material: faeces 15 g	3-7
Parvovirus – antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.5 ml	3-7
Parvovirus - antigen (ELISA) Material: faeces 5 g	3-7
Parvovirus (PCR) Material: faeces 5 g	3-7
Rickettsia conorii / felis - antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.5 ml	3-7
Rickettsia rickettsii - antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.5 ml	3-7
Rickettsia spp. (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml, tick or biopsy from skin (unfixed)	3-7
Rotavirus - antigen (ELISA) Material: faeces 5 g	3-7
Sarcoptes scabiei var. canis (PCR) Material: scrapes	3-7

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**Sarcoptes spp. – antibodies (ELISA)****3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Tetanus - antibodies (ELISA)****7-10****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) - IgG - antibodies (ELISA)****7-10****Material:** serum 1 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml**Tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) - IgM - antibodies (ELISA)****7-10****Material:** serum 1 ml**Tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) (PCR)****2-5****Material:** EDTA blood 0.5 ml, cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml or tick**Toxoplasma gondii - IgG + IgM - antibodies (ELISA)****1-3****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Toxoplasma gondii (PCR)****2-5****Material:** EDTA blood 0.5 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 1 ml**Trypanosoma evansi - antibodies (CATT)****3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Eyes diseases in cats (PCR)	2-5
Material: cell-rich swab Calicivirus (FCV) (PCR), Chlamydia felis (PCR), Herpesvirus (FHV - 1) (PCR), Mycoplasma spp. (PCR)	
Feline vector-borne diseases (PCR)	2-5
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Anaplasma phagocytophilum (PCR), Mycoplasma haemofelis (PCR)	
FCoV + FeLV + FIV (ELISA)	1-3
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
FeLV + FIV (ELISA) POPULAR	1-3
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Lungworm in cats profile (PCR)	3-7
Material: BALF 0.5 ml or feces 5 g Aelurostrongylus abstrusus (PCR), Capillaria aerophila (PCR), Troglostrongylus brevior (PCR)	
Neurological profile (PCR)	2-5
Material: cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml FCoV (feline coronavirus) - qualitative test (PCR), Toxoplasma gondii (PCR)	
Parasitology panel (22 pathogens) (PCR)	3-7
Material: feces 15 g	
Post - vaccination immunity profile (antibodies)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml Calicivirus – antibodies (IFT), Herpesvirus – antibodies (IFT), panleukopenia virus – antibodies (IFT)	
Reproduction profile in cats (PCR)	2-5
Material: cell-rich swab Chlamydia felis (PCR), Herpesvirus (FHV - 1) (PCR), Mycoplasma spp. (PCR) Material should be collected from mucous membranes of the reproductive organs of adult animals. In the case of abortions or stillbirths - from the mucous membranes and organs of the stillborn fetuses.	
Respiratory diseases (cat) (PCR)	2-5
Material: cell-rich swab, BALF or TTW Bordetella bronchiseptica (PCR), Calicivirus (FCV) (PCR), Chlamydia felis (PCR), Herpesvirus (FHV - 1) (PCR), Mycoplasma spp. (PCR)	
Aelurostrongylus abstrusus (PCR)	3-7
Material: BALF 0.5 ml or feces 5 g	
Anaplasma phagocytophilum – antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**Anaplasma phagocytophilum (PCR)****2-5****Material:** EDTA blood 0.5 ml or tick**Aspergillus spp. – antibodies (agglutination)****3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Babesia spp. (PCR)****3-7****Material:** EDTA blood 0.5 ml or tick**Bartonella henselae - antibodies (IFT)****3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Bartonella henselae (PCR)****3-7****Material:** EDTA blood 0.5 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml**Bordetella bronchiseptica (PCR)****2-5****Material:** cell-rich swab**Borrelia burgdorferi – IgG + IgM – antibodies (IFT)****3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Calicivirus (FCV) (PCR)****2-5****Material:** cell-rich swab**Calicivirus (FCV) + Herpesvirus (FHV – 1) – antibodies (IFT)****3-7****Material:** serum 1 ml**Chlamydia (Chlamydophila) spp. – antibodies (IFT)****3-7****Material:** serum 1 ml**Chlamydia felis (PCR)****2-5****Material:** cell-rich swab**Cryptococcus neoformans - antigen (agglutination)****7-10****Material:** serum 1 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 1 ml**Cryptococcus neoformans / Cryptococcus gatti (PCR)****3-7****Material:** cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml, BALF 0.5 ml, cell-rich swab (from the throat or the eye) or feces 5 g**Cryptosporidium spp. (PCR)****3-7****Material:** feces 5 g

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Cytauxzoon felis (PCR)	3-7
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or tick	
Dirofilaria immitis - antigen (ELISA)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Dirofilaria immitis - antigen, after heating (ELISA)	3-7
Material: serum 1 ml	
A complementary test performed only after a negative result of a standard test for <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> - antigen (ELISA) test and in case of persistent clinical suspicion of dirofilariasis.	
Ehrlichia canis (PCR)	2-5
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or tick	
FCoV (feline Coronavirus) - antibodies (ELISA)	1-3
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
FCoV (feline coronavirus) - qualitative test (PCR)	3-7
Material: feces 5 g	
FCoV (feline coronavirus) - qualitative test (PCR)	2-5
Material: thoracic fluid 1 ml, abdominal fluid 1 ml, cerebrospinal fluid 1 ml or feces 5 g	
FCoV (feline coronavirus) - quantitative test (PCR)	3-7
Material: thoracic fluid 1 ml or abdominal fluid 1 ml	
Feline Panleukopaenia Virus – antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Feline Panleukopaenia Virus (PCR)	3-7
Material: feces 5 g, cell-rich swab from the rectum or feces or EDTA blood	
FeLV (feline leukaemia virus) - antigen (ELISA)	1-3
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
FeLV (feline leukaemia virus) - DNA (PCR)	2-5
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml	
Testing of proviral DNA.	
FeLV (feline leukaemia virus) - RNA (PCR)	2-5
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml	
Testing of viral RNA. Early detection of infection.	
FIV - antibodies (ELISA)	1-3
Material: serum 0.5 ml	

FIV - antibodies (immunoblotting)**10-14****Material:** serum 1 ml**FIV (PCR)****2-5****Material:** EDTA blood 0.5 ml**Hemotropic mycoplasma (PCR)****2-5****Material:** EDTA blood 0.5 mlDetermination and differentiation between: *Mycoplasma haemofelis*, *Candidatus Mycoplasma haematominutum* and *Candidatus Mycoplasma turicensis*.**Helicobacter spp. (PCR)****2-5****Material:** biopsy from stomach or vomitus**Hepatozoon felis (PCR)****3-7****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or tick**Herpesvirus (FHV - 1) (PCR)****2-5****Material:** cell-rich swab**Leishmania spp. (PCR)****3-7****Material:** punctate 0.5 ml, biopsy, cell-rich swab or preparations

Material for testing: bone marrow, lymph node biopsy, skin biopsy or conjunctival swab.

Leishmania spp. – antibodies (IFT)**3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Leptospira spp. – antibodies (mikroagglutination)****3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Mycoplasma haemofelis (PCR)****2-5****Material:** EDTA blood 0.5 ml**Mycoplasma spp. (PCR)****2-5****Material:** cell-rich swab**Orthopoxvirus (feline poxvirus) (PCR)****3-7****Material:** scabs / crusts from skin lesions**Rickettsia conorii / felis - antibodies (IFT)****3-7****Material:** serum 0.5 ml**Rickettsia spp. (PCR)****3-7****Material:** EDTA blood 0.5 ml, tick or biopsy from skin (unfixed)

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Rotavirus - antigen (ELISA) Material: feces 5 g	3-7
Tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml, cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml or tick	2-5
Toxoplasma gondii - IgG + IgM - antibodies (ELISA) Material: serum 0.5 ml	1-3
Toxoplasma gondii (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml, cerebrospinal fluid 1 ml or feces	2-5
Tritrichomonas foetus (PCR) Material: feces 5 g	2-5

SMALL MAMMALS

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Adenovirus (guinea pig, mouse, rat) - antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Aleutian disease virus (ADV) (ferret) (PCR)	3-7
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or other EDTA blood, cell-rich swab from rectum, organ biopsy (spleen, lymph nodes or bone marrow) can be sent for testing.	
Bordetella bronchiseptica (PCR)	2-5
Material: cell-rich swab	
Canine distemper – antibodies (ferret) (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 0.1 ml	
Canine distemper (PCR)	3-7
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml, cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml or cell-rich swab from conjunctiva	
Chlamydia (Chlamydophila) spp. (PCR)	2-5
Material: cell-rich swab	
Clostridium piliforme (Tyzzer disease) - IFT antibodies	3-7
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Coronavirus (ferret) (PCR)	3-7
Material: feces 5 g	
Coronavirus (rat) - antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Cryptosporidium spp. (PCR)	3-7
Material: feces 5 g	
Cytomegalovirus (guinea pig, mouse) - antibodies (IFT)	7-10
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Encephalitozoon cuniculi (guinea pig) - antibodies IgG (IFT)	2-5
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Encephalitozoon cuniculi (guinea pig, rabbit) (PCR)	3-7
Material: urine 1 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 0.5 ml	
Encephalitozoon cuniculi (rabbit) - antibodies IgG + IgM (IFT)	2-5
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Helicobacter spp. (ferret) (PCR) Material: biopsy from stomach or vomitus	2-5
Leporipoxvirus myxomatosis (rabbit) – antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.5 ml	7-10
Leporipoxvirus myxomatosis (rabbit) (PCR) Material: scabs / crusts or organs	3-7
Leptospira spp. - antibodies (microagglutination) Material: serum 0.5 ml	3-7
Leptospira spp. (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml, urine 1 ml, vitreous body, aqueous humor or cerebrospinal fluid	2-5
Leptospira spp. - pooled test (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml and urine 1 ml	2-5
Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis (LCM) (hamster, guinea pig) - antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	3-7
Mouse Hepatitis Virus (MHV) (mouse) - antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	3-7
Mycoplasma pulmonis (mouse, rat) - antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	3-7
Mycoplasma spp. (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab	2-5
Parainfluenza, type 3 (guinea pig) - antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	3-7
Pasteurella multocida (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab or TTW	3-7
Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease 1/2 (RHD 1/2) (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or biopsy from liver	3-7
Reovirus, type 3 (hamster, rabbit, mouse, rat) - antibodies (ELISA) Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	3-7
Rodentibacter pneumotropicus (hamster, mouse, rat) - antibodies (IFT) Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	3-7

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Rotavirus (rabbit, mouse) - antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Sendai virus (mouse, rat) - antibodies (IFT)	7-10
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Simian virus (hamster, guinea pig, rabbit) - antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Toxoplasma gondii (PCR)	2-5
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or cerebrospinal fluid 1 ml	
Toxoplasma gondii (rabbit, guinea pig) - antibodies IgG + IgM (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml	
Treponema paraluisuniculi - antibodies (agglutination)	3-7
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Treponema paraluisuniculi (PCR)	3-7
Material: scabs / crusts or cell-rich swab from reproductive tract	

BIRDS

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Bird sex determination	5-7
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or contour feathers (a few) It is necessary to include the species name of the bird.	
Adenovirus (PCR)	7-10
Material: cell-rich swab	
Aspergillus - antigen (galactomannan, ELISA)	7-10
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Avipoxvirus (PCR)	3-7
Material: scrapings	
Borna virus - antibodies (IFT)	7-10
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Borna virus (PCR)	3-7
Material: triple swab – from conjunctiva, larynx and cloaca	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Chlamydia (Chlamydophila) spp. – antibodies (IFT)	3-7
Material: serum 1 ml	
Chlamydia psittaci (PCR)	3-7
Material: triple swab – from conjunctiva, larynx and cloaca	
Flaviviruses (including West Nile virus) - antibodies IgG + IgM (ELISA)	2-5
Material: serum 0.5 ml	
Herpesvirus - antibodies (seroneutralization)	10-14
Material: serum 0.2 ml or heparin plasma 0.2 ml	
Herpesvirus (parrots) (PCR)	7-10
Material: cell-rich swab	
Herpesvirus (pigeons) (PCR)	7-10
Material: cell-rich swab	
Mycobacteria - antibodies (agglutination)	7-10
Material: serum 0.5 ml Serovars S1 - 4, S9, Ultra 28a, Ultra 28b.	
Mycobacterium avium ssp. avium / silvaticum (PCR)	7-10
Material: feces 5 g or organs	
Mycobacterium genavense (PCR)	10-14
Material: feces 5 g or organs	
Mycoplasma gallisepticum / synoviae (PCR)	3-7
Material: cell-rich swab	
Mycoplasma spp. (PCR)	2-5
Material: cell-rich swab	
Paramyxovirus, type 1 - antibodies (hemagglutination inhibition test)	7-10
Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml	
Paramyxovirus, type 3 (parrots) - antibodies (ELISA)	7-10
Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml	
Paramyxovirus, type1 (PCR)	7-10
Material: cell-rich swab	

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**PBFD (Circovirus) - Psittacine Beak and Feather Disease (canary, parrots, chaffinch) (PCR)****3-7**

Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or contour feathers (a few) or cell-rich swab
In case of clinically altered feathers, 2 - 3 freshly plucked feathers are the most important material for testing.
For viremic animals, in which the virus has not yet reached the skin, the virus can be detected using sample pooling. On this purpose 0.5 ml of EDTA blood should be sent as well.

+ The pooling of EDTA blood and feathers

Polyomavirus (PCR)**3-7**

Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or contour feathers (a few) or cell-rich swab

+ The pooling of EDTA blood and feathers

Trichomonas spp. (PCR)**3-7**

Material: cell-rich swab from crop

West Nile virus (PCR)**3-7**

Material: cell-rich swab

REPTILES / AMPHIBIANS

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**Adenovirus (lizards, snakes) (PCR)****7-10**

Material: cell-rich swab from cloaca

Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis (amphibians) (PCR)**3-7**

Material: cell-rich swab from skin lesions

Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans (salamander) (PCR)**3-7**

Material: cell-rich swab from skin lesions

Cryptosporidium spp. (PCR)**3-7**

Material: feces 5 g

Herpesvirus (Koi) (PCR)**3-7**

Material: cell-rich swab, biopsy from gill or organs

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Herpesvirus (turtles) - antibodies (seroneutralization) Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml	14-21
Herpesvirus (turtles) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab	7-10
Iridovirus (insects, lizards) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab from larynx and cloaca or insect	3-7
Metarhizium spp. (lizards) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab	7-10
Mycoplasma agassizi (tortoise) (PCR) Material: washes from nasal cavity 0.5 ml (cooled)	7-10
Nannizziopsis guarroi (lizards) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab from skin or organs	3-7
Nidovirus (snakes) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab from larynx and cloaca	3-7
Ophidiomyces ophiodiicola (snakes) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab or biopsy from skin	3-7
Paramyxovirus (snakes) - antibodies (hemagglutination inhibition test) Material: serum 0.5 ml or heparin plasma 0.5 ml	7-10
Paramyxovirus (snakes) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab from larynx and cloaca	3-7
Picornavirus (tortoise) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab from larynx, cloaca or conjunctiva	3-7
Ranavirus (amphibians, turtles, snakes) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab from larynx and cloaca	3-7
Reovirus (reptiles) (PCR) Material: cell-rich swab	7-10
Reptarenavirus (PCR) Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml or cell-rich swab from larynx and cloaca	3-7

CATALOG 2026
COMPANION ANIMALS
Price list of laboratory tests



SECTION 15

DIAGNOSIS OF GENETIC DISEASES

PREVIOUS SECTION



**INFECTIOUS
DISEASES**

NEXT SECTION



VITAMINS

DOG - PROFILES

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Dog DNA bundle: American Bully	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab crd1 - PRA, Cystinuria, DM exon 2, HUU / SLC, NCL	
Dog DNA bundle: American Staffordshire Terrier	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab crd1 - PRA, D - Locus (d1), DM exon 2, NCL	
Dog DNA bundle: Australian Cattle Dog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Cystinuria, DM2, NCL, PLL, prcd - PRA, rcd4 - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Australian Shepherd and Miniature American Shepherd	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Brachyury, CEA, DM exon 2, HUU / SLC, HSF4, MDR1, NCL, prcd - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Barbet	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab D - Locus (d1), K - Locus, prcd - PRA, vWD1	
Dog DNA bundle: Basenji	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab BAS - PRA, FS, PKDef	
Dog DNA bundle: Basset Hound	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM egzon 2, POAG, trombopatia	
Dog DNA bundle: Beagle	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Catalase Deficiency (CAT) / Hypocatalasemia / Acatlasia, F7, IGS, MLS, NCCD, Osteogenesis Imperfecta, PKDef, POAG	
Dog DNA bundle: Belgian Shepherd and Dutch Shepherd	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CACA, CJM, DM exon 2, SDCA1, SDCA2	
Dog DNA bundle: Bernese Mountain Dog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 1, DM exon 2	
Dog DNA bundle: Biewer Yorkshire Terrier	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab PLL, prcd-PRA, SNE	
Dog DNA bundle: Bolonka Zwetna	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab cord1 - PRA / crd4 - PRA, D - Locus (d1), Furnishing, prcd - PRA, rcd4 - PRA	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Dog DNA bundle: Border Collie	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CEA, GGD, IGS, MDR1, NCL, RS, SN, TNS	
Dog DNA bundle: Bull Terrier	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab LAD, LP, PLL	
Dog DNA bundle: Bulldog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CMR1, cystinuria, DM egzon 2, DVL2, HUU / SLC	
Dog DNA bundle: Bullmastiff	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CMR 1, Cystinuria, DM exon 2, MFE, PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Cairn Terrier	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Krabbe Disease, CMO, MTC, PKDef	
Dog DNA bundle: Cavalier King Charles Spaniel 1	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DE / CC, EF	
Dog DNA bundle: Cavalier King Charles Spaniel 2	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DE / CC, DM exon 2, EF, MD, MTC	
Dog DNA bundle: Chesapeake Bay Retriever	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, EIC, prcd - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Chihuahua	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CDPA and CDDY, MTC, NCL, prcd - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Chinese Crested Dog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CMSD, DM exon 2, NCL, PLL, prcd - PRA, rcd3 - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Cocker Spaniel	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab AMS, FN, prcd - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Collie	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CEA, DM exon 2, DMS, IPD, MDR1, rcd2 - PRA	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Dog DNA bundle: Continental Bulldog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab B - Locus (bd, bc, bs), CMR1, Cystinuria, DVL2	
Dog DNA bundle: Curly Coated Retriever	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab cord1 - PRA / crd4 - PRA, DM exon 2, EIC,GSD IIIa	
Dog DNA bundle: Dachshund 1	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab cord1 - PRA, crd - PRA, NCL, Osteogenesis Imperfecta	
Dog DNA bundle: Dachshund 2	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CDDY and CDPA, cord1 - PRA / crd4 - PRA, crd - PRA, NCL, Osteogenesis Imperfecta	
Dog DNA bundle: Dobermann	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab B - Locus, D - Locus, DM exon 2, Narcolepsy, vWD1	
Dog DNA bundle: English Springer Spaniel	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab AMS, cord1 - PRA, DAMS, FN, Fucosidosis, PFKD, SPS	
Dog DNA bundle: Finnish Laphund	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, CMR3, GSD II, prcd - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Fox Terrier	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CHG, PLL, SCA, VDEGS	
Dog DNA bundle: French Bulldog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CDPA and CDDY, CHG, CMR1, cystinuria, DM egzon 2, HSF4	
Dog DNA bundle: German Shepherd and Wolfdog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Length Coat I, DM exon 2, HUU / SLC, MDR1, Pituitary Dwarfism	
Dog DNA bundle: German Shorthaired Pointer	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab AMS, ECLE, JEB, vWD2	
Dog DNA bundle: Giant Schnauzer	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DCM, DM exon 2, HUU / SLC, NECAP1 - PRA, prcd - PRA	

Dog DNA bundle: Golden Retriever**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
GR - PRA1, GR - PRA2, Ichtirosis type 1, MD, NCL, prcd - PRA

Dog DNA bundle: Gordon Setter**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
HA, NCL, rcd4 - PRA

Dog DNA bundle: Great Dane**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Congenital Ichthyosis, CNM, DM exon 2, LEMP

Dog DNA bundle: Greater Swiss Mountain Dog**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
D - Locus (d1), DM exon 2, HUU / SLC, MH, P2Y12

Dog DNA bundle: Havanese**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
CDDY and CDPA, DM exon 2, Furnishing, Haemophilia A, MTC

Dog DNA bundle: Heideterrier**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
CNM, DCM, DM exon 2, LAD, PLL

Dog DNA bundle: Hungarian Vizsla**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Coat Length I, DM egzon 2, ECLE, Furnishing, HUU / SLC, NCCD

Dog DNA bundle: Irish Red and White Setter**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
CLAD, Krabbe Disease, rcd1 - PRA, rcd4 - PRA

Dog DNA bundle: Kromfohländer**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
DH / HFH, DM exon 2, Furnishing, HUU / SLC, MDR1, vWD1,

Dog DNA bundle: Labradoodle**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
CNM, DM egzon 2, EIC, HNPk, NEwS, prcd - PRA, rcd4 - PRA, SD2, vWD1

Dog DNA bundle: Labrador Retriever 1 (basic profile)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
CNM, EIC, HNPk, OSD, prcd - PRA, SD2, STGD

Dog DNA bundle: Labrador Retriever 2 (extended profile)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
ADI, Cystinuria, HUU / SLC, MCD / CHST6, Narcolepsy, PK, XL - MTM

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Dog DNA bundle: Lagotto Romagnolo	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Furnishing, HUU / SLC, JE, LSD, NAD, prcd - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Landseer	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Cystinuria, DM exon 2, D - locus (d1), MD, Thrombopathy	
Dog DNA bundle: Leonberger	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab LEMP, LPN1, LPN2, LPPN3	
Dog DNA bundle: Manchester Terrier and Toy Terrier	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DCM, vWD1, Xanthinuria type II	
Dog DNA bundle: Miniature Schnauzer	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab B1 - PRA, CMT, JLS, MAC, Myotonia Congenita, PMDS	
Dog DNA bundle: Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CDDY and CDPA, CDMC, CEA, CLPS, prcd - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Old English Sheepdog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, EIC, HA, MDR1, PCD	
Dog DNA bundle: Papillon	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, F7, NAD, pap - PRA1, vWD1	
Dog DNA bundle: Pomeranian	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab GBM, HVDRR, rcd3- PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Poodle 1	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, NEwS, prcd - PRA, rcd4 - PRA, vWD1	
Dog DNA bundle: Poodle 2	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab A - Locus, B - Locus (bd, bc, bs), D - Locus D (d1), DM exon 2, E - Locus (e1), I - Locus, K - Locus, NEwS, prcd - PRA, rcd4 - PRA, S - Locus, vWD1	
Dog DNA bundle: Portuguese Water Dog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab eo - PRA, GM1, IC, prcd - PRA	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Dog DNA bundle: Pug	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, MH, PDE, PK, PLL	
Dog DNA bundle: Rhodesian Ridgeback	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab B - Locus (bd, bc, bs), D - Locus (d1), DM exon 2, Haemophilia B, JME, EOAD	
Dog DNA bundle: Rottweiler	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Coat Length I, DM exon 2, JLPP, LEMP, NAD, XL - MTM	
Dog DNA bundle: Russell Terrier 1	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab JBD, LOA, SCA	
Dog DNA bundle: Russell Terrier 2	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, JBD, LOA, PLL, SCA	
Dog DNA bundle: Russian Black Terrier	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, HUU / SLC, JLPP	
Dog DNA bundle: Saarloos Wolfhound	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, PCYT2-PRA, Pituitary Dwarfism	
Dog DNA bundle: Samoyed	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab AI / FEH, FN, XL - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Shetland Sheepdog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab BBS2 - PRA, CEA, CNGA1 - PRA, DM exon 2,MDR1, vWD3	
Dog DNA bundle: Shiba Inu	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab A - locus, E - locus (e1), GM1, GM2	
Dog DNA bundle: Shih Tzu	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DVL2, JPH2 - PRA, KLK, MTC	
Dog DNA bundle: Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, PLN, PxD, rbp4, SLC	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Dog DNA bundle: Spanish Water Dog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Brachyuria, CHG, DM exon 2, eo - PRA, NAD, prcd - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Tibetan Terrier	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, NCL, Pituitary Dwarfism, PLL, PRA3, rcd4 - PRA	
Dog DNA bundle: Weimaraner	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab DM exon 2, NTD, SPS	
Dog DNA bundle: Welsh Corgi	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Brachyuria, CDPA and CDDY, DM exon 2, rcd3 - PRA, vWD1	
Dog DNA bundle: White Swiss Shepherd Dog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CH, DM exon 2, Length Coat I, MDR1, Pituitary Dwarfism	
Dog DNA bundle: Yorkshire Terrier	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab CDDY and CDPA, L - 2 - HGA, PLL, prcd - PRA, SNE	
Degenerative Myelopathy, exon 2 (DM) + MDR1 Gene Variant	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Australian Shepherd, Border Collie, Collie Smooth, Collie Rough, Elo, German Shepherd, Longhaired Whippet, McNab, Miniature American Shepherd, Old English Sheepdog, Shetland Sheepdog, Silken Windhound, Wäller, White Swiss Shepherd Dog	

DOG - GENETIC DISEASES

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Achromatopsia (ACHM, Day Blindness)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab German Shepherd, Labrador Retriever	
Acral Mutilation Syndrome (AMS)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab English Cocker Spaniel, English Pointer, English Springer Spaniel, French Spaniel, German Shorthaired Pointer, German Spitz	
Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Dalmatian	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Adiposity (ADI) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Flat Coated Retriever, Labrador Retriever	10-14
Afibrinogenemia (AFG) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Dachshund	10-14
Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy (AHE) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Alaskan Husky	10-14
Alaskan Malamute Polyneuropathy (AMPN) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Alaskan Malamute	10-14
Alexander Disease (AxD) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Labrador Retriever	10-14
Amelogenesis Imperfecta (AI) / Familial Enamel Hypoplasia (FEH) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Akita, American Akita, Italian Greyhound, Parson Russell Terrier, Samoyed	10-14
Behaviour Propensity (BP) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Belgian Shepherd Malinois	10-14
Brachyury Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Australian Shepherd, Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog, Austrian Pinscher, Bourbonnais Pointer, Bouvier des Ardennes, Brazilian Terrier, Brittany Spaniel, Croatian Sheepdog, Danish / Swedish, Farmdog, Jack Russell Terrier, Karelian Bear Dog, Mudi, Polish Lowland Sheepdog, Pyrenean Shepherd, Savoy Sheepdog, Schipperke, Spanish Water Dog, Swedish Vallhund, Welsh Corgi	7-10
Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency (CLAD) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Irish Setter, Irish Red and White Setter	7-10
Canine Multifocal Retinopathy (CMR3) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Finnish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder, Swedish Lapphund	10-14
Canine Multifocal Retinopathy type 1 (CMR1) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab American Bulldog, Australian Shepherd, Boerboel, Bullmastiff, Cane Corso, Coton de Tulear, Canary Dog, Dogue de Bordeaux, English Bulldog, Finnish Lapphund, French Bulldog, Lapinporokoir, Mastiff, Miniature American Shepherd, Pyrenean Mountain Dog, Swedish Lapphund	10-14

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Canine Multifocal Retinopathy type 2 (CMR2) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Coton de Tulear	10-14
Canine Multiple System Degeneration (CMSD / PNA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Chinese Crested, Kerry Blue Terrier	10-14
Canine Scott Syndrome / Haemorrhagic Diathesis Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab German Shepherd	10-14
Cardiomyopathy with Juvenile Mortality (CJM) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Belgian Shepherd	10-14
Catalase Deficiency (CAT) / Hypocatalasemia / Acatlasemia Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Beagle	10-14
Centronuclear Myopathy (CNM) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab German Hunting Terrier, Great Dane, Labrador Retriever	10-14
Cerebellar Ataxia (CA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Italian Spinone	10-14
Cerebellar Ataxia (CA1) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Belgian Shepherd, Pyrenean Mountain Dog	10-14
Cerebellar Degeneration and Myositis Complex (CDMC) / Inflammatory Myopathy Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever	10-14
Cerebellar hypoplasia (CH) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab White Swiss Shepherd Dog	10-14
Cerebral Dysfunction (CDF) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Stabyhoun	10-14
Charcot - Marie - Tooth disease (CMT) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Lancashire Heeler, Miniature Schnauzer	10-14

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**Chondrodysplasia (Dwarfism)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Chinook, Karelian Bear Dog, Norwegian Elkhound Grey**Chondrodystrophy (CDDY) with intervertebral disc degeneration (IVDD) and chondrodysplasia (CDPA)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds**Cleft Lip / Palate and Syndactyly (CLPS + CP1)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever**CNS Atrophy with Cerebellar Ataxia (CACA)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Belgian Shepherd**Collie Eye Anomaly (CEA)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Australian Kelpie, Australian Shepherd, Bearded Collie, Border Collie, Boykin Spaniel, Hokkaido, Lancashire Heeler, Longhaired Wippet, Miniature American Shepherd, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever, Rough / Smooth Collie, Shetland Sheepdog, Silken Windhound**Color Dilution and Neurological Defects (CDN)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Dachshund**Complement Component 3 Deficiency (C3 Deficiency)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Brittany Spaniel**Cone Degeneration (CD)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
German Shorthaired Pointer**Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (CHG)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Fox Terrier, French Bulldog, Rat Terrier, Spanish Water Dog, Tenterfield Terrier**Congenital Ichthyosis / Great Dane Ichthyosis****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Great Dane**Congenital Idiopathic Megaesophagus (CIM)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
German Shepherd**Congenital Mirror Movement Disorder 1 / Spinal Dysraphism / formerly: Bunny Hopping Syndrome (CMM1, SD, BHS1)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Weimaraner

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CMS)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Golden Retriever, Heiderterrier, Jack Russell Terrier, Labrador Retriever, Old Danish Pointer, Parson Russell Terrier	
Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (CSNB)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Briard	
Copper Toxicosis (CT)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Bedlington Terrier, Dobermann, Labrador Retriever	
Craniomandibular Osteopathy (CMO)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Cairn Terrier, Scottish Terrier, West Highland White Terrier	
Cystinuria	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Australian Cattle Dog, Continental Bulldog, English Bulldog, French Bulldog, Labrador Retriever, Landseer, Mastiff, Miniature Pinscher, Newfoundland, Olde English Bulldog	
Dandy - Walker - Like Malformation (DWS / DWLM)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Eurasian	
Degenerative Encephalopathy	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever	
Degenerative Myelopathy Riskmodifier (DMRM)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Pembroke Welsh Corgi	
Degenerative Myelopathy, exon 1 (DM)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Bernese Mountain Dog	
Degenerative Myelopathy, exon 2 (DM)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Delayed postoperative hemorrhage (DEPOH)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Deerhound, English Springer Spaniel, Greyhound, Welsh Springer Spaniel	
Dental - Skeletal - Retinal Anomaly (DSRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Cane Corso	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Dermatomyositis (DMS)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Collie, Shetland Sheepdog	
Dermoid Sinus (DS)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Rhodesian Ridgeback	
Digital Hyperkeratosis (DH) / Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis / Corny Feet	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Dogue de Bordeaux, Irish Terrier, Kromfohrländer	
Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Dobermann	
Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Giant Schnauzer, Manchester Terrier, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever, Schnauzer, Welsh Springer Spaniel	
Disproportionate Dwarfism (DD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Dogo Argentino, Hungarian Vizsla	
Dry Eye and Curly Coat Syndrome (DE / CC)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	
Dyserythropoietic Anemia and Myopathy (DAMS)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab English Springer Spaniel, Labrador Retriever	
Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (DEB)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Central Asian Shepherd	
Early Onset Adult Deafness (EOAD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Beauceron, Dobermann, Rhodesian Ridgeback, Rottweiler	
Ectodermal Dysplasia (ED) / Skin Fragility Syndrome (SFS)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Chesapeake Bay Retriever	
Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis (EHK) / Ichthyosis	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Norfolk Terrier	

Episodic Falling (EF) **7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

Exercise Induced Collapse (EIC) **7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Boykin Spaniel, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Clumber Spaniel, Curly Coated Retriever, Labrador Retriever, Old English Sheepdog, Welsh Corgi Pembroke, German Wirehaired Pointer

Exfoliative Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus (ECLE) **10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
German Shorthaired Pointer, Hungarian Shorthaired Pointer

Factor VII Deficiency (F7) **7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Airedale Terrier, Alaskan Klee Kai, Beagle, Papillon, Phalene, Finnish Hound, Giant Schnauzer, Scottish Deerhound, Welsh Springer Spaniel

Factor XI Deficiency (F11) **10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Kerry Blue Terrier

Familial Nephropathy (FN) / Alport Syndrome **10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
English Springer Spaniel, Samoyed

Familial Nephropathy (FN) / Alport Syndrome **10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Cockapoo, English Cocker Spaniel, Welsh Springer Spaniel

Familial thyroid follicular cell carcinoma (FTFC) **10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
German longhaired pointer

Fanconi Syndrome (FS) **10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Basenji

Finnish Hound Ataxia (FHA, CAFH) **7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Finnish Hound, Norrbottenspitz

Fucosidosis **10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
English Springer Spaniel

Gall Bladder Mucocele (GBM) **10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
American Cocker Spaniel, Cairn Terrier, English Cocker Spaniel, Pomeranian, Shetland Sheepdog

Gangliosidosis type 1 (GM1)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Portuguese Water Dog, Shiba Inu, Siberian Husky

Gangliosidosis type 2 (GM2)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Japanese Chin, Shiba Inu, Toy Poodle

Generalized Progressive Retinal Atrophy (generalized PRA)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Dutch Shepherd

Glanzmann Thrombasthenia (GT) / Thrombasthenic Thrombopathia**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Pyrenean Mountain Dog

Glaucoma and Goniodysgenesis in Border Collie (GGD)**7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Border Collie

Glycogen Storage Disease type Ia, von Gierke Disease (GSD Ia)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
German Pinscher, Maltese

Glycogen Storage Disease type II, Pompe Disease (GSD II)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Finnish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder, Swedish Lapphund

Glycogen Storage Disease type IIIa, Cori Disease (GSD IIIa)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Curly Coated Retriever

Gray Collie Syndrom (GCS)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Rough Collie, Smooth Collie

Greyhound Hereditary Neuropathy (GHN)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Greyhound

Haemophilia A (factor VIII)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Boxer, German Shepherd, Labrador Retriever, Old English Sheepdog, Rhodesian Ridgeback

Haemophilia A (factor VIII)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Havanese

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Haemophilia B (factor IX)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab American Akita, Hovawart, Lhasa Apso, Rhodesian Ridgeback	
Hair Shaft Dystrophy (HSD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	
Hereditary Ataxia (HA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Gordon Setter, Norwegian Buhund, Norwegian Elkhound, Old English Sheepdog	
Hereditary Cataract (HSF4)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Australian Shepherd, Boston Terrier, French Bulldog, Miniature American Shepherd, Staffordshire Bull Terrier, Wäller, Wirehaired Pointing Griffon (Korthals Griffon)	
Hereditary deafness (DING 1&2)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Dobermann	
Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (HNPK)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Greyhound	
Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (HNPK)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Labrador Retriever	
Hereditary Vitamin D - Resistant Rickets (HVDRR)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Pomeranian	
Hyperuricosuria / Urate Stones (HUU, SLC)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Hypophosphatasia (HPP)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Karelian Bear Dog	
Ichthyosis	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab American Bulldog	
Ichthyosis type 1	14-21
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Goldendoodle, Golden Retriever	

Ichthyosis type 2	14-21
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Goldendoodle, Golden Retriever	
Imerslund - Gräsbeck Syndrome (IGS) / Cobalamin Malabsorption	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Beagle, Border Collie, Komondor	
Inflammatory Lung Disease (IPD)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Rough Collie, Smooth Collie	
Inflammatory Myopathy (IM)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Dutch Shepherd Dog	
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (JEB)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab German Shorthaired Pointer	
Juvenile Brain Disease (JBD) / Juvenile Encephalopathy	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Jack Russell Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier	
Juvenile Epilepsy (JE)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Lagotto Romagnolo	
Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy (JLPP)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Russian Black Terrier, Rottweiler	
Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy (JME)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Rhodesian Ridgeback	
Krabbe Disease (Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Cairn Terrier, Irish Setter, West Highland White Terrier	
L - 2 - Hydroxyglutaric Aciduria (L - 2 - HGA)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Staffordshire Bull Terrier, Yorkshire Terrier	
Lafora Disease (LAF / LD) / Myoclonic Epilepsy	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Basset Hound, Beagle, Chihuahua, Dachshund, French Bulldog, Newfoundland, Pembroke Welsh Corgi	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Lagotto Storage Disease (LSD) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Lagotto Romagnolo	7-10
Laryngeal Paralysis (LP) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Bull Terrier, Miniature Bull Terrier	10-14
Laryngeal Paralysis with Polyneuropathy type 3 (LPPN3) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Great Dane, Labrador Retriever, Leonberger, Saint Bernard	10-14
Late Onset Ataxia (LOA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Jack Russell Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier	10-14
Leonberger Polyneuropathy 1 (LPN1) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Leonberger	10-14
Leonberger Polyneuropathy 2 (LPN2) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Leonberger	10-14
Lethal Acrodermatitis in Bull Terriers (LAD) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Bull Terrier, Miniature Bull Terrier	10-14
Lethal Lung Disease (LLD / LAMP3) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Airedale Terrier	10-14
Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency type III (LAD III) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab German Shepherd	10-14
Leukoencephalomyelopathy (LEMP) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Great Dane, Leonberger, Rottweiler	10-14
Leukoencephalopathy (LEP) / Leukodystrophy (LD) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Schnauzer	10-14
Limb - Girdle Muscular Dystrophy (LGMD) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Dachshund	10-14

Lundehund Syndrome (LS) / Lymphangiectasia**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Norwegian Lundehund

Lysosomal Storage Disease (LSD)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Dalmatian, Dobermann

Macrothrombocytopenia (MTC)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Bichon Frise, Boxer, Cairn Terrier, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, Chihuahua, Cocker Spaniel, Havanese, Jack Russell Terrier, Labrador Retriever, Maltese, Norfolk Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier, Poodle, Shih Tzu

Macular Corneal Dystrophy (MCD / CHST6)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Labrador Retriever

Malignant Hyperthermia (MH)**7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds

Maxillary Canine Tooth Mesioversion (MCM)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Shetland Sheepdog

May - Hegglin Anomaly (MHA)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Pug

MDR1 Gene Defect**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Australian Shepherd, Border Collie, Elo, German Shepherd, Longhaired Whippet, McNab, Miniature American Shepherd, Old English Sheepdog, Rough/Smooth Collie, Shetland Sheepdog, Silken Windhound, Wäller, White Shepherd

Medium Chain Acyl - CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (MCADD)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

Methemoglobinemia (MethHg)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Pomeranian

Microphthalmia (RBP4)**7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier

Mitochondrial Fission Encephalopathy (MFE)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Bullmastiff

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIa (MPS IIIa)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab New Zealand Huntaway, Wirehaired Dachshund	
Mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIb (MPS IIIb)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Schipperke	
Mucopolysaccharidosis type VI (MPS VI)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Miniature Pinscher	
Mucopolysaccharidosis type VII (MPS VII)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Brazilian Terrier, German Shepherd	
Multiocular defect (MOD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Old English Sheepdog	
Muscular Dystrophy (MD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab American Staffordshire Terrier, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, Golden Retriever, Landseer, Norfolk Terrier	
Musladin - Leuke Syndrome (MLS)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Beagle	
Mycobacterium Avium Complex Sensitivity (MAC)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Miniature Schnauzer	
Myostatin Mutation („Bully“ Whippet Syndrome)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Whippet	
Myotonia Congenita	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Australian Cattle Dog, Border Collie, Labrador Retriever, Miniature Schnauzer	
Myxomatous Mitral Valve Disease (MMVD)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, Dachshund	
Narcolepsy	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Dachshund, Dobermann, Labrador Retriever	

Necrotizing myelopathy (HNM)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Kooikerhondje**Nemaline Myopathy (NM)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
American Bulldog**Neonatal Cortical Cerebellar Abiotrophy (NCCD)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Beagle, Hungarian Shorthaired Pointer**Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures (NEwS)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Standard Poodle**Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (NAD)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Lagotto Romagnolo, Miniature American Shepherd, Papillon, Rottweiler, Spanischer Wasserhund**Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (NCL)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
American Bulldog, American Staffordshire Terrier, Border Collie, Chihuahua, Chinese Crested Dog, Dachshund, English Setter, Golden Retriever, Gordon Setter, Italian Cane Corso, Saluki, Tibetan Terrier**Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (NCL)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Australian Cattle Dog, Australian Shepherd**Oculo - Skeletal Dysplasia (OSD) / Retinal Dysplasia (RD)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Labrador Retriever**Oculo - Skeletal Dysplasia 3 (OSD 3) / Retinal Dysplasia (RD)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Northern Inuit, Tamaskan**Osteochondrodysplasia (OCD)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Miniature Poodle**Osteogenesis Imperfecta****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Beagle, Dachshund (Longhaired, Shorthaired, Wirehaired), Golden Retriever**Paradoxical pseudomyotonia (PP)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
English Cocker Spaniel, English Springer Spaniel

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Paroxysmal Dyskinesia (PxD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier	
Paroxysmal Exercise - Induced Dyskinesia (PED)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Shetland Sheepdog	
Persistent Müllerian Duct Syndrome (PMDS)	7-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Miniature Schnauzer	
Phosphofructokinase Deficiency (PFKD)	7-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab American Cocker Spaniel, Cockapoo, English Springer Spaniel, German Spaniel, Whippet	
Pituitary Dwarfism	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Czechoslovakian Wolfdog, German Shepherd, Karelian Bear Dog, Lapinporokoir, Saarlooswolfdog, Tibetan Terrier, White Swiss Shepherd Dog	
Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Bull Terrier	
Postoperative Hemorrhage (P2Y12 / P2RY12)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Greater Swiss Mountain Dog	
Prekallikrein Deficiency (KLK)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Shih Tzu	
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (PCD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Alaskan Malamute, Australian Shepherd, Eurasian, Miniature American Shepherd, Old English Sheepdog, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever	
Primary Hiperoxaluria type 1 (PH 1)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Coton de Tulear	
Primary Immunodeficiency type 2 (PIPS2)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	

Primary Lens Luxation (PLL)**7-10****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

American Eskimo Dog, American Hairless Terrier, Australian Cattle Dog, Chinese Crested Dog, Danish Swedish Farndog, Fox Terrier, German Hunting Terrier, Jack Russell Terrier, Lakeland Terrier, Lancashire Heeler, Lucas Terrier, Miniature Bull Terrier, Norfolk Terrier, Norwich Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier, Patterdale Terrier, Pug, Rat Terrier, Sealyham Terrier, Teddy Roosevelt Terrier, Tenterfield Terrier, Tibetan Terrier, Toy Fox Terrier, Volpino Italiano, Welsh Terrier, Westfalen Terrier, Yorkshire Terrier

Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (POAG)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Basset Hound, Beagle, East Siberian Laika, Norwegian Elkhound Grey, Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen, Tawny Brittany Basset

Primary Open Angle Glaucoma and Primary Lens Luxation (POAG / PLL)**7-10****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Shar Pei

Progressive retinal atrophy (GUCY2D - PRA)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

German Spitz

Progressive retinal atrophy (MERTK - PRA)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Swedish Vallhund

Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Bullmastiff, English Mastiff

Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA3)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Tibetan Mastiff, Tibetan Spaniel

Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, Papillon (pap - PRA1)**7-10****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Papillon, Phalene

Progressive Retinal Atrophy 4 (PRA4)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Lhasa Apso

Progressive Retinal Atrophy type B1 (B1 - PRA / HIVEP3)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Miniature Schnauzer

Progressive Retinal Atrophy with neurodegeneration (PCYT2 - PRA)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Saarlooswolddog

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Bardet Biedl Syndrome 2 (BBS2 - PRA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Shetland Sheepdog	10-14
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Bardet Biedl Syndrome 4 (BBS4 - PRA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Puli	10-14
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Basenji type (BAS - PRA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Basenji	10-14
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, cone - rod dystrophy (crd - PRA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Wirehaired Dachshund	10-14
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, cone - rod dystrophy type 1 (crd1 - PRA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab American Staffordshire Terrier	10-14
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, cone - rod dystrophy type 2 (crd2 - PRA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab American Pitbull Terrier	10-14
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, cone - rod dystrophy type 3 (crd3 - PRA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Glen of Imaal Terrier	10-14
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, cone - rod dystrophy type 4 (crd4 - PRA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Beagle, Bolonka Zwetna, Clumber Spaniel, Curly Coated Retriever, Dachshund (Longhaired, Shorthaired, Wirehaired), English Springer Spaniel, French Bulldog	7-10
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Cyclic Nucleotide Gated Channel Alpha 1 (CNGA1 - PRA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Shetland Sheepdog	10-14
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Early Onset (EO - PRA) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Portuguese Water Dog, Spanish Water Dog	10-14
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Golden Retriever type 1 (GR - PRA1) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Golden Retriever	7-10
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Golden Retriever type 2 (GR - PRA2) Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Golden Retriever	7-10

Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Intraflagellar Transport 122 (IFT122 - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Lapinporokoiria	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Junctophilin - 2 (JPH2 - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Shih Tzu	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, NECAP1 (NECAP1 - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Giant Schnauzer	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, progressive rod - cone degeneration (prcd - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rod - cone dysplasia type 1 (rcd1 - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Irish Setter, Irish Red and White Setter	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rod - cone dysplasia type 1a (rcd1a - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Sloughi	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rod - cone dysplasia type 2 (rcd2 - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Rough Collie, Smooth Collie	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rod - cone dysplasia type 3 (rcd3 - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Chinese Crested, Pomeranian, Welsh Corgi Cardigan	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rod - cone dysplasia type 4 (rcd4 - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Australian Cattle Dog, Bolonka Zwetna, English Setter, Gordon Setter, Irish Setter, Irish Red and White Setter, Japanese Spitz, Old Danish Pointer, Polish Lowland Sheepdog, Poodle, Small Münsterländer, Tatra Shepherd Dog, Tibetan Terrier	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, X - Linked (XL - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Samoyed, Siberian Husky	
Protein Losing Nephropathy (PLN)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Airdale Terrier, Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier	
Pug Dog Encephalitis (PDE)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Pug	

Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Phosphatase 1 Deficiency (PDP1 Deficiency) 10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Clumber Spaniel, Sussex Spaniel

Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKDef) 10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Basenji, Beagle, Cairn Terrier, Labrador Retriever, Pug, West Highland White Terrier

Raine Syndrome (RS) / Dental Hypomineralization 7-10

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Border Collie

Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis (RCND) 10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
German Shepherd

Renal Dysplasia and Hepatic Fibrosis (RDHN) 10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Norwich Terrier

Robinow - like Syndrome (DVL2) 10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
American Bulldog, American Staffordshire Terrier, American Pit bull Terrier, Boston Terrier, Continental Bulldog, Dogue de Bordeaux, English Bulldog, French Bulldog, Old English Bulldog, Shih Tzu, Staffordshire Bull Terrier

Sensory Neuropathy (SN) 10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Border collie

Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) 10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Frisian Water Dog, Jack Russell Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier

Shaking Puppy Syndrome (SPS) 10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
English Springer Spaniel, Weimaraner

Shar Pei Autoinflammatory Disease (SPAID) 7-10

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Shar Pei

Skeletal Dysplasia 2 (SD2) / Dwarfism 7-10

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Labrador Retriever

Spinal Dysraphism / Neural Tube Defects (NTD) 10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Weimaraner

Spinocerebellar Ataxia (SCA)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Alpine Dachsbracke, Fox Terrier, Jack Russell Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier, Patterdale Terrier, Tenterfield Terrier	
Spondylocostal dysostosis / Jarcho - Levin Syndrome (JLS)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Miniature Schnauzer	
Spongiform Leukoencephalomyelopathy (SLEM)	5-7 WEEKS
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Border Terrier	
Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia type 1 (SDCA1)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Belgian Shepherd, Dutch Shepherd	
Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia type 2 (SDCA2)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Belgian Shepherd, Dutch Shepherd	
Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Digit (SCCD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Poodle, Giant Schnauzer	
Stargardt Disease (STGD, Retinal Degeneration)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Labrador Retriever	
Startle Disease (SD) / Hyperekplexia	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Australian Shepherd, Irish Wolfhound, Miniature American Shepherd, Old English Shepherd, Spanish Greyhound	
Subacute Necrotizing Encephalopathy (SNE)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Yorkshire Terrier	
Succinic Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase Deficiency (SSADHD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Saluki	
Thrombopathy	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Basset Hound, Landseer	
Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome (TNS)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Border Collie	

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Upper Airway Syndrome (UAS)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Norwich Terrier	
Van den Ende - Gupta Syndrome (VDEGS)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Fox Terrier, Toy Fox Terrier	
Ventricular Arrhythmia (IVA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Rhodesian Ridgeback	
Von Willebrand Disease type 1 (vWD1)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Von Willebrand Disease type 2 (vWD2)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab German Shorthaired Pointer, German Wirehaired Pointer	
Von Willebrand Disease type 3 (vWD3)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Havanese, Kooikerhondje, Scottish Terrier, Shetland Sheepdog	
X - Linked Myotubular Myopathy (XLMTM)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Labrador Retriever, Rottweiler	
X - Linked Retinal Dysplasia (XLRD)	7-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab English Cocker Spaniel	
X - Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (X - SCID)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Basset Hound, Welsh Corgi	
Xanthinurie type II	14-21
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, Dachshund, English Cocker Spaniel, English Toy Terrier, Manchester Terrier	

CAT - PROFILES

EXAMINATION	TIME (WORKING DAYS)
Cat DNA bundle: Bengal Cat Material: EDTA blood 1 ml b - PRA, Blood types genetically, PKDef, rdAc - PRA	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: Birman Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Blood types genetically, Hypotrichosis, MPS VI, pd - PRA, PKD	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: British Shorthair and Longhair Material: EDTA blood 1 ml ALPS, Blood types genetically, pd - PRA, PKD	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: Burmese Material: EDTA blood 1 ml BHD, Blood types genetically, GM2, Hypokalemia	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: Devon Rex Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Coat length, blood types genetically (cat), genetic variants in the KRT71 gene, congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CMS)	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: Maine Coon Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Blood types genetically, F11, HCM A31P, PKDef, SMA	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: Norwegian Forest Cat Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Blood types genetically, Coat colour amber, GSD IV, PKDef	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: Oriental / Siamese Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Blood types genetically, GM1, MPS6, PCG, rdAc - PRA	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: Persian Material: EDTA blood 1 ml AMD, Blood types genetically, pd - PRA, PKD	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: Ragdoll Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Blood types genetically, HCM A31P, HCM R820W, pd - PRA, PKD	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: Siberian Cat Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Blood types genetically, Coat colour variant colourpoint, D - Locus, PKDef	10-14
Cat DNA bundle: Sphynx Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Blood types genetically, CMS, HCM, Hypokaliemia	10-14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENETIC DISEASES

VITAMINS

Cat congenital disease bundle**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml

Blood types genetically, GSD IV, HCM A31P, HCM R820W, PKD, PKDef, rdAc - PRA, SMA

CAT - GENETIC DISEASES**Acrodermatitis Enteropathica (AE)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Turkish Van

Alpha - Mannosidosis (AMD)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Persian

Atherosclerosis (ATH)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Korat

Autoimmune Lymphoproliferative Syndrome (ALPS)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

British Shorthair, Scottish Fold

Blue eyes gene**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Maine Coon

Burmese Head Defect (BHD)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Burmese

Congenital hypothyroidism (CH)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

British Shorthair, Russian Blue

Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CMS)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Devon Rex, Sphynx

Cystinuria**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

All breeds

Epileptic Encephalopathy (EE)**10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Bengal

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**Factor XI Deficiency (F11)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Maine Coon**Factor XII Deficiency (F12)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds**Gangliosidosis type 1 (GM1)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Balinese, Javanese Cat, Korat, Oriental Shorthair, Peterbald, Seychelleis cat, Siamese, Thai, Tonkinese**Gangliosidosis type 2 (GM2)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Korat, Burmese**Genetic variants in the KRT71 gene (almost hairless - sphynx / curled hair - devon rex)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Canadian Sphynx, Devon Rex**Glycogen Storage Disease type IV (GSD IV)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Norwegian Forest Cat and its crossbreeds**Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, A31P (HCM)****7-10****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Maine Coon and its crossbreeds**Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, in Spynx (HCM)****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Sphynx**Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, R820W (HCM)****7-10****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Ragdoll and its crossbreeds**Hypokalaemia****7-10****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Australian Mist, Burmese, Cornish Rex, Devon Rex, Singapura, Sphynx, Tonkinese**Hypotrichosis and Short Life Expectancy****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Birman**MDR - 1 gene defect****10-14****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENETIC DISEASES

VITAMINS

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Mucopolysaccharidosis type VI (MPS VI)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Balinese, Birman, European Shorthair, Javanese Cat, Oriental Shorthair, Peterbald, Ragdoll, Seychelleis Cat, Siamese, Thai, Tonkinese	
Mucopolysaccharidosis type VII (MPS VII)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Myotonia Congenita	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Osteochondrodysplasia (OCD)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Scottish Fold	
Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Angora, Birman, British Longhair, British Shorthair, Chartreux, Colourpoint, Exotic Shorthair, Persian, Ragdoll, Russian Blue, Scottish Straight, Scottish Fold, Selkirk Rex	
Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD2)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Neva Masquerade, Sibirische Katze	
Polydactyly	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Primary Congenital Glaucoma (PCG)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Siamese	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Bengal type (b - PRA)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Bengal Cat	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Persian derived (pd - PRA)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Angora, Birman, British Longhair, British Shorthair, Chartreux, Colourpoint, Exotic Shorthair, Persian, Ragdoll, Russian Blue, Scottish Fold, Selkirk Rex	
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, retinal degeneration in Abyssinian cats (rdAc - PRA)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Abyssinian Cat, American Curl, American Wirehair, Balinese, Bengal Cat, Colourpoint, Cornish Rex, Javanese, Munchkin, Ocicat, Oriental Shorthair, Peterbald, Seychelleis Cat, Siamese, Singapura, Somali, Thai, Tonkinese	

Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rod - cone dystrophy (rdy - PRA)

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Abyssinian Cat, Ocicat, Somali

Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKDef)

7-10

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Abyssinian cat, Bengal Cat, European Longhair, European Shorthair, Egyptian Mau, La Perm, Maine Coon, Norwegian Forest Cat, Ocicat, Savannah, Siberian Cat, Singapura, Somali

Skeletal Dysplasia (SD)

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
British Shorthair, Scottish Fold

Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Maine Coon

DOG - COAT

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Combination coat structure dog	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Coat length types I and II, curly coat (C1 and C2), wiry coat	
Dog coat colours bundle: loci A, B, D (d1), E (e1), I, K, S	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab A - Locus, B - locus (bd, bc, bs), D - locus (d1), E - locus (e1), I - locus, K - locus, S - locus	
A - Locus (Agouti, black / wild) (ASIP Analysis)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
B - Locus (brown: b4, be, bh)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Siberian Husky (bh), Lancashire heeler (be), Australian Shepherd (b4)	
B - Locus (brown: bd, bc, bs)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
C - Locus (eye and skin albinism, caL i OCA2)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab French Bulldog, German Spitz, Lhasa Apso, Pekingese, Pomeranian, Pug	
C - Locus (eye and skin albinism, OCA4)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Bullmastiff	
Coat colour cocoa (dark brown, dark chocolate)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab French Bulldog	
Coat Length I	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds (including: Afghan Hound, Akita Inu, Alaskan Malamute, Chow Chow, French Bulldog, Husky, Prague Ratter, Samoyed, Shar Pei)	
Coat Length I and II	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Afghan Hound, American Akita, Akita Inu, Alaskan Malamute, Chow Chow, Eurasian, French Bulldog, Husky, Prague Rattler, Saluki, Samoyed, Shar Pei	
Coat Length II	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Afghan Hound, Akita Inu, Alaskan Malamute, American Akita, Chow Chow, French Bulldog, Husky, Prague Ratter, Saluki, Samoyed, Shar Pei	

Curly coat (C1 and C2)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds

D - Locus (d1) (dilution)**7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds (including: Italian Sighthound, Sloughi, Chow Chow, Chihuahua, Pumi, Thai Ridgeback)

D - Locus (d2) (dilution)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Chow Chow, Sloughi, Thai Ridgeback Dog

D - Locus (d3) (dilution)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Chihuahua, Italian Greyhound, Mudi, Pumi

Double Coat**7-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds

E - Locus (e1) (yellow, lemon, red, cream, apricot)**7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds

E - Locus (e2) (yellow, red)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Australian Cattle Dog

E - Locus (eA) (hare pied)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds except: Afgan Hound, American Cocker Spaniel, Borzoi, English Cocker Spaniel, Persian Greyhound

E - Locus (eG) (domino - Afgan Hound, grizzle - Persian Greyhound, sable - Borzoi)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
Afgan Hound, Borzoi, Persian Greyhound

E - Locus (eH) (sable)**7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
American Cocker Spaniel, English Cocker Spaniel

E - Locus (eM) (melanistic mask)**7-10**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds

Eyebrow and beard marks (furnishing)**10-14**

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab
All breeds

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
H - Locus (harlequin)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Great Dane	
Hairlessness (powderpuff)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Chinese Crested Dog, Mexican Hairless Dog, Peruvian Hairless Dog, Scottish Deerhound	
I - Locus (phaeomelanin intensity)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Afghan Hound, Akita Inu, Alaskan Malamute, Australian Shepherd, Australian Silky Terrier, Bichon Frise, Coton de Tulear, Curly Coated Retriever, Elo, Eurasier, French Bull Dog, German Shepherd, Great Dane, Puli, Husky, Leonberger, Poodle, Pug, Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier, Saluki, Samoyed, Schnauzer, Australian Silky Terrier, West Highland White Terrier, White Swiss Shepherd	
Improper Coat (IC)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Portuguese Water Dog	
K - Locus (alleles KB and ky)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds Note: allele kbr (brindle) is not tested.	
K - Locus (brindle)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
M - Locus (Merle: M, Mc, Mc+, Ma, Ma+, Mh, m)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Panda White Spotting	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab German Shepherd	
S - Locus (spotted white)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Saddle Tan	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab Basset Hound, Welsh Corgi	
Shedding	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
T - Locus (roan, mottle, spotted)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	

CAT - COAT

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Cat coat colours bundle: all breeds

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Coat colour: brown (chocolate / cinnamon), A - Locus (Agouti, black / wild), D - Locus (dilution), variant colourpoint (siam / mink / burma)

Cat coat colours bundle: Bengal Cat

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Coat colour: brown (chocolate / cinnamon), charcoal, snow white, D - Locus (dilution)

A - Locus (Agouti, black / wild)

7-10

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

All breeds

Coat colour amber

7-10

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Norwegian Forest Cat and its crossbreeds

Coat colour brown (chocolate / cinnamon)

7-10

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

All breeds

Coat colour burmese (russet)

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Burmese

Coat colour charcoal

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Bengal cat

Coat colour copal

14-21

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Kurilen Bobtail

Coat colour red

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

All breeds

Coat colour snow white

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

Bengal cat

Coat colour variant albino

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

All breeds

Coat colour variant colourpoint (siam / mink / burma)

10-14

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab

All breeds except Bengal Cat

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENETIC DISEASES

VITAMINS

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Coat colour variant dominant white / white spotting	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Coat colour variant gold (copper, sunshine, extreme sunshine)	14-21
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab British Shorthair, Kurilian Bobtail, Siberian, Toybob	
Coat length	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
D - Locus (dilution)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Tabby (Blotched / Mackerel)	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	
Ticking	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml or cell-rich swab All breeds	

OTHERS

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Blood types genetically (cat)	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml All breeds except the European Shorthair Cat	
Breed identification test (dog)	3-4 WEEKS
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml In a breed identification test, the determined value reflects the mathematical probability (in percentage) with which the dog belongs to a certain breed. The calculation is based on the dog's DNA profile and the data of all dogs stored in the database so far with the calculated allele frequency. The breeds currently being studied are: American staffordshire terrier, Bearded Collie, Bernese Mountain Dog, Boxer, Border Collie, Bullmastiff, Bulterrier, Cane Corso, Chihuahua, Doberman, Dogo Argentino, Presa Canario, Great Dane, Dogue de Bordeaux, Fila Brasileiro, Golden Retriever, Havanese, Labrador Retriever, Spanish Mastiff, Pyrenean Mastiff, Pug, Newfoundland, Australian Shepherd, German Shepherd, Smooth Collie, Rough Collie, Parson Russell Terrier, Rhodesian Ridgeback, Rottweiler, English Springer Spaniel, Staffordshire Bull Terrier, German Wirehaired Pointer, Weimaraner.	
Certificate	7-14
Material: pedigree or passport An additional document to a test result, issued on paper in English, stamped and signed. A separate certificate is issued for each ordered genetic test. The price is for a document for the first test ordered. The cost of each subsequent certificate is	
For serological tests (e.g. needed for animal transportation abroad) composite certificates are issued (all results in one document).	
Correction of the certificate (for each document)	
Duplicate of the certificate (for each document)	
Please provide a copy or scan of a pedigree certificate and the owner's address.	
Genetic profile (DNA profile) (dog, cat)	14-21
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml Licensed test. It is essential to provide information about the owner's name and address, the animal's full name, its chip number and pedigree certificate. The markers determined in the test and the nomenclature used are in accordance with the ISAG standard (International Society for Animal Genetics).	
Genetic profile (DNA profile, SNP) (dog)	5-7 WEEKS
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml A licensed test. It is essential to provide the owner's full name and address, the animal's full name, as well as the microchip and pedigree numbers. Creation of a "genetic fingerprint" based on an extended analysis of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP). The analysis compares 230 polymorphic loci in accordance with the ISAG 2020 standard. The test allows determination of heterozygosity parameters and the degree of genetic diversity. This test is not compatible with the ISAG 2006 profile.	

Mixed - breed analysis (dog)**5-7
WEEKS****Material:** 2 x cell-rich swab on cytobrush

The test identifies characteristic elements of a dog's genotype, which are then assigned to one or more breed categories, depending on the degree of similarity. The database is constantly being expanded - until now 286 major breeds out of the recognised 360 are listed.

Assignment to a category indicates a certain DNA match with the breeds in this category:

- Category 1: more than 75% DNA match with that breed
- Category 2: 37-74% DNA match with this breed
- Category 3: 20-36% DNA match with this breed
- Category 4: 10-19% DNA match with this breed
- Category 5: less than 10% DNA match with this breed

Note: cheek swabs taken using cytology brushes (optimally 2 brushes) are needed for testing.

Ordinary swabs are not suitable. During collection, the brush should be rubbed vigorously against the mucosa (about 10 seconds) and then air-dried for about 60 minutes. The dog should not consume food for at least two h before the sample is taken. EDTA blood is not suitable as a test material.

Breeds on request.

Parentage verification (DNA profile, SNP) (dog)**5-7
WEEKS****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml

Verification of kinship between parents and offspring based on an extended analysis of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), in accordance with the ISAG 2020 standard. Parentage can be confirmed using material from only one parent.

Each parent

Correction of the certificate (for each document)

Parentage verification (dog, cat)**3-4
WEEKS****Material:** EDTA blood 1 ml

Verification of parent-offspring kinship. It is necessary to send material from the mother, potential fathers and offspring.

Price for each parent:

Price for each offspring:

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Price list of laboratory tests



SECTION 16

VITAMINS

PREVIOUS SECTION



**GENETIC
DISEASES**

NEXT SECTION



**RABIES
DRUGS**

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
β-carotene (dog)  PAGE 157	7-10
Material: serum 1 ml (protect from light)	
Folic acid	1-2
Material: serum 1 ml	
Vitamin A (retinol)  PAGE 157	5-7
Material: serum 1 ml (protect from light)	
Vitamin B1 (thiamine)  PAGE 157  PAGE 155	5-7
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml (frozen, protect from light)	
Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)  PAGE 157  PAGE 155	5-7
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml (frozen, protect from light)	
Note: reference range for cats only.	
Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)  PAGE 157  PAGE 155	5-7
Material: EDTA blood 1 ml (frozen, protect from light)	
Vitamin B12 (kobalamine)	1-2
Material: serum 1 ml	
Vitamin D3 (25 - OH)	1-3
Material: serum 1 ml	
Vitamin E (tocopherol)  PAGE 157	5-7
Material: serum 2 ml (protect from light)	
Vitamin H (biotin)  PAGE 155	14-21
Material: serum 1 ml (frozen)	
Note: reference ranges only for dogs and cats.	

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Price list of laboratory tests



SECTION 17

RABIES

SECTION 18

DRUGS

PREVIOUS SECTION



VITAMINS

NEXT SECTION



**HEAVY METALS
TOXICOLOGY**

RABIES

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Rabies antibody titer examination POPULAR

3-5
WEEKS

Material: serum 1 ml

Certified test, performed by the University of Giessen, Germany.

Detailed information on the requirements of individual countries during transportation of animals can be found at: www.tinyurl.com/2vyerkek.

Duplicate examination certificate



NOTE:
Remember complete proper cover letter - Rabies



VITAMINS

RABIES / DRUGS

TOXICOLOGY

DRUGS

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)

Bromide (dog)

7-10

Material: serum 1 ml

After three months from the start of bromide administration, its blood concentration reaches a constant level.

Blood can be sampled regardless of the time of tablet administration.

Cyclosporin A (dog, cat)

3-7

Material: EDTA blood 1 ml

Blood should be sampled 12 hours after a tablet administration.

Digoxine

1-3

Material: serum 0.5 ml

Blood should be sampled 8 - 12 hours after a tablet administration.

Levetiracetam (dog, cat)

10-14

Material: serum 1 ml

Blood should be sampled directly before the tablet is administered.

Phenobarbital (dog, cat)

1-2

Material: serum 1 ml

Three weeks from the start phenobarbital administration, blood concentration reaches a constant level.

Blood can be sampled regardless of the time of tablet administration.

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VeteoTM
Precision matters.

SECTION 19

**HEAVY METALS
TOXICOLOGY**

PREVIOUS SECTION



VITAMINS

NEXT SECTION



**ALLERGY
DIAGNOSIS**

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Aflatoxin - screening (ELISA)	5-7
Material: EDTA blood 1.5 ml, serum 1.5 ml, EDTA plasma 1.5 ml or forage 250 g	
Aflatoxin (HPLC)	5-7
Material: EDTA blood 1.5 ml, serum 1.5 ml, EDTA plasma 1.5 ml or forage 250 g	
Arsenic	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 2 ml or urine 10 ml Note: No reference ranges	
Botulinum toxin (Cl. botulinum)  PAGE 155	7-10
Material: serum 3 ml, faeces 50 g or stomach contents 50 g (frozen)	
Cadmium	10-14
Material: EDTA blood 2 ml or urine 10 ml Note: No reference ranges	
Coumarines - activity  PAGE 156	3-7
Material: serum 1 ml (cooled) Indirect diagnostics of coumarin poisoning. The test includes the measurement of vitamin K1 concentration, the inactive metabolite vitamin K1-epoxide, and their ratio.	
Coumarins - detection	3-5 WEEKS
Material: EDTA blood 3 ml or stomach contents	
Deoxynivalenol (DON) – screening (ELISA)	5-7
Material: EDTA blood 1.5 ml, serum 1.5 ml, EDTA plasma 1.5 ml or forage 250 g	
Deoxynivalenol (DON) (HPLC)	5-7
Material: EDTA blood 1.5 ml, serum 1.5 ml, EDTA plasma 1.5 ml or forage 250 g	
Lead	3-5
Material: EDTA blood 0.5 ml, heparin blood 0.5 ml or urine 10 ml Note: Reference ranges only for dogs and cats (in blood).	
Mercury	7-10
Material: EDTA blood 2 ml or urine 10 ml Note: No reference ranges.	
Ochratoxin - screening (ELISA)	5-7
Material: EDTA blood 1.5 ml, serum 1.5 ml, EDTA plasma 1.5 ml or forage 250 g	
Ochratoxin (HPLC)	5-7
Material: EDTA blood 1.5 ml, serum 1.5 ml, EDTA plasma 1.5 ml or forage 250 g Note: No reference ranges	

TEST

TIME
(BUSINESS DAYS)**T - 2 toxin****7-10****Material:** milk 2 ml or forage 250 g**Thallium****7-10****Material:** serum 2 ml or urine 10 ml

Note: No reference ranges

Zearalenon - screening (ELISA)**5-7****Material:** milk 2 ml, urine 2 ml or forage 250 g**Zearalenone (HPLC)****5-7****Material:** milk 2 ml, urine 2 ml or forage 250 g

Note: No reference ranges

Toxicity profile can be found in section **PROFILES / TARGETED PROFILES** p. 22

Does your patient's diet provide everything they need?

Or do you suspect poisoning or electrolyte imbalances?

Order our Deficiency Profile or Toxicity Profile and be certain!

Deficiency profile

Chloride, inorganic phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, sodium, calcium, iron + zinc + copper + selenium

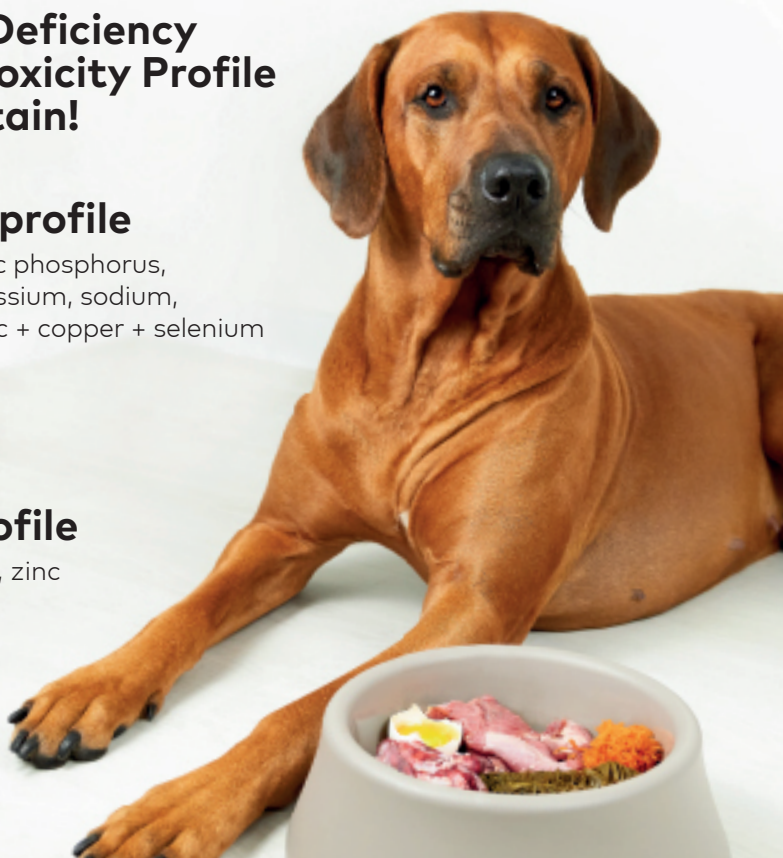
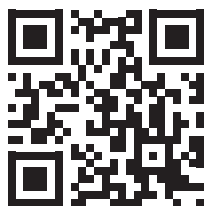
PAGE 21

Toxicity Profile

Copper, iron, lead, zinc

PAGE 23

portal.veteo.lt



Register the test via the **Customer Panel** or in the **Vetlab app!**

Veteo[™]
Precision matters.

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SECTION 20

ALLERGY DIAGNOSIS

PREVIOUS SECTION



**HEAVY METALS
TOXICOLOGY**

NEXT SECTION



PREANALYTICS

MOLECULAR ALLERGY DIAGNOSTICS

PIONEERING TECHNOLOGY IN ALLERGY
TESTING **FOR DOGS AND CATS**

Testing of allergen
extracts and molecular
components

More precise
identification of
allergens

Identification of
cross-reactions

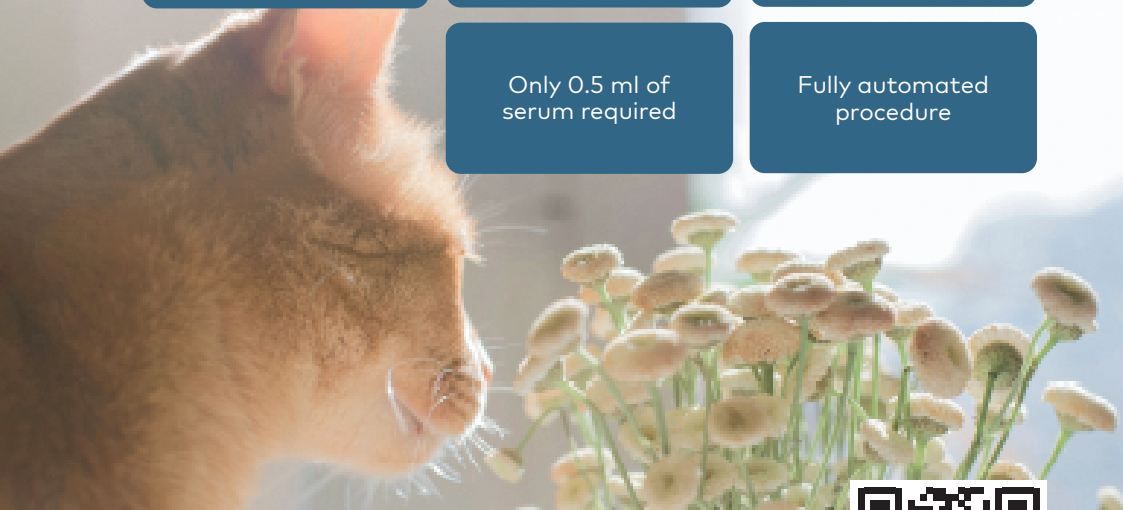
Two-level CCD
blocking control

More effective
CCD blocking

Fully quantitative
test

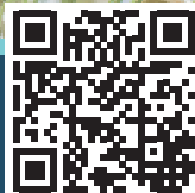
Only 0.5 ml of
serum required

Fully automated
procedure



NEED MORE INFORMATION?

Visit our website:
www.veteo.eu/It/allergy-diagnosis



DOG AND CAT

Allergy diagnostic

Allergy testing is performed using PAX (Pet Allergy Xplorer) tests developed by Nextmune. The tests detect IgE class antibodies only.

Turnaround time: 7–14 days

Test material: serum 0.5 ml

NOTE: Performing allergy testing before the animal reaches the age of 12 months is not recommended due to incomplete maturity of the immune system.

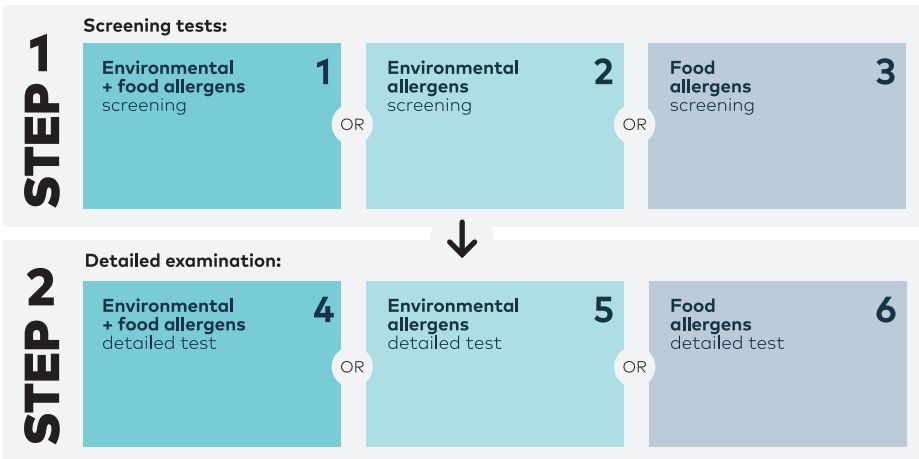
Allergy Diagnostic Scheme No. I:

By selecting the full screening test (1), results are obtained in a +/- system for both environmental and food allergens. It is also possible to choose a screening test exclusively for environmental allergens (2) or food allergens (3).

For environmental allergens, two +/- results are provided:

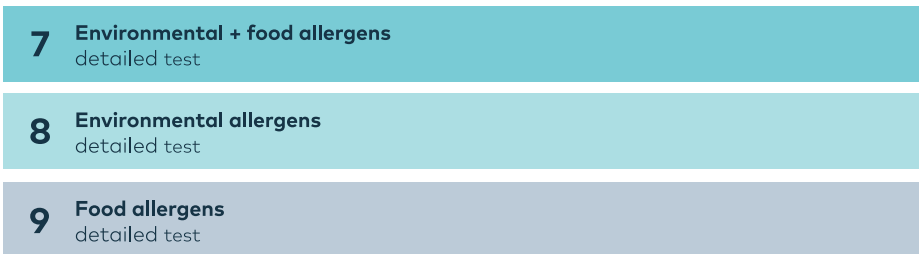
- one combined result for the following groups: grass, weed, and tree pollens; moulds and yeasts; mites; epithelia; insect venoms
- one separate result for cat flea

Subsequently, for positive results, differentiation tests (4, 5, 6) may be selected.



Allergy Diagnostic Scheme No. II:

By selecting differentiation tests, obtained results include list of all reactions to all allergens (7), environmental allergens (8), or food allergens (9).



List of tested allergens

Environmental allergens:

Grass pollens:	Bermuda grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), Meadow fescue (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>), Orchard grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Timothy grass (<i>Phleum pratense</i>), Kentucky bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Perennial ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), Rye, cultivated (<i>Secale cereale</i>)
Weed pollens:	Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>), English plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), Mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>), Lamb's quarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), Pellitory (<i>Parietaria judaica</i>), Russian thistle (<i>Salsola kali</i>), Dock/Sorrel (<i>Rumex crispus/acetosella</i>)
Tree pollens:	Birch (<i>Betula verrucosa</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Arizona cypress (<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>), Cypress (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>), Mountain cedar/Red cedar (<i>Juniperus ashei/virginiana</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>), Olive tree (<i>Olea europaea</i>), Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Sycamore (<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>), Japanese cedar (<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>), Poplar/Cottonwood (<i>Populus nigra</i>), Elm (<i>Ulmus campestris</i>)
Moulds and yeasts:	<i>Alternaria alternata</i> , <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> , <i>Cladosporium herbarum</i> , <i>Malassezia pachydermatis</i> , <i>Malassezia sympodialis</i>
Mites and insects:	German cockroach (<i>Blattella germanica</i>), Flea (<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>), American cockroach (<i>Periplaneta americana</i>), <i>Acarus siro</i> , <i>Dermatophagoides farinae</i> , <i>Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus</i> , <i>Glycyphagus domesticus</i> , <i>Lepidoglyphus destructor</i> , <i>Tyrophagus putrescentiae</i>
Epithelia:	Cattle, Guinea pig, Horse, Cat (allergen tested in dogs), Dog (allergen tested in cats), Rabbit, Mouse
Insect venoms:	Fire ant (<i>Solenopsis richteri/S. invicta</i>), Long-headed wasp (<i>Dolichovespula</i> spp.), Paper wasp (<i>Polistes</i> spp.), Common wasp (<i>Vespa vulgaris</i>), Honey bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)

Foods:

Grains and seeds:	Buckwheat (<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>), Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>), Corn, cereal (<i>Zea mays</i>), Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>), Millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>), Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>), Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>), Sunflower seed (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), Sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>), Rye, cultivated (<i>Secale cereale</i>)
Legumes and nuts:	Pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), Peanut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>), Lentil (<i>Lens culinaris</i>), Soybean (<i>Glycine max</i>)
Dairy:	Hen egg white, Hen egg yolk, Cow's milk
Meat:	Turkey, Lamb, Horse, Rabbit, Chicken, Yellow mealworm, Pork, Beef
Vegetables and fruits:	Apple, Common carrot, Field tomato, Potato
Fishes:	Atlantic cod, Lake salmon, Atlantic mackerel, Atlantic herring, Yellowfin tuna

Allergen immunotherapy

Based on the results of a serological test detecting IgE antibodies against environmental allergens, a desensitization kit can be prepared. With each differential test result, we provide a proposal for its composition, which from the laboratory's perspective is the most optimal. This proposal takes into account both the test results and cross-reactivity between allergens. The attending veterinarian may, of course, modify this proposal and select their own allergen composition for immunotherapy, which they consider most appropriate for the individual patient. Each preparation is supplied with an information leaflet containing complete details and a dosing schedule.

Artuvetrin – prepared from individual allergens using the classical method. Any combination of allergens is possible; the only limitation is the number of allergens (maximum of eight).

TEST	TIME (BUSINESS DAYS)
Desensitization Artuvetrin (1 – 8 components) [1 x 10 ml]	2–4 WEEK
Material: serum 1 ml	
Price for the first or additional set. The set is enough for about 10 months of therapy.	
First desensitization kit prepared based on external result (e.g. intradermal tests)	

NOTES:

CATALOG 2026

COMPANION ANIMALS

Price list of laboratory tests



SECTION 21

PREANALYTICS

PREVIOUS SECTION



**ALLERGY
DIAGNOSIS**



FROZEN MATERIAL



Order a cooling pack via the Customer Panel, by phone, or by email.



Before use, store cooling pack in the freezer in horizontal position for 48 hours.



Collect blood into the appropriate tube, allow it to stand for 30 – 60 minutes, then centrifuge it (when plasma is required, the sample may be centrifuged immediately after collection) and transfer the serum / plasma into a transport tube without anticoagulants or other additives.



Freeze the centrifuged material and store it in a freezer until the courier arrives.



Place the frozen material in one of the compartments of the cooling pack prepared in advance and seal it tightly.



Place the entire set into the polystyrene packaging forming an integral part of the supplied container.



Register the sample via the Customer Panel.



Hand the envelope containing the properly prepared order over to the courier.



ATTENTION! During online registration, the type of submitted material must be indicated.



**30-60
min.**

Collect blood into the appropriate tube, allow it to stand for 30 – 60 minutes, then centrifuge it (when plasma is required, the sample may be centrifuged immediately after collection) and transfer the serum / plasma into a transport tube without anticoagulants or other additives.



Place feces / urine in a container intended for this type of material.



Store prepared material in refrigerator until the courier arrives.



Register the sample via the Customer Panel.



Send the material to the laboratory ensuring refrigerated conditions for the sample. Enclose a frozen cooling pack with the sample in envelope, making sure that the sample does not come into direct contact with the cooling pack (e.g. by using bubble wrap).



Hand the envelope containing the properly prepared order over to the courier.



**COOLED
MATERIAL**



ATTENTION! During online registration, the type of submitted material must be indicated.

PROTECTED FROM LIGHT MATERIAL



Collect blood into the appropriate tube, allow it to stand for 30 – 60 minutes, then centrifuge it (when plasma is required, the sample may be centrifuged immediately after collection) and transfer the serum / plasma into a transport tube without anticoagulants or other additives.



Protect the tube containing the material from light, e.g. by wrapping it in aluminum foil or black stretch film.



Store prepared material in refrigerator until the courier arrives.



Register the sample via the Customer Panel.



Hand the envelope containing the properly prepared order over to the courier.



ATTENTION! A bandage, adhesive tape, or placing an inadequately sealed tube in an envelope does not protect the material from light!



Collect blood into the appropriate tube, allow it to stand for 30 – 60 minutes, then centrifuge it.



Transfer the serum obtained in this way into a small Eppendorf-type tube without air access. Fill the tube with serum until a convex meniscus forms; additionally, place a small amount of serum on the tube cap or lid, then close / screw the tube tightly without trapping air bubbles.



Store prepared material in refrigerator until the courier arrives.



Register the sample via the Customer Panel.



Hand the envelope containing the properly prepared order over to the courier.



IONIZED CALCIUM MATERIAL



ATTENTION! Serum collected in tubes with a separating gel is not suitable for the determination of this parameter!



Before sample collection, patients should be fasting at least for 4 hours.



2-5 ml.

Collect **2 – 5 ml** of blood from a peripheral or jugular vein (the use of 2 ml EDTA tubes is recommended).



Mix material in EDTA tube by rotating it gently **10 times**.



Centrifuge sample with speed of **1600 x g** for **10 minutes** during **1 hour** from collection.



Transfer obtained this way plasma to another tube without anticoagulant (e.g. Eppendorf). **Avoid disturbing the buffy coat.**



Store prepared material in refrigerator until the courier arrives.



Register the sample via the Customer Panel



Send the material to the laboratory ensuring refrigerated conditions for the sample. Enclose a frozen cooling pack with the sample envelope, making sure that the sample does not come into direct contact with the cooling pack (e.g. by using bubble wrap).



Hand the envelope containing the properly prepared order over to the courier.



Do you need help setting the appropriate centrifugation speed?
We invite you to use the calculator: www.veteo.eu/it/rpm-calculator/

Pre-analytical phase

The basis for a relevant and reliable laboratory result is appropriate pre-analysis, which consists of proper patient preparation, material collection and delivery to the laboratory.

Material amount

It should be considered that there is a minimum amount of material that is technically necessary for testing. In small animals, such as rodents, puppies and cats, in case of which the amount of material that can be collected is usually small, it is possible to collect blood into lithium-heparin tubes for both: haematological and biochemical tests, instead of collecting EDTA blood and serum. In situations where a small amount of material has been collected, it will be helpful to provide information during sample registration which tests have a priority to be performed.

Material collection

In order to obtain reliable test results, blood for CBC, haematological and biochemical tests should be collected from a patient after fasting. Otherwise, the results of parameters such as ALT, α -amylase, AST, total protein, bilirubin, cholesterol, glucose, bile acids, leukocytes, TLI or triglycerides may be falsified. Additionally, intense exertion prior to material collection can affect AST, CK, glucose and LDH determinations.

The most important aspects to pay attention to during blood collection:

1. Vessel occlusion - it should be brief and as gentle as possible. Improper occlusion may lead to haemolysis and affect coagulation parameters.
2. Injection site - it should be cleaned and disinfected, bearing in mind that using too much disinfectant may lead to sample contamination and e.g. haemolysis.
3. Blood volume collected into anticoagulant tubes - exceeding the upper limit indicated on the tubes may lead to clotting. On the other hand, drawing not enough volume leads to an insufficient mixing of the sample with the anticoagulant and the formation of clots or to excessive dilution of the blood.
4. Blood should be allowed to flow gently along wall of the tube to avoid foaming which can cause haemolysis.
5. Once the material is collected, it is necessary to:
 - immediately but gently mix the blood with the anticoagulant by rotating the tube in order to avoid the clots and micro-clots formation and foaming
 - leave the blood collected for serum for 30 - 60 minutes at room temperature. After clot formation, if possible, the sample should be centrifuged and the serum transferred into a new tube.
6. If blood is collected into several tubes meant for different purposes, contamination of the sample should be avoided. E.g.: even a small amount of EDTA in serum may prevent a determination of certain biochemical or endocrine parameters.

Material types for testing

SERUM

This is the most versatile material for most biochemical, serological, electrolyte and hormone tests. Tubes with granules or clotting activators are most commonly used.

In case of using separation gel, it is recommended to transfer serum right after centrifugation into another tube without any additives. It will ensure stability of measured parameters, which can change after too long contact with gel.

PLASMA

In few cases, plasma is required for testing. In case of ACTH, plasma from EDTA blood is needed, and in case of lactic acid - plasma from NaF or KF blood. For coagulation parameters, the proper material is plasma from citrate blood (in a 9:1 ratio).

BLOOD COLLECTED INTO EDTA TUBE

It is the best material for CBC and haematological examination in mammals. It is also good material for genetic tests. For other determinations, it can only be used in few tests due to the EDTA impact on individual parameters, especially electrolytes.

BLOOD COLLECTED INTO HEPARIN TUBE

It is the material of choice for CBC and haematological examination in reptiles and birds. It is also recommended for biochemical tests in these species, due to an opportunity to use the blood from the same tube as for CBC and haematological tests.

NATIVE BLOOD

Blood collected, for clotting can be sent to the laboratory, i.e. without centrifugation and serum separation. However, it should be considered that during its transport, haemolysis may occur, which may falsify some parameters.

URINE

Urine collected by cystocentesis is the best material for testing. This is particularly important for bacteriological examination, as urine collected from the stream (free catch sample) may be contaminated. However, if this is the only option for urine collection, it should be collected from the urine mid-stream after disinfection of the urogenital area.

FECES

For most coproscopic examinations it is necessary to collect 3 separate feces samples at 1-2 day intervals, each with minimum amount of 5 grams (the volume of teaspoon). Material should be collected from several different parts of the sample, right after defecation, or obtained manually from rectum. It is necessary to avoid sample contamination with gravel, soil or grass. Collected material must be placed in dry, clean, sealed plastic container (without any detergents or media). Samples should be stored and transported in refrigerated conditions (2 – 8 °C).

Material for testing must be collected before treatment initiation. Recommended amounts are specified for each examination individually.

Follow-up tests are recommended approximately 2 weeks after treatment termination. Due to the prepatent (latent) periods of parasitic infections, irregular shedding of dispersive forms, and their uneven distribution in feces, repeated coproscopic examinations are recommended.

For direct smear method of examination it is necessary to collect fresh fecal sample and deliver it to the laboratory as soon as it is possible. Material should be stored in room temperature. In case of sending few fecal samples, it is necessary to describe the most recent sample, dedicated for direct smear examination.

For parasite identification, visible specimens or fragments of parasites found in the feces (e.g., nematodes, tapeworm segments) should be collected, placed in a separate container, and filled with 40% ethyl alcohol or physiological saline (formalin should not be used).

SCRAPINGS / HAIR

For ectoparasites detection it is necessary to collect material from the margin of new skin changes and several areas of changed skin. The method of sample collection should be selected according to the suspected parasite, ensuring that the parasites are present in the submitted sample:

When parasites inhabiting the skin or hair coat are suspected (fleas, lice, biting lice, fur mites): – hair samples, material collected by combing, adhesive tape impression preparations on microscope slides (Scotch tape test).

When parasites inhabiting superficial layers of the skin are suspected (sarcoptic mites): – superficial skin scrapings, epidermal material, dried exudate (hair should be clipped prior to scraping), or ear canal discharge when *Otodectes cynotis* infestation is suspected.

When parasites inhabiting deeper layers of the skin are suspected (burrowing mites, *Demodex* spp.): – deep skin scrapings performed until the first drop of blood appears (hair clipping and skin squeezing should precede sampling), hair plucked with intact follicles.

BODY FLUIDS

Fluids should be collected into both types of tubes - for serum and EDTA. Fluids in a syringe should not be sent.

BLOOD SMEAR

Blood smears should be sent to the laboratory as blood slides with a description area, signed using a pencil, evenly distributed, air-dried, and unstained.

Microscopic Examination of Washings Samples (BALF, TTW)

For cytological examinations, it is always recommended to immediately centrifuge at least part of the collected material at low speed (RCF approx. 200 g / 5 min) and prepare own preparations on several microscope slides in order to prevent in vitro cell degeneration. After centrifugation, the supernatant should be decanted or collected with a pipette. Smears should be prepared from the sediment by spreading a drop of material using a pipette tip or a horizontally held needle.

After air-drying the slides in a horizontal position, describing them with a pencil, and securing them appropriately (e.g. in a plastic slide container), the slides should be sent to the laboratory together with the remaining fluid.

If in-house slides preparation is not possible, the washings samples should be delivered to the laboratory **cooled and as soon as possible**, in properly labeled tubes or syringes (e.g. BAL or TTW; right or left air sac) secured with a cap (**not a needle**).

Unsecured syringes must not be used for shipment, as this may result in loss of material.

Material for microbiological examination

Material for microbiological examination should be collected at an early stage of a disease, preferably before starting an antibiotic therapy. The material collected should be delivered to the laboratory as quickly as possible. The shortest possible time between collection and culture increases chances of culturing strains with high requirements. Use of transport media extends the delivery time to a maximum of 72 hours. In case of bacteria with high growth requirements, material should be transported to the laboratory within 24 hours.

It should be noted that the survival of bacteria in a transport medium depends on many factors. These include the type of bacteria, the duration of transport, temperature, the number of bacteria in the sample, and the composition of the transport medium.

Storage of specimens for microbiology testing

Temperature (4°C - 8°C) 	Room temperature (20°C - 24°C) 
urine (without stabilizer)	urine (with stabilizer)
swabs stored >24 hours before transport	Swabs stored <24 hours before transport
swabs from intestinal content or feces	* It is allowed to store swabs (other than those taken from intestinal content) in refrigerated conditions as well as in room temperature up to 24 hours. In case of longer time of storage, the swab should be placed in a refrigerator in order to prolong the viability of fastidious bacteria.
body cavity fluids, biopsies	
respiratory tract washings	
semen	

For collection and transport of swab samples for testing for aerobic bacteria, both transparent medium and transport medium with charcoal are suitable. For microbiological examination of feces and anaerobic bacteria, the laboratory recommends using gel medium with charcoal. The addition of charcoal neutralises, among other things, bacterial toxins increasing the survival rate of pathogenic bacteria.

Ear swabs should be collected before starting antibiotic therapy. From the bottom of the ear canal, after removing any residual secretions, pus and especially wax, which has protective properties by inhibiting the growth of fungi and bacteria. If swabs are collected from a left and right ear canal, each sample should be described. Each swab is cultured separately, which is important for correct interpretation of the result and possible implementation of treatment. One swab should not be used at the same time for collecting material from both the left and right ear canal. It is advisable to collect an additional swab without a transport medium for microscopic evaluation for a presence of yeast-like fungi.

Skin should be shaved and cleaned with sterile saline solution before swabbing. In case of dry skin lesions and lesions on mucous membranes, the swab should be moistened using sterile saline solution. A common pre-analytical error is to take a swab from skin and put it into a transport medium together with hair covering the skin lesion.

Conjunctival secretions should be collected using a transport medium not earlier than 4 hours after flushing or administration of antimicrobials. If left and right conjunctival sac swabs are taken, each swab should be properly described.

Wound swabs are taken after flushing and pre-cleaning. Mainly swabs collected from deep areas have diagnostic value. Collecting swabs from a surface is not recommended, as organisms cultured from a surface usually represent contamination and are only exceptionally responsible for wound infections.

In the case of abscesses, the skin should be washed with alcohol and left to dry, then the abscess should be punctured. The first portion of pus should be discarded, and the next portion from the bottom of an abscess should be collected using a sterile swab or syringe. The material should be placed in a sterile container with some of the material put in gel medium with charcoal. In case of diagnosis of pus-containing material, tests for aerobic and anaerobic bacteria should always be performed simultaneously.

ANAEROBIC BACTERIA

Material to be tested for anaerobic bacteria should be collected in transport medium with charcoal and delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible.

The absolute indications for testing for anaerobic bacteria are:

- abscesses
- abdominal cavity infections
- pleural cavity infections

It is not recommended to perform testing for anaerobic bacteria from following specimens:

- throat and nasopharyngeal swabs
- gums swabs
- intestinal contents, feces
- urine from spontaneous urination (only urine collected by cystocentesis is suitable for testing for anaerobic bacteria)
- superficial skin lesions
- eye swabs

BRONCHOALVEOLAR LAVAGE (BAL)

The washings should be delivered in a sterile tube or container within 4 hours of collection. If this is not possible, the material should be stored at 2-8 °C until transportation (up to a maximum of 24 hours after collection).

BODY FLUIDS (PERITONEAL AND PLEURAL FLUID, SYNOVIAL FLUID)

The material should be delivered in a sterile tube or secured syringe up to 24 hours after collection. If transport to the laboratory is too long, the material should also be put in a transport medium, ensuring that the swab is fully saturated with the material and put in the transport medium. The material should be stored at room temperature until transport.

URINE

Urine for bacteriological examination can be collected in several ways:

- by cystocentesis (recommended) after prior disinfection of the injection site
- free catch sample, from a mid-stream, after disinfecting the area around the external urethral orifice (the first part of the urine stream contains microorganisms colonising the end of the urinary tract)

Urine should be delivered in a sterile plastic container within 4 hours of collection. If this is not possible, the material should be stored in a refrigerator until transport (up to a maximum of 24 hours). The time can be extended by collecting material into special tubes with a stabiliser (boric acid, up to 48 hours) or using Uricult / Uromedium. Urine collected using a transport medium for swabs is not suitable for examination.

FECES

Feces examination should be performed before starting an antibiotic therapy, preferably in the early stages of diarrhoea when the number of pathogens is highest. Only fresh feces with admixture of mucus or blood, if present, should be collected for analysis (note the presence of unusual elements in the feces during registration of sample). The sample should be collected in the morning and delivered in a sterile container the same day. If transporting the material to the laboratory is too long, swabs collected from three different sites from the same feces sample should be put in a transport gel medium with charcoal and stored in a refrigerator.

POST-MORTEM ORGANS

The collection of material for microbiological testing is recommended according to the following protocol:

- disinfection prior to opening the abdominal cavity (70% alcohol solution or an alcohol-based solution containing chlorhexidine or iodine)
- disinfection of the surface of the organ with a 70% alcohol solution
- incision of pathological lesions using a sterile scalpel
- immersion of a sterile swab into the affected tissue
- delivery to the laboratory of a sealed and properly labeled swab placed in transport medium

Note: Whole organs or tissue sections should not be delivered to the laboratory. Swabs from organs should be collected immediately after the animal's death.

Material for mycological examination

YEAST-LIKE FUNGI

For yeast-like fungi examination it is required to collect following materials:

- urine (collected by cystocentesis only)
- body fluids (pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, synovial fluid)
- respiratory tract washings
- fresh feces
- swabs taken from the wound, the nose, the mouth cavity, the eye

In addition to the swab, it is recommended to send direct smear on the slide or collection of material with additional swab without any medium on purpose of smear preparation in laborator and yeast-like fungi presence assessment.

The most valuable for diagnosis material is the one collected before drugs administration, especially locally acting ones. If treatment has already been initiated, the material should be collected before the administration of the next dose, when the drug concentration is at its lowest.

Material obtained from samples taken from non-sterile body sites, such as urine, feces, tracheobronchial washings (TTW), or bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), should be stored at a temperature of 4–8°C to prevent fungal overgrowth in the sample.

DERMATOPHYTES

The material for testing for dermatophytes should be collected prior to an antifungal therapy or after at least 4 weeks from the moment of discontinuing of the therapy. The sample should be delivered to the laboratory within 48 hours from collection.

The recommended material for examination includes hair/fur, nails (claws), or skin scrapings, which should be collected from the margins of affected skin lesions. Hair/fur together with the roots, as well as nails, should be placed in a sterile plastic container, whereas scrapings should be placed between two microscope slides. The material submitted for examination should be free from topically applied medications as well as oils or ointments.

Material for histopathological examination

When ordering a histopathological examination, it is necessary to provide precise data from the anamnesis regarding the type of lesion, location and duration of the process.

ORGAN FRAGMENTS

After collection, the material should be placed in a 4 - 10% formalin solution. It is always advisable, after some time, to replace the formalin - even several times if the specimen is well supplied with blood. The optimal volume of formalin is 10 times the volume of the specimen. An approximately 4% formalin solution can be prepared by mixing 1 part of formaldehyde (26%) with 9 parts of water (running water can be used).

During frosts, little 10% ethanol solution should be added to the formalin solution to reduce freezing artefacts.

NOTE: THE LABORATORY DOES NOT PERFORM POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS OR COLLECT SAMPLES FOR HISTOPATHOLOGICAL TESTING

SKIN FRAGMENTS

Fixation: as above.

3-5 slices with a diameter of min. 5 mm (biopsy punches are the best tools for this) should be collected. The skin cannot be washed or disinfected. In multifocal or large-area lesions, it is recommended to collect the material from several sites. Information about the location, duration of the process and treatment should also be provided.

Material for cytological examination

BIOPSIES

Needles with a thickness of 21-25 G are best suited for biopsy (the harder the lesion, the thicker the needle). The material should be collected from various locations, avoiding cystic and necrotic lesions. The collected material needs to be immediately put on a slide. Then apply a second slide on the first one and allow the material to spread between them. In the next step, a smear should be made by moving the slides against each other. The preparations should be air-dried or fixed with „Cytifix“. Several slides (3-5) should be prepared.

IMPRINT PREPARATION

A slide is applied directly to a lesion. If there are scabs, take them off before taking the impression. After collecting, the preparation should be air dried.

SWABS

Swabs for cytological examination are used in case of a fistula, ear canal or vagina. If the area is dry, moisten the swab with saline solution. After material collection, a preparation is made on a slide by rolling the swab over it. The preparation should be air-dried and send in proper container.

Material for PCR

Material collected for PCR tests (e.g. detection of hereditary diseases or pathogenic factors) should be stored and transported in refrigerated conditions (2 - 8°C) and delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible. To avoid contamination with DNA or RNA from another source, strict asepsis should be kept during material collection. The type of material needed to perform a particular test is given with the price of the particular test.

BLOOD

A minimum of 0.5 ml should be collected into an EDTA tube. Tubes with heparin as an anticoagulant are not suitable because heparin inhibits the amplification of nucleic acids. Hemolysis of red blood cells should be avoided.

SERUM

Material in the amount of at least 0.5 ml should be collected into a sterile tube.

BIOLOGICAL FLUIDS

Collection and transport in sterile, sealed tubes without additives. The amount of material needed is 0.5 - 2 ml of fluid or 5 ml of urine.

CELL-RICH SWABS

Material should be collected with a cytological brush or swab without a transport medium. Only all-plastic rayon, viscose, polyester or Dacron swabs should be used. Swabs with a cotton swab or a wooden stick may contain substances that inhibit a PCR reaction (risk of a false negative result). The swab should be placed in its cover and closed tightly. Swabs should be taken by rubbing the surface firmly several times to ensure that the appropriate amount of material is collected. We recommend collecting 2 swabs.

FECES

A feces container should be sterile, dry, waterproof, free from detergents and transport media. A representative feces sample should be collected (at least 2 ml for liquid feces or 2 g of fecal matter). Close the container tightly. If possible, it is recommended to collect feces directly from the rectum.

ORGAN FRAGMENTS, BIOPSIES

The collected material should be placed in a sterile container and filled with sterile physiological fluid in such amount that it covers the material. If time of transport to the laboratory is longer than 48 hours from collection, the material should be sent deep-frozen without any addition of saline. The sample needs to be protected from defrosting (e.g. by using low-temperature inserts). Thawing and re-freezing of the material should be strictly avoided. Tissue from the most likely location of the pathogen should be sent for testing.

SCRAPINGS, HAIR

If possible, the material should be collected from the margins of lesions. The sample should be sent in a sterile and tightly closed dry container / tube / bag. Hair should be ripped out, not cut off.

Material for serological tests

Serum is the best material for serological testing. It is recommended to send at least 0.5 ml of serum. Slight hemolysis or lipemia does not affect the final test result, however, complete hemolysis or severe lipemia may lead to a falsification.

Material for allergy tests

The required material is serum in amount of 0.5 ml. Lipemia, jaundice and hemolysis don't affect the result of the test.

Factors falsifying the result of a laboratory test

Various factors, most often caused by pre-analytical errors, affect the result of a laboratory test. Therefore, in a situation where they cannot be avoided, they should be taken into account when interpreting the test result.

HEMOLYSIS

It is manifested by a red colouration of serum (or plasma) and is caused by the release of hemoglobin from the erythrocytes.

Causes:

- intravital hemolysis (hemolytic anaemia),
- incorrect blood collection technique: too strong vein occluding, aspiration, mixing causing foaming,
- procedures after blood collection: too late blood centrifugation, freezing, overheating, too high centrifuge speed, turbulence during transport.

Hemolysis can affect measurements of numerous parameters, including: albumin, ALT, α -amylase, AP, AST, bile acids, bilirubin, calcium, CK, cholesterol, copper, folic acid, fructosamine, gamma-GT, GLDH, glucose, insulin, iron, LDH, lipase, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus, total protein, UIBC, urea, uric acid, zinc.

LIPEMIA

It is manifested by a cloudy to milky coloration of serum due to accumulation of microscopic fat drops.

Causes:

- fat metabolism disorders
- diabetes
- acute pancreatitis
- hyperadrenocorticism
- high-fat diet

In order to distinguish physiological post-feeding lipemia from pathological lipemia, the blood should be collected after fasting.

In the case of persistent lipemia in a patient despite an appropriate period of fasting (pathological lipemia), medications from the fibrate group can be used until the lipemia is eliminated from the serum. Lipemia can affect: albumin, ALT, AST, bilirubin, calcium, CK, creatinine, GGTP, GLDH, glucose, iron, magnesium, potassium, progesterone, sodium, total protein, uric acid.

BILIRUBINEMIA / JAUNDICE

Yellowish coloration of a sample due to an increased amount of bile pigment in serum.

Causes:

- liver diseases
- erythrocytes degradation
- physiological in horses

It is not caused due to collection errors. Jaundice affects especially: α -amylase, cholesterol, cortisol, glucose, triglycerides, urea.

GLYCOLYSIS

Decomposition of glucose and the associated increase of lactic acid in a sample containing erythrocytes. This can be avoided by collecting the material into some tubes (with NaF or KF) or by immediate (within 30 - 60 minutes after collection) centrifugation and separating the serum.

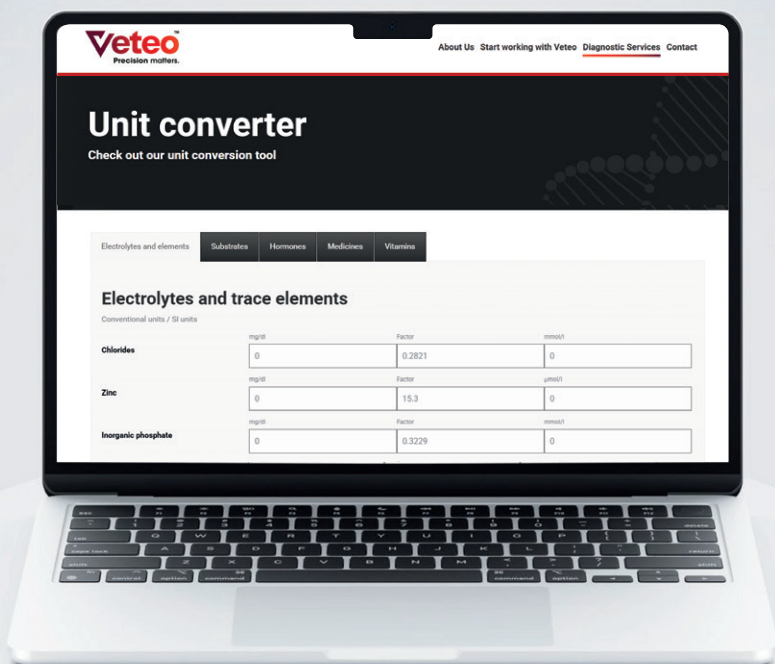
NOTE: Please do not send unsecured needles, scalpel blades, or unsecured or improperly sealed specimens, particularly those placed in glass containers or gloves.

Unit conversion factor

PARAMETER	CONVENTIONAL UNIT	CONVERSION FACTOR	SI SYSTEM UNIT
ELECTROLYTES AND TRACE ELEMENTS			
Chloride	mg/dl	0,2821	mmol/l
Zinc	mg/l	15,3	μmol/l
Inorganic phosphorus	mg/dl	0,3229	mmol/l
Magnesium	mg/dl	0,4113	mmol/l
Copper	μg/dl	0,1574	μmol/l
Potassium	mg/dl	0,2557	mmol/l
Selenium	μg/l	0,0127	μmol/l
Sodium	mg/dl	0,435	mmol/l
Calcium	mg/dl	0,2495	mmol/l
Iron	μg/dl	0,1791	μmol/l
SUBSTRATES			
Ammonia	μg/dl	0,554	μmol/l
Total protein	g/dl	10	g/l
Bilirubin	mg/dl	17,104	μmol/l
BUN (blood urea nitrogen)	mg/dl	0,357	mmol/l
Cholesterol	mg/dl	0,0259	mmol/l
Glucose	mg/dl	0,0555	mmol/l
Creatinine	μg/l	0,00186	μmol/l
Kreatinin	mg/dl	88,402	μmol/l
Lactic acid	mg/dl	0,111	mmol/l
Uric acid	mg/dl	59,485	μmol/l
Urea	mg/dl	0,1665	mmol/l
Triglycerides	mg/dl	0,0114	mmol/l
HORMONES			
T ₃	ng/ml	1,54	nmol/l
fT ₄	ng/dl	12,87	pmol/l
T ₄	μg/dl	12,87	nmol/l
Estradiol	pg/ml	3,671	pmol/l
Cortisol	μg/dl	0,0276	μmol/l
Progesterone	ng/ml	3,18	nmol/l
Testosterone	ng/ml	3,467	nmol/l
Value in conventional units x conversion factor = value in si units			

Urea (mg/dl)	0,46	BUN (mg/dl)
Urea (mmol/l)	2,8	BUN (mg/dl)

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Material for biochemical tests

ALLERGY DIAGNOSIS

PREANALYTICS

INDEX

PARAMETER	SERUM	PLASMA			
		HEPARIN*	EDTA	CITRATE	NaF, KF
ENZYMES					
ALT (GPT)	+	+	+	-	-
Amylase	+	+	-	-	-
AP	+	+	-	-	-
AST	+	+	-	-	-
Cholinesterase	+	-	-	-	-
CK	+	+	-	-	-
GLDH	+	+	-	-	-
γ-GT	+	+	+	-	-
α-HBDH	+	-	-	-	-
LDH	+	+	-	-	-
Lipase	+	+	-	-	-
SUBSTRATES					
Albumins	+	+	-	-	-
Total protein	+	+	+	-	-
Bilirubin	+	+	+/- ¹	-	-
Cholesterol	+	+	+	-	-
CRP	+	+	+	-	-
Fructosamine	+	+	+	-	-
Glucose	+	+	+	-	+
β-hydroxymáselná	+	+	+	-	-
Creatinine	+	+	+	-	-
Lactic acid	-	-	-	-	+
Uric acid	+	+	+	-	-
Bile acids	+	+	+	-	-
Urea	+	+	+	-	-
SAA	+	+	-	-	-
SDMA	+	+	-	-	-
TLI	+	-	-	-	-
Triglycerides	+	+	+	-	-
Free fatty acids	+	+	+	-	-

* Used anticoagulant: lithium heparin.

¹ The recommended material for this test is serum. It is also possible to perform it from EDTA plasma.

² To maintain the stability of the tested parameters, tubes with a gel barrier should not be used for the collection or storage of the material.

Material for biochemical tests

PARAMETER	SERUM	PLASMA			
		HEPARIN*	EDTA	CITRATE	NaF, KF
ELECTROLYTES					
Chloride	+	+	-	-	-
Zinc	+	-	-	-	-
Inorganic phosphorus	+	+	-	-	-
Magnesium	+	+	-	-	-
Copper	+	-	-	-	-
Potassium	+	+	-	-	-
Selen	+	-	-	-	-
Sodium	+	+	-	-	-
UIBC	+	+	-	-	-
Calcium	+	+	-	-	-
Iron	+	+	-	-	-
HORMONES, DRUGS AND VITAMINS					
ACTH	-	-	+	-	-
Aldosterone	+	-	+	-	-
Digoxin	+ ²	-	-	-	-
Insulin	+ ²	+ ²	-	-	-
Cortisol	+	-	-	-	-
Progesterone	+ ²	-	-	-	-
fT ₄	+	-	-	-	-
T ₄	+	-	-	-	-
TSH	+	-	-	-	-
Bromide	+	-	-	-	-
Phenobarbital	+ ²	-	-	-	-
Folic acid	+	+	-	-	-
Vitamin B ₁₂	+	+	-	-	-
Vitamin D ₃	+	+	+	-	-

* Used anticoagulant: lithium heparin.

¹ The recommended material for this test is serum. It is also possible to perform it from EDTA plasma.

² To maintain the stability of the tested parameters, tubes with a gel barrier should not be used for the collection or storage of the material.

Delivering options

When sending the material for testing, ensure that it is properly secured so that it will not be damaged during transport. Samples must be wrapped in an absorbent material (e.g. gauze) and then placed into a multipack (e.g. a cardboard box).

Veteo Courier

Samples are collected and transported to the laboratory via our courier service. Sample pickup can be ordered online through the customer portal.

We also offer the option of installing a sample drop box on the premises of your clinic. The advantage of this solution is the ability to request courier pickup until late evening hours and to ensure contactless handover of samples. The boxes are insulated with polystyrene, which reduces the impact of external factors. This solution is provided **free of charge** for our clients.

Service Prices and Billing

The prices listed in the offer are intended exclusively for veterinarians.

Billing (in the form of an invoice) is carried out on the last calendar day of the given month and includes all tests performed during that month.

We reserve the right to make changes to prices.

Turnaround Time for Testing

The turnaround time for individual tests is specified for each test separately. Working days are counted. These timeframes are indicative only. The laboratory does not guarantee that the tests will be performed within the specified time. The time required to perform the examinations and process the results may change.

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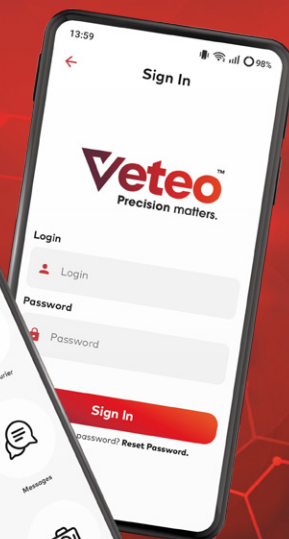
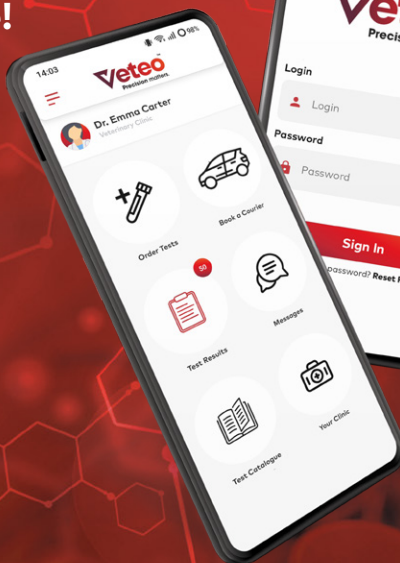
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