

Veterinary Bioscience: Metabolism



WEEK 2 – DETECTING HEPATOBILIARY DISEASE

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INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of this lecture, you should be able to:

- understand the principles of the total serum bile acids assay
- list the key laboratory findings associated with chronic liver disease and liver failure.

KEYWORDS

bile acids, albumin, urea, glucose, cholesterol, coagulation factors, ammonia, microcytosis, acanthocytes, ammonium biurate crystals

LECTURE 6 – LABORATORY INVESTIGATION OF THE LIVER AND BILIARY SYSTEM 2

This lecture will explore the other laboratory tests that can be utilised to investigate the functions of the liver. The principles of the fasted and post-prandial total serum bile acids assays will be reviewed. The various laboratory methods that can be used to confirm the presence of chronic liver disease (liver failure) will also be presented.

FURTHER READING

Latimer KS. *Duncan and Prasse's Veterinary Laboratory Medicine. Clinical Pathology*. 5th ed. Chapter 7

McGavin MD and Zachary JF (eds). *Pathologic Basis of Veterinary Disease*. 5th ed. Chapter 8

Stockham SL and Scott MA. *Fundamentals of Veterinary Clinical Pathology*. 2nd ed. Chapters 12 and 13