

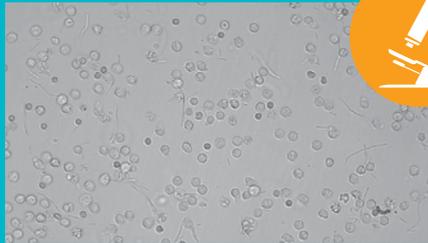
The complete urinalysis: a 3-part evaluation



- 1 Physical:** Your veterinarian assesses the urine's concentration and documents the color and clarity.



- 2 Chemical:** Your veterinarian measures the pH and presence of chemical substances, like glucose and ketones that are not normally present.



- 3 Microscopic:** Your veterinarian identifies and determines the concentration of any microscopic particles in your pet's urine. Examples of the particles are: casts, crystals, blood cells, and microorganisms like bacteria that are too small to see with the human eye.



Canine
and Feline
Health

The what and why of urinalysis

Urine is one of the ways your pet's body eliminates wastes and toxins. A urinalysis is a physical inspection, chemical analysis, and microscopic evaluation of your pet's urine. It provides information on specific illnesses or disease states. And, when added to your pet's checkup, provides a broad and powerful overview of your pet's health.

Without urinalysis, important and relatively common diseases can go undetected and untreated.

Urinalysis provides insights into many health issues, including:

- Kidney disease
- Liver disease
- Diabetes
- Anemia
- Inflammation
- Hydration status
- Bleeding disorders

Whether your pet's feeling sick or having an annual preventive care checkup, your veterinarian may recommend a full workup, including a blood screen and urinalysis.

Learn more

pethealthnetwork.com

The complete urinalysis and your pet

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Urine collection techniques

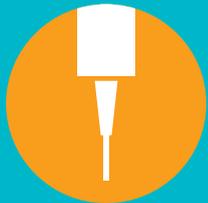
Your veterinarian will talk with you about these options and recommend the best one for you and your pet.



Free catch: You can do this at home (see tips at right) or a technician can do it at the practice. A sterile container is held under your dog to catch the urine.



From a cat litter box: Your veterinarian may give you special cat litter designed to help collect urine. It won't absorb urine and doesn't have chemicals like other litter that can interfere with the results.



Cystocentesis: Your veterinarian uses a very thin needle and syringe to collect urine directly from the bladder. This ensures a clean sample that can be tested right away.

Tips for home collection

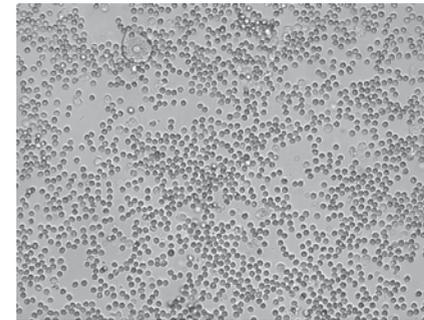
- Ask your veterinarian for a collection device with a lid and a pair of laboratory gloves.
- If you use your own container, be sure it's airtight. Even if washed carefully, recycled containers still may have detergent residue that can interfere with results.
- Collect as much as you can: at least 2 cc (1/2 tsp), but not more than 5 cc (tsp).
- A urine sample begins to break down within an hour: it's important to deliver the sample to your veterinarian's office as soon as possible for the most accurate results.
- If you can't deliver it right away, keep the sample in the refrigerator. Avoid sunlight and keep the sample cool until it's delivered.



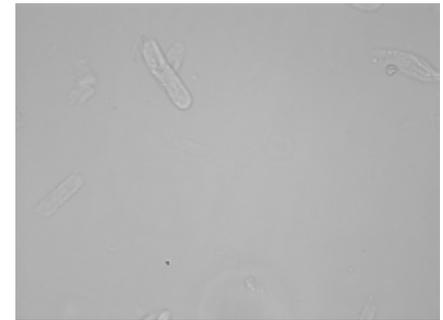
What your pet's urine sample can tell your veterinarian

Here are some examples of what your veterinarian might see in your pet's sample:

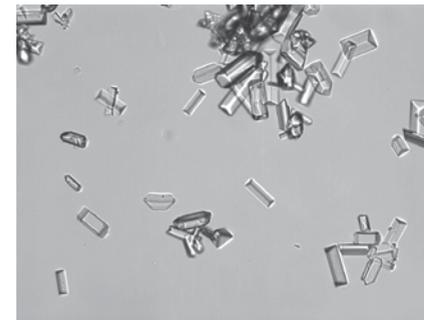
Red blood cells in this cat's urine indicated bleeding within the urinary tract.



Numerous casts were found in this dog's urine indicating kidney injury.



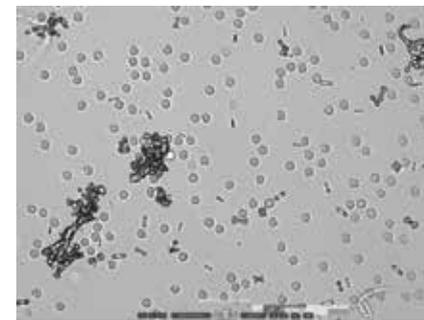
This dog had a urinary stone blocking his urinary tract. Identification of the presence of this crystal type helped his veterinarian understand the underlying cause.



Parasite eggs (bladder worms) were found in this cat's urine.



This dog had a certain type of crystal that helped the veterinarian detect antifreeze poisoning.



Yeast was found in this diabetic cat's urine.

