

# TK canine cancer panel

For the detection and therapeutic management of cancer in dogs with suspected or confirmed cancer.



## Clinical Use

To be used to confirm the presence of neoplastic disease when a patient presents with a suspicious mass or other indicators common with cancer. Following a diagnosis of cancer, the test is used to monitor the effectiveness of treatment, and to verify remission status.

## Reference Ranges

### TK1 (U/L)

Normal	≤ 1.9
Positive	2.0 - 8.9
High Positive	≥ 9.0

### c-CRP (mg/L)

Normal	≤ 3.9
Low	4 - 9.9
Moderate	10 - 39.9
High	≥ 40

### Neoplasia Index (index)

Negative	≤ 5.7
Positive	5.8 - 8.9
High Positive	≥ 9.0

## Interpretative Information

TK CRP

Cancer

TK CRP

Inflammatory Disease

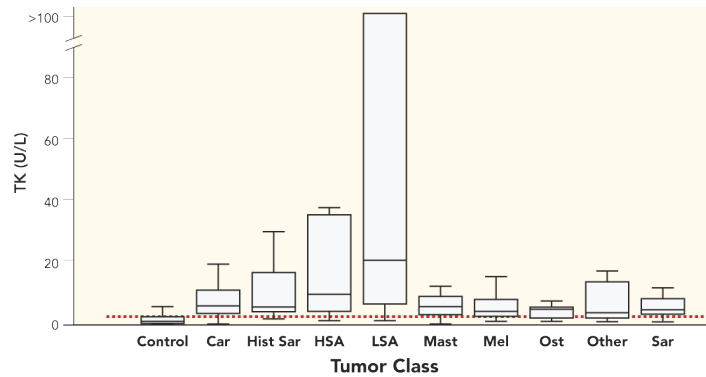
TK CRP

Normal

## Clinical Background

Cancer is a common disease affecting dogs of all age, size & breed. The signs of cancer are often nondescript and can mimic many other types of diseases making the diagnosis of cancer challenging, often invasive and expensive. Once diagnosed, veterinarians have had few tools available to effectively monitor the course of treatment or disease progression.

**TKCANINE CANCER PANEL** has been clinically proven effective on a wide variety of tumor types. When a suspicious mass is identified, or the dog presents with other indicators common with cancer, the cancer panel is used to detect the presence of neoplastic disease.



**TKCANINE CANCER PANEL** combines the information obtained from two independent measures of cellular irregularity; abnormal cell division and systemic inflammation. Thymidine kinase type 1 (TK1) is a measure of dysregulated cellular proliferation – a hallmark of cancer. C-reactive protein (CRP) is elevated in the presence of systemic inflammatory disease. United through the Neoplasia Index (NI), the test panel provides objective evaluation for disease.

The panel is useful for monitoring treatment and disease progression. For patients undergoing therapy, results from the cancer panel can quickly indicate that the patient is responding to the treatment protocol, as indicated when both TK1 and CRP decline from the initial pretreatment assessment. With resistance to therapy, TK1 and CRP will be unresponsive and remain elevated. Upon disease recurrence, TK1 and CRP will elevate from baseline. Retesting intervals are recommended at 4-8 week intervals.

**Methodology** Chemiluminescent and Sandwich Immunoassay

**Units (Range)** TK1 U/L (0.5 -100)  
CRP mg/L (0.5-500)  
NI index (0-10)

**Sample Type / Volume** Serum ≥ 1mL  
SST tube / separate and freeze within 45 min

**Interferences** Gross hemolysis  
Gross lipemia

**Stability** Room Temp: 1 hour  
4 °C: 4 hours  
-20 °C: 30 days