

## Guidelines for Complete Hematologic Analysis

RESULT	SPECIES	RECOMMENDATION
<b>Abnormal WBC or Differential</b>		
<b>WBC</b>		
>20.0 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Dog	Evaluate the instrument differential to determine the cause of the leukocytosis. Follow recommendations below for cell type involved.
>20.0 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Cat	
>15.0 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Horse	
<b>Granulocytes</b>		
>15.0 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Dog	Neutrophilia, examine a blood film for: 1. Left shift (bands or other immature forms) and toxic change (Döhle bodies, basophilia, foaming) in neutrophils. 2. Large numbers of eosinophils. 3. Abnormal or neoplastic cells.
>15.0 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Cat	
>8.0 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Horse	
<3.0 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Dog	Neutropenia, examine a blood film for: 1. Left shift (bands or other immature forms) or toxic change (Döhle bodies, basophilia, foaming).
<2.5 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Cat	
<2.5 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Horse	
<b>Lymphocytes</b>		
>5.0 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Dog	1. Examine blood film for abnormal lymphocyte morphology (blasts, reactive forms). 2. Distinguish excitement response from lymphocyte abnormality.
>7.0 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup> or	Cat	
Lymph #> Gran #		
> 5.0 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Horse	
<b>Abnormal RBC/HCT/HGB</b>		
<b>HCT</b>		
<36%	Dog	1. In dog and cat samples, evaluate for the presence of reticulocytes. Ideally, perform a reticulocyte count by microscopy. Polychromatophilic RBCs may also be assessed on a blood film. 2. Evaluate RBC morphology on the blood film. 3. Determine plasma protein levels.
<25%	Cat	
<32%	Horse	
<b>Abnormal PLT</b>		
<b>PLT</b>		
<200 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Dog	Examine blood film for presence of platelet clumps and number of platelets in monolayer area.
<200 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Cat	
<150 10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup>	Horse	