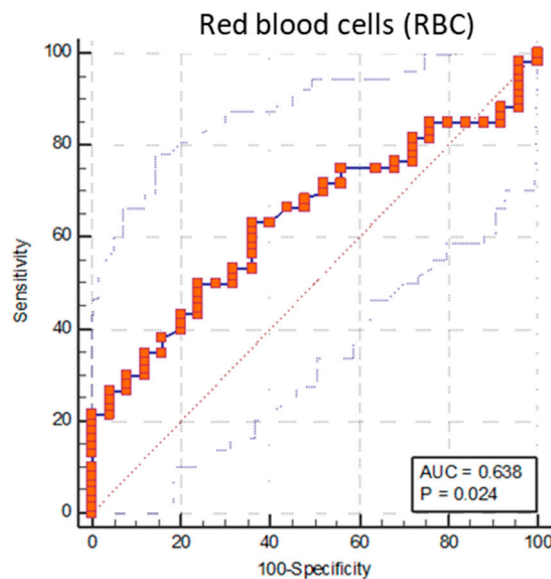


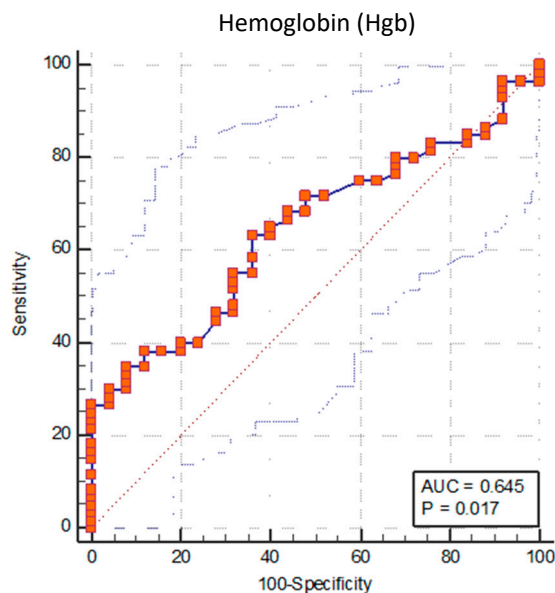
Figure S1: Receiver-operating characteristics (ROC) curve for the most relevant variables.

- A. ROC curve illustrating red blood cells (RBC) concentrations ($10^6/\mu\text{L}$) that distinguish clinically healthy dogs from dogs with Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD).
- B. ROC curve illustrating hemoglobin (Hb) concentrations (g/dL) that distinguish clinically healthy dogs from dogs with IBD.
- C. ROC curve illustrating white blood cells (WBC) concentrations ($10^3/\mu\text{L}$) that distinguish clinically healthy dogs from dogs with IBD.
- D. ROC curve illustrating neutrophils concentrations ($10^3/\mu\text{L}$) that distinguish clinically healthy dogs from dogs with IBD.
- E. ROC curve illustrating monocytes concentrations ($10^2/\mu\text{L}$) that distinguish clinically healthy dogs from dogs with IBD.
- F. ROC curve illustrating neutrophil-to-lymphocyte (NLR) ratio that distinguish clinically healthy dogs from dogs with IBD.
- G. ROC curve illustrating monocyte-to-lymphocyte (MLR) ratio that distinguish clinically healthy dogs from dogs with IBD.
- H. ROC curve illustrating platelet-to-lymphocyte (PLR) ratio that distinguish clinically healthy dogs from dogs with IBD.

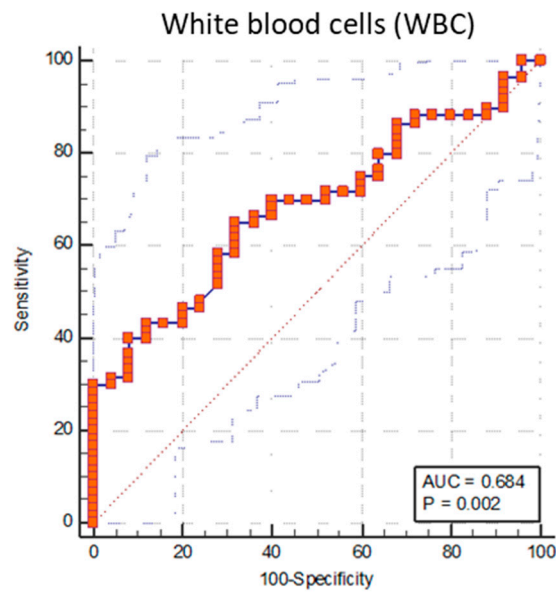
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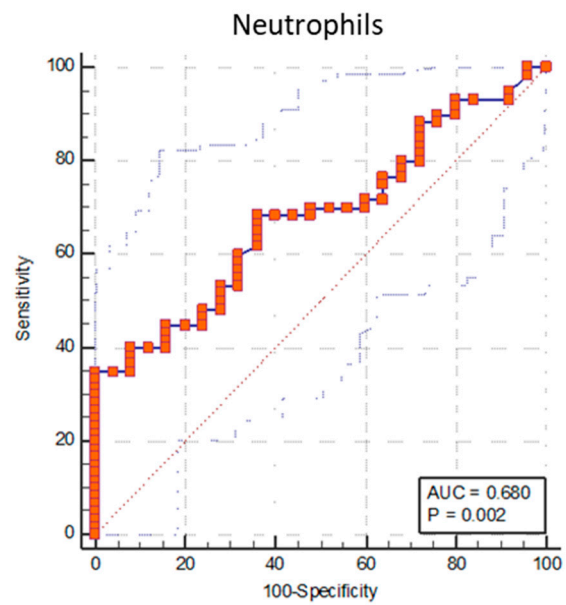
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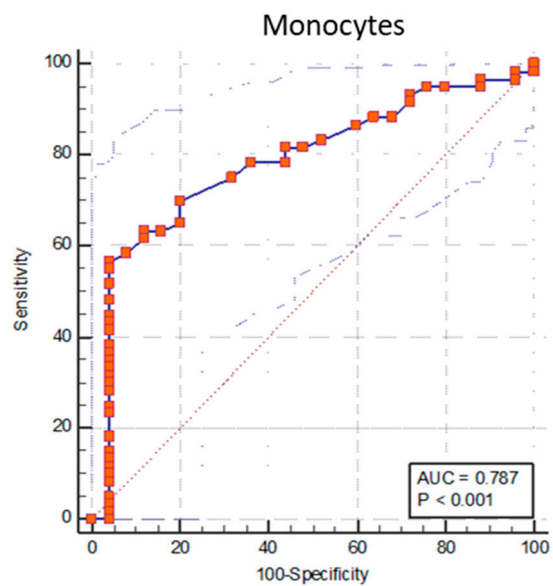
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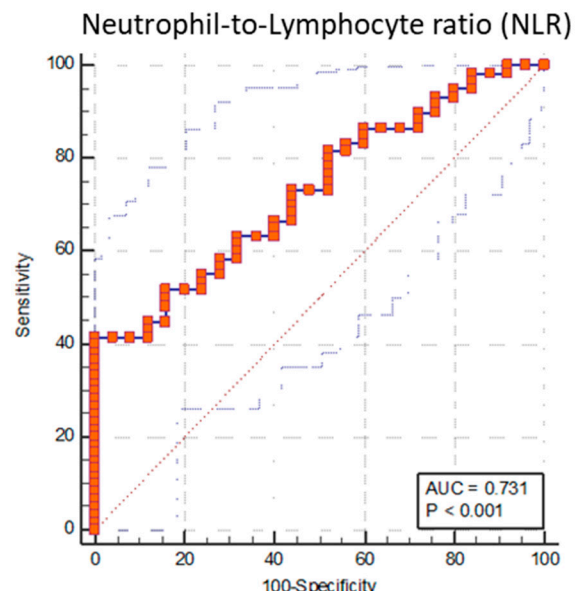
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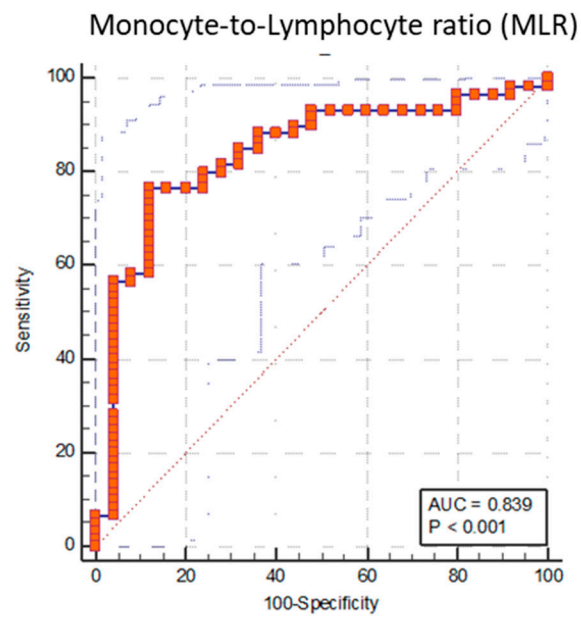
E.



F.



G.



H.

