

IDEXX Cystatin B Test: interpreting normal results

Cystatin B < 100 ng/mL
There is a decreased potential of kidney injury

SDMA or creatinine within reference intervals

Appropriately concentrated urine

Evidence of renal injury not present at this time

SDMA or creatinine outside reference intervals

Inappropriately concentrated urine

Previous history of kidney disease

Yes

No

In patients diagnosed with chronic kidney disease (CKD), monitor kidney function with complete urinalysis and cystatin B testing every 3–6 months

Recommend rechecking functional kidney markers (SDMA, creatinine) with complete urinalysis within 2–4 weeks

Additional diagnostics (imaging, urine protein:creatinine (UPC) ratio, culture and sensitivity, electrolytes) may be beneficial

To confirm a diagnosis of chronic kidney disease (CKD), abnormal findings should persist for a period of more than 2 weeks;¹ cystatin B testing is recommended for patients diagnosed with CKD

Note

- Certain medications may contribute to nephrotoxicity. Consider risk/benefit of such medications in overall management of the patient.
- + Under experimental conditions, doxycycline hyclate has been shown to interfere with urine cystatin B recovery when spiked into specimens with urine cystatin B concentrations below 250 ng/mL.²



IDEXX Cystatin B Test: interpreting increased results

Cystatin B ≥ 100 ng/mL There is an increased potential of active kidney injury

Patient presented for reason other than wellness visit (e.g., sick, anesthesia/sedation, etc.)

SDMA and creatinine within reference intervals

Appropriately concentrated urine

SDMA and creatinine outside reference intervals

Inappropriately concentrated urine

SDMA and creatinine within reference intervals

Appropriately concentrated urine

Patient presented for

wellness visit

Possible active (ongoing) kidney injury or early IRIS* AKI Grades I-II (acute kidney injury)

Active/acute kidney injury is likely

Recommend rechecking functional kidney markers (SDMA, creatinine) with urinalysis and cystatin B within 24-48 hours

Consider additional diagnostics (urine protein:creatinine [UPC] ratio, culture and sensitivity, blood pressure, electrolytes, imaging)

+ Address current renal deficits

- + Monitor according to severity of clinical signs
 - Functional kidney markers (SDMA, creatinine)
 - Every 12-48 hours
 - Urine output
 - Every 6-12 hours
 - · Complete urinalysis with cystatin B
 - Every 12-48 hours
 - Manage electrolyte imbalances
- + Consider additional diagnostics (urine protein:creatinine [UPC] ratio, culture and sensitivity, blood pressure, electrolytes, imaging)

Possible subclinical kidney injury

In a well patient, subclinical kidney injury cannot be ruled out

Subclinical kidney injury may be caused by a single acute inciting event and may not result in overt clinical signs or changes in functional markers

A comprehensive history, such as diet, medications, supplements, preventives, travel, and other information, should be obtained

Consider rechecking cystatin B and other kidney markers, including SDMA, in 1-2 weeks or sooner if clinical signs become apparent

- + Certain medications may contribute to nephrotoxicity. Consider risk/benefit of such medications in overall management of the patient.
- + Under experimental conditions, doxycycline hyclate has been shown to interfere with urine cystatin B recovery when spiked into specimens with urine cystatin B concentrations below 250 ng/mL.2

*IRIS is the International Renal Interest Society

- 1. Segev G, Vaden S, Ross S, et al. Urinary cystatin B differentiates progressive versus stable IRIS Stage 1 chronic kidney disease in dogs. J Vet Intern Med. 2023;37(6):2251–2260. doi:10.1111/jvim.16887
- 2. Data on file at IDEXX Reference Laboratories, Inc. Westbrook, Maine USA.