

Increased & Decreased Creatinine

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- ▶ Eosinophilia
- ▶ Basophilia
- ▶ Hypokalemia
- ▶ Hyperkalemia
- ▶ Increased & Decreased BUN
- ▶ Neutropenia
- ▶ Panting
- ▶ Hypercholesterolemia
- ▶ Hypocholesterolemia
- ▶ Hypoalbuminemia
- ▶ Increased Total Thyroxine
- ▶ Decreased Total Thyroxine
- ▶ Hypoglycemia
- ▶ Epistaxis
- ▶ Regurgitation

Following are differential diagnoses, listed in order of likelihood, for patients presented with increased or decreased creatinine.

Increased Creatinine

Of note, any increase in creatinine should be interpreted in conjunction with urine specific gravity.

- ▶ Renal disease
- ▶ Dehydration
- ▶ Postrenal obstruction or leakage
- ▶ Breed predisposition
 - Sighthounds (eg, greyhounds [due to increased muscle mass])
 - Birman cats
 - Siberian and, to a lesser extent, Siamese and Somali cats

Decreased Creatinine

- ▶ Decreased muscle mass due to starvation or cachexia
- ▶ Increased glomerular filtration rate (eg, overhydration, portosystemic shunts, any cause of severe polyuria/polydipsia, pregnancy) ■

References

- Paltrinieri S, Ibbá F, Rossi G. Haematological and biochemical reference intervals of four feline breeds. *J Feline Med Surg*. 2014;16(2):125-136.
- Stockham SL, Scott MA. Urinary system. In: *Fundamentals of Veterinary Clinical Pathology*. 2nd ed. Ames, IA: Blackwell Publishing; 2008:429-439.
- Zaldivar-López S, Marín L, Iazbik M, Westendorf-Stingle N, Hensley S, Couto CG. Clinical pathology of greyhounds and other sighthounds. *Vet Clin Pathol*. 2011;40(4):414-425.