

**McGowan Veterinary Clinic**  
1070 N Main St, Vidor, TX, 77662, USA

**Dr. McGowan**

Received  
**1/12/2024**

Reported  
**1/12/2024**

Accession#  
**DLCF03647650**



Pet Name  
**Disco**

Owner  
**Claussen  
Angie**

Species  
**Canine**

Breed  
**American Hairless  
Terrier**

Sex  
**M**

Age  
**4Y**

Test Requested	Results	Adult Reference Range	Units
<b>Bile Acids Pre and Post</b>			
Bile Acids	1	< 13	umol/L
<b>BILE ACIDS - POST MEAL</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>&lt; 25</b>	<b>umol/L</b>

- - - - - Bile Acid Interpretive Comment - - - - -

**FASTING BILE ACID CONCENTRATIONS**

Elevated fasting bile acid concentrations can occur with inadequate fasting, spontaneous gall bladder contraction, and with hepatobiliary disease. The probability of hepatobiliary disease increases when fasting bile acids exceed 25 umol/L.

Fasting bile acids may be higher than those of postprandial samples. Potential causes include gall bladder contraction and delayed gastric emptying. If either result exceeds 25 umol/L, abnormal liver function should be considered.

**POSTPRANDIAL BILE ACID CONCENTRATIONS**

Elevated postprandial bile acids are supportive of hepatobiliary disease. The majority of animals with congenital or acquired portosystemic shunting have markedly increased postprandial values (>100 umol/L).

Subnormal postprandial bile acid results are occasionally obtained. If the patient had an adequate food challenge, this result is usually not clinically significant.

Note: Ursodeoxycholic acid (Actigall) may be detected by the bile acid assay causing a falsely elevated result.

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