

Biochemistry test report



Patient:	Zeus	Species:	Canine	Patient ID:	2511022
Client:	Alicia Co	Gender:	Male	Sample No.:	0000002
Doctor:		Age:	12Y	Time of analysis:	2025/11/02 11:33

Item		Current result		Ref. Ranges	
Protein	TP	↑	8.84	g/dL	5.31-7.92
Protein	ALB	↓	1.98	g/dL	2.34-4.00
Protein	GLOB	↑	6.85	g/dL	2.54-5.20
Protein	A/G		0.3		
Liver and gallbladder	ALT		31.2	U/L	10.1-100.3
Liver and gallbladder	AST		29.6	U/L	0.0-51.7
Liver and gallbladder	AST/ALT		0.95		
Liver and gallbladder	ALP		39.0	U/L	15.5-212.0
Liver and gallbladder	GGT		6.5	U/L	0.0-15.9
Liver and gallbladder	TBIL		<0.10	mg/dL	0.00-0.88
Liver and gallbladder	TBA		1.8	μmol/L	0.0-30.0
Pancreas	AMY		1086.7	U/L	397.7-1285.1
Kidneys	BUN	↑	>182.65	mg/dL	7.02-27.45
Kidneys	CREA	↑	3.88	mg/dL	0.23-1.40
Kidneys	BUN/CREA		****		
Cardiovasc./Muscle	CK	↑ L-	491.9	U/L	66.4-257.5
Cardiovasc./Muscle	LDH	↑	459.7	U/L	0.0-143.6
Energy metabolism	GLU		108.7	mg/dL	68.5-135.2
Energy metabolism	TC		172.0	mg/dL	103.2-324.1
Energy metabolism	TG		42.3	mg/dL	8.9-115.1
Minerals	Ca	↓	7.22	mg/dL	8.40-11.88
Minerals	PHOS	↑	18.50	mg/dL	2.48-6.81
Minerals	CaxP		10.78	mmol/L^2	
Minerals	Mg	↑	2.73	mg/dL	1.29-2.58
Electrolytes	Na+	↓ L-	120.8	mmol/L	138.0-160.0
Electrolytes	K+	↓	2.3	mmol/L	3.5-5.9
Electrolytes	Na/K		51.6		
Electrolytes	Cl-	↓	90.0	mmol/L	102.7-125.0

Operator:

Comprehensive Diagnosis Panel

QC QC Fail

HEM(Hemolysis degree):	0	LIP(Lipemia degree):	2+	ICT(Jaundice degree):	0
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The results only applies to this test sample.

Test Instrument:Mindray vetXpert C5

Time of Printing:2025-11-02 11:38:27



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Report Explan.

TP



Increase is commonly associated with dehydration and increased globulin. Reduction is commonly associated with blood loss, protein-losing enteropathy, and decreased albumin.

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.

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.

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.

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.

K+



Increase is commonly associated with high potassium fluid replacement, diabetes, adrenocortical hypofunction, and acute kidney injury, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with low potassium or potassium-free fluid replacement, vomiting, diarrhea, and hypercorticism, etc.

Cl-



Increase is commonly associated with salt intoxication, hypertonic NaCl solution rehydration, small intestinal diarrhea, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with vomiting, 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.
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