### The Comprehensive Complete Blood Count (CBC)

A CASE-BASED APPROACH

## Comprehensive CBC testing consists of 2 components:

a quantitative CBC and a qualitative blood smear<sup>1</sup>

# Automated CBC: Quantitative evaluation

- Numerical data and indices
- Graphical representations





#### Blood smear: Qualitative evaluation

- **Estimated** counts for quality assurance
- Cellular morphology





## Comprehensive CBC



## Ideally, a blood smear evaluation should always be performed as a part of every CBC<sup>1</sup>

But it is **vital** that blood smears are performed in every:

- Patient who is sick
- Instance of abnormal counts or automated cell count flags

Automated cell count flag	Abnormality
Red blood cells (RBCs)	Anemia <sup>2,3</sup>
White blood cells (WBCs)	Cancer; infection; inflammation <sup>2,3</sup>
Platelets (PLTs)	Disease; clumping³

#### Why aren't blood smears performed very often?

- Lack of experience preparing blood smears
- Time- and labor-intensive process
- Lack of confidence and experience with interpretation
- Assumption that automated counts are correct every time

# VETSCAN IMAGYST™ uses the accuracy of artificial intelligence (AI) to deliver critical data that supplements automated CBC results⁴

- Provides an estimated PLT count and identifies presence of PLT clumps, which may impact PLT counts
- Estimates total WBC count
- Verifies WBC differential (%)
- Identifies and counts polychromatophils (immature red blood cells—an indicator of a potential regenerative process) and nucleated RBCs
- Access to expert review by a Zoetis clinical pathologist for further evaluation via digital image transfer is available when needed\*

A blood smear evaluation should not be utilized as a replacement for an automated cell count

If properly maintained, automated analyzers are more precise and accurate than manual counting of cells<sup>5</sup>



	History and clinical presentation	<ul> <li>Presents for dental cleaning with anticipated extractions</li> <li>No recent lab work</li> </ul>
( <del>†</del> )	Physical examination abnormalities	None observed
	Diagnostic testing abnormalities	Mild thrombocytopenia (105 x 10° cells/L; normal=160-500 x 10° cells/L)
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Next steps	Blood smear with VETSCAN IMAGYST™ to confirm thrombocytopenia

DLH=domestic long hair; FS=female spayed.

#### **VETSCAN IMAGYST delivers blood smear results in minutes**

vs sending to a reference lab, which could take days

## Prepare blood smear using traditional methods





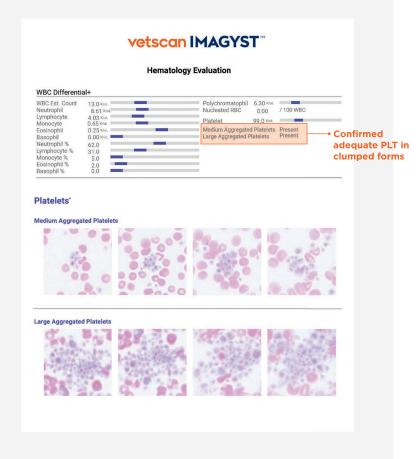
## Get accurate results in minutes with VETSCAN IMAGYST<sup>4</sup>

- Confirmed clumped PLTs with confidence
- Confirmed WBC counts due to PLT clumping



#### **Outcome**

Belle was cleared for her dental procedure in minutes



# Case Study: Lucy 3-year-old FS



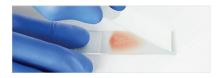
	History and clinical presentation	Acute, progressively worsening lethargy and weakness
4	Physical examination abnormalities	<ul> <li>Depressed but responsive upon presentation <ul><li>Bounding pulses</li></ul> </li> <li>Pale, slightly icteric mucous membranes</li> <li>Thoracic auscultation <ul><li>Heart rate: 160 BPM; respiration rate: panting</li> <li>Grade 2/6 heart murmur</li></ul> </li> <li>Possible splenomegaly on abdominal palpation</li> </ul>
	Diagnostic testing abnormalities	<ul> <li>Severe anemia (HCT=16.0%; normal=37.0-55.0%)</li> <li>Thrombocytopenia (103 x10° cells/L; normal=165-500 x 10° cells/L)</li> <li>Leukocytosis (WBC=48.69 x 10° cells/L; normal=6.0-17.0 x 10° cells/L)</li> <li>Bilirubinemia</li> <li>Increased liver enzymes (ALP, ALT)</li> </ul>
(*)=   	Next steps	Blood smear with VETSCAN IMAGYST™ to further investigate anemia and thrombocytopenia

ALP=alkaline phosphatase; ALT=alanine aminotransferase; BPM=beats per minute.

#### **VETSCAN IMAGYST delivers blood smear results in minutes**

vs sending to a reference lab, and waiting days for results

## Prepare blood smear using traditional methods





## Get accurate results in minutes with VETSCAN IMAGYST<sup>4</sup>

IMAGYST provides a polychromatophil count that can **serve as a proxy** for a reticulocyte count<sup>6</sup>



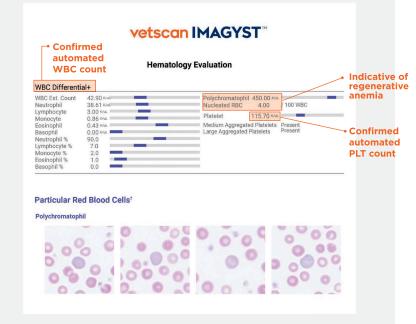
#### Add on optional expert review\*

Pathologist examines for morphological changes to narrow differential diagnoses



#### **Expert findings**

- Spherocytosis
- Polychromasia
- Ghost cells
- Anisocytosis



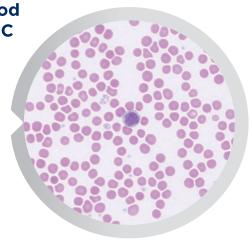


#### **Outcome**

- Diagnosis of immune-mediated hemolytic anemia was made within hours of presentation which would have been unlikely without VETSCAN IMAGYST
- · Lucy immediately started treatment

VETSCAN IMAGYST™ conveniently delivers AI-driven blood smear analysis, providing critical data to supplement CBC results and help inform diagnosis and treatment

- >>>> RESULTS IN MINUTES: VETSCAN IMAGYST uses the accuracy of AI to efficiently read blood smears in minutes, so your staff doesn't have to<sup>4</sup>
- >>>> SIMPLIFIED WORKFLOW: VETSCAN IMAGYST provides Al-driven analysis of blood smears, so staff can focus on other tasks
- MAY IDENTIFY ABNORMALITIES SUCH AS: abnormal WBC count, low platelet count, platelet clumping and RBC changes associated with anemia



#### Integrating VETSCAN IMAGYST into a complete, in-hospital hematology solution



#### Use any point-of-care hematology analyzer

VETSCAN® HM5 is an easy-to-use option that reports a full, 5-part CBC differential with 22 parameters in <4 minutes





#### **Get additional insights** with VETSCAN IMAGYST **AI Blood Smear**

- Follow up on abnormal automated CBC results
- If abnormalities are observed. expert review via digital image transfer is available\*
- · Confirm automated cell counts



#### Access expert review by a Zoetis clinical pathologist when needed\*†

Digitally submit images for further evaluation not reported by AI review, including:

- · WBCs-left shifts, toxic changes, malignancy
- RBCs—morphology, inclusions
- PLTs—macroplatelets



#### **Optional** complimentary consult

Get free consultations from veterinary specialists with the Zoetis Global Consultation Service, as needed

#### With VETSCAN IMAGYST, expert-level WBC differential and blood smear review can be performed in any hospital



Request a demo today!

References: 1. Villiers E. Introduction to haematology. In: Villiers E, Ristic J, eds. BSAVA Manual of Canine and Feline Clinical Pathology. 3rd ed. British Small Animal Veterinary Association; 2016:27-37. 2. Kahn CM, Line S, Aiello SE. Diagnostic procedures for the private practice laboratory. In: Kahn CM, Line S, Aiello SE, eds. The Merck Veterinary Manual. 10th ed. Merck & Co., Inc.; 2010:1487-1492. 3. Barger AM. The complete blood cell count: a powerful diagnostic tool. Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract. 2003;33(6):1207-1222. doi:10.1016/s0195-10.101 5616(03)00100-1. 4. Data on file, Study No. D870R-US-21-045, 2021, Zoetis Inc. 5. Harvey JW. Hematology procedures. In: Harvey JW, ed. Veterinary Hematology: A Diagnostic Guide And Color Atlas. Elsevier Inc; 2012:11-32. 6. Data on file, Study No. DH7MR-US-21-038, 2021, Zoetis Inc.



<sup>\*</sup>Additional costs may apply.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Option to send physical slide to our network of clinical pathologists as needed.