Biochemistry test report

Patient:	Kobe	Species:	Canine	Patient ID:	2506211
Client:	Karen Sahagun,	Gender:	Female	Sample No.:	0000001
Doctor:		Age:	8Y	Time of analysis:	2025/06/21 13:45

	Item		Current result		Ref. Ranges	
Protein	**TP**		**7.78**	g/dL	5.31-7.92	
Protein	**ALB**	↓	**2.00**	g/dL	2.34-4.00	
Protein	**GLOB**	↑	**5.78**	g/dL	2.54-5.20	
Protein	**A/G**		**0.3**			
Liver and gallbladder	**ALT**		**31.1**	U/L	10.1-100.3	
Liver and gallbladder	**AST**	↑	**100.8**	U/L	0.0-51.7	
Liver and gallbladder	**AST/ALT**		**3.24**			
Liver and gallbladder	**ALP**	↑	**242.6**	U/L	15.5-212.0	
Liver and gallbladder	**GGT**		**12.5**	U/L	0.0-15.9	
Liver and gallbladder	**TBIL**		**0.17**	mg/dL	0.00-0.88	
Liver and gallbladder	**TBA**		**<1.0**	μmol/L	0.0-30.0	
Pancreas	**AMY**		**1154.8**	U/L	397.7-1285.1	
Kidneys	**BUN**	↑	**68.27**	mg/dL	7.02-27.45	
Kidneys	**CREA**	↑	**1.70**	mg/dL	0.23-1.40	
Kidneys	**BUN/CREA**		**40.0**			
Cardiovasc./Muscle	**CK**	↑	**708.3**	U/L	66.4-257.5	
Cardiovasc./Muscle	**LDH**	↑	**207.9**	U/L	0.0-143.6	
Energy metabolism	**GLU**		**75.3**	mg/dL	68.5-135.2	
Energy metabolism	**TC**	↑	**347.9**	mg/dL	103.2-324.1	
Energy metabolism	**TG**	↑	**115.2**	mg/dL	8.9-115.1	
Minerals	**Ca**		**8.45**	mg/dL	8.40-11.88	
Minerals	**PHOS**	↑	**6.97**	mg/dL	2.48-6.81	
Minerals	**CaxP**		**4.75**	mmol/L^2		
Minerals	**Mg**	↓	**1.30**	mg/dL	1.48-2.58	
Electrolytes	**Na+**	↓	**123.8**	mmol/L	138.0-160.0	
Electrolytes	**K+**		**4.2**	mmol/L	3.5-5.9	
Electrolytes	**Na/K**		**29.8**			
Electrolytes	**Cl-**		**104.5**	mmol/L	102.7-125.0	

Operator:

Comprehensive Diagnosis Panel **QC QC OK**

HEM(Hemolysis degree):	0	LIP(Lipemia degree):	0	ICT(Jaundice degree):	0

The results only applies to this test sample. Test Instrument:Mindray vetXpert C5 Time of Printing:2025-06-21 13:45:47

Biochemistry test report

Patient:	Kobe	Species:	Canine	Patient ID:	2506211
Client:	Karen Sahagun,	Gender:	Female	Sample No.:	0000001
Doctor:		Age:	8Y	Time of analysis:	2025/06/21 13:45

Report Explan.

ALB	↓	Increase is commonly associated with dehydration and corticosteroid administration, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with excessive infusion, malnutrition, hepatic insufficiency or failure, nephropathy, and protein-losing enteropathy.
GLOB	↑	Increase is commonly associated with chronic inflammation and infection, and hyperimmunity, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with insufficient protein intake, anemia, and immunodeficiency.
AST	↑	Increase is commonly associated with liver injury and muscle injury, etc.
ALP	↑	Increase is commonly associated with fracture healing period, hepatobiliary diseases, hyperthyroidism, and osteosarcoma, etc.
BUN	↑	Increase is commonly associated with high protein diet, gastrointestinal bleeding, nephropathy, and urinary obstruction, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with insufficient protein intake and liver failure, etc.
CREA	↑	Increase is commonly associated with nephropathy, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with malnutrition and muscular atrophy, etc.
CK	↑	Increase is commonly associated with trauma, increased muscle activity (such as tetanus and convulsion), myocarditis, and myocardial infarction, etc.
LDH	↑	Increase is commonly associated with hemolysis (especially in canine), post-exercise, liver injury, exertional rhabdomyolysis, white muscle disease, myocardial injury, tumors, etc.
TC	↑	Increase is commonly associated with biliary obstruction, hypothyroidism, hypercorticalismus, nephropathy, diabetes, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with protein loss enteropathy, pancreatic exocrine insufficiency, and hypoadrenocorticism,etc.
TG	↑	Increase is commonly associated with postprandial, obesity, diabetes and hypercorticalismus, etc.
PHOS	↑	Increase is commonly associated with nephropathy, bone healing period, and hyperthyroidism. Decreased in hyperparathyroidism, tumor, etc.
Mg	↓	Increase is commonly associated with nephropathy, hypoadrenocorticism, hypocalcemia, and muscle injury, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with gastrointestinal malabsorption, nephropathy, and hyperthyroidism, etc.
Na+	↓	Increase is commonly associated with salt intoxication, hypertonic NaCl solution rehydration, hyperaldosteronism, and severe dehydration, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with hypoadrenocorticism, diuretic therapy, etc.

Note: Due to the complexity and individuality of disease diagnosis, the report interpretation is only for your reference. Please consult your doctors for clinical diagnosis results.

The results only applies to this test sample. Test Instrument:Mindray vetXpert C5 Time of Printing:2025-06-21 13:45:47