

Hansel Test report



Patient:	Hansel	Species:	Canine	Patient ID:	2510091
Client:	Kim Taron	Gender:	Male	Age:	7Y

AI Aided Diag. Explan.

It is recommended to add symmetric dimethylarginine (SDMA), urinary protein to creatinine ratio (UPC), urinary specific gravity (SG), and imaging examinations to identify the cause and grading of renal dysfunction, based on clinical manifestations and medical history.

It is recommended to add liver and kidney panel tests, electrolytes, myocardial enzyme spectrum (N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, cardiac troponin I), electrocardiogram, and ultrasound-related examinations to evaluate the animal's overall muscle health status, based on clinical manifestations and medical history.

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.

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Biochemistry test report



Patient:	Hansel	Species:	Canine	Patient ID:	2510091
Client:	Kim Taron	Gender:	Male	Sample No.:	0000001
Doctor:		Age:	7Y	Time of analysis:	2025/10/09 15:52

Item		Current result		Ref. Ranges	
Protein	TP	5.40	g/dL	5.31-7.92	
Protein	ALB	↓ 2.15	g/dL	2.34-4.00	
Protein	GLOB	3.25	g/dL	2.54-5.20	
Protein	A/G	0.7			
Liver and gallbladder	ALT	38.3	U/L	10.1-100.3	
Liver and gallbladder	AST	↑ 59.0	U/L	0.0-51.7	
Liver and gallbladder	AST/ALT	1.54			
Liver and gallbladder	ALP	↑ 233.0	U/L	15.5-212.0	
Liver and gallbladder	GGT	11.1	U/L	0.0-15.9	
Liver and gallbladder	TBIL	<0.10	mg/dL	0.00-0.88	
Liver and gallbladder	TBA	7.5	μmol/L	0.0-30.0	
Pancreas	AMY	↑ 1971.9	U/L	397.7-1285.1	
Kidneys	BUN	↑ 174.00	mg/dL	7.02-27.45	
Kidneys	CREA	↑ 7.95	mg/dL	0.23-1.40	
Kidneys	BUN/CREA	21.8			
Cardiovasc./Muscle	CK	↑ 452.0	U/L	66.4-257.5	
Cardiovasc./Muscle	LDH	↑ 171.6	U/L	0.0-143.6	
Energy metabolism	GLU	↑ 143.3	mg/dL	68.5-135.2	
Energy metabolism	TC	293.8	mg/dL	103.2-324.1	
Energy metabolism	TG	↑ 335.9	mg/dL	8.9-115.1	
Minerals	Ca	↓ 5.76	mg/dL	8.40-11.88	
Minerals	PHOS	↑ 17.58	mg/dL	2.48-6.81	
Minerals	CaxP	8.17	mmol/L^2		
Minerals	Mg	2.07	mg/dL	1.29-2.58	
Electrolytes	Na+	153.7	mmol/L	138.0-160.0	
Electrolytes	K+	5.2	mmol/L	3.5-5.9	
Electrolytes	Na/K	29.4			
Electrolytes	Cl-	116.8	mmol/L	102.7-125.0	

Operator:

Comprehensive Diagnosis Panel

QC QC OK

HEM(Hemolysis degree):	1+	LIP(Lipemia degree):	0	ICT(Jaundice degree):	0
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The results only applies to this test sample.

Test Instrument:Mindray vetXpert C5

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Biochemistry test report



Patient:	Hansel	Species:	Canine	Patient ID:	2510091
Client:	Kim Taron	Gender:	Male	Sample No.:	0000001
Doctor:		Age:	7Y	Time of analysis:	2025/10/09 15:52



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.
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.
AMY	↑	Increase is commonly associated with gastroenteritis, pancreatitis, pancreatic tumor, 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.
GLU	↑	Increase is commonly associated with diabetes and hypercorticism, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with insulin administration, malnutrition, and insulinoma, etc.
TG	↑	Increase is commonly associated with postprandial, obesity, diabetes and hypercorticism, etc.
Ca	↓	Increase is commonly associated with hypoadrenocorticism, lymphoma, and nephropathy, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with low calcium diet, hypoalbuminemia, nephropathy, and vitamin D deficiency, etc.
PHOS	↑	Increase is commonly associated with nephropathy, bone healing period, and hyperthyroidism. Decreased in hyperparathyroidism, tumor, etc.

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