

Pet Doctors Veterinary Supplies and Services

Chemistry Test Report

Pet Name: Loki

Owner Name:

Species: Feline

Gender: Male

Age: 2 Years

Patient or Visit No.:

Sample ID: 2604160001

Sample Type: Serum

Time Tested: 16/04/2026 09:44:42

Test Panel: Comprehensive 24 Profile

Tip:

Test	Result	Unit	Reference Range	Low	Normal	High	
TP	70.7	g/L	54-89				Whole Body
ALB	37.1	g/L	22-45				Liver, Kidney
GLOB	33.6	g/L	15-57				Whole Body
ALB/GLOB	1.1						Calculated value
TBIL	3.17	umol/L	2-15				Whole Body, Liver
GGT	0.7	U/L	0-2				Liver
AST	23	U/L	9.2-60				Liver
ALT	71	U/L	8.2-123				Liver
AST/ALT	0.32						Calculated value
ALP	68	U/L	10-90				Liver
TBA	4.55	umol/L	0-15				Liver, Gallbladder
AMYL	1127	U/L	200-1800				Pancreas
CK	160	U/L	50-450				Myocardium, Skeletal muscle
CREA	121	umol/L	27-223				Kidney
BUN	8.19	mmol/L	3.6-15.5				Kidney
BUN/CREA	17						Calculated value
GLU	7.24	mmol/L	4.11-8.84				Whole Body
CHOL	2.59	mmol/L	1.68-5.81				Whole Body
TRIG	0.68	mmol/L	0.1-0.9				
tCO2	18	mmol/L	15-24				Whole Body
Ca	2.53	mmol/L	1.95-2.95				Whole Body
PHOS	1.61	mmol/L	1-2.74				Kidney
Ca x P	51	mg/dL					
Mg	0.86	mmol/L	0.7-1.21				

Clinical Significance

TP	Reflects the protein content in the animal's body: dehydration, hepatic and renal diseases, or gastrointestinal diseases can cause this index to be abnormal.
ALB	Synthesized by the liver, the primary plasma protein, maintaining osmotic pressure and reflecting the body's nutritional status.
GLOB	Associated with chronic infections or autoimmune diseases.
ALB/GLOB	Low levels may indicate renal dysfunction, amyloidosis, inflammation, infections, enteritis, hepatic and renal diseases, or severe malnutrition due to malabsorption/digestion.
TBIL	Used to assess anemia and biliary tract diseases.
GGT	A hepatic enzyme indicator, mainly for assessing cholestasis.
AST	An indicator for liver and muscle diseases.
ALT	An indicator for diagnosing liver diseases in dogs and cats, significantly elevated in liver damage or liver diseases.
AST/ALT	Used to assess the degree of hepatocyte injury and the risk of primary liver cancer.
ALP	An indicator for diagnosing hepatobiliary diseases in animals, related to cholestasis; slight elevation in cats has clinical significance.
TBA	Hepatic function indicator
AMYL	An indicator of pancreatic disease, often measured with LPA (lipase) to assess hepatosplenomegaly.
CK	Indicator of muscle injury or neurological disease.
CREA	A metabolic product of muscle, excreted by the kidneys, may rise in renal disease or urethral obstruction.
BUN	Synthesized by the liver and excreted by the kidneys, one of the renal function indicators, may also rise due to other causes (diet, dehydration).
BUN/CREA	Seen in dehydration, gastrointestinal bleeding, renal disease, urinary tract obstruction.



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GLU	Abnormal levels of blood glucose concentration may occur when the body is in poor condition or in the presence of diabetes.
CHOL	Elevated in liver/kidney diseases or endocrine abnormalities.
TRIG	Indicator of fat content in the blood.
tCO2	Assessment of acid-base balance.
Ca	Abnormal levels may be caused by various diseases such as improper lactation, nutritional disorders, and tumors.
PHOS	Useful for assessing parathyroid function, vitamin D deficiency, bone tumors, and multiple myeloma.
Ca×P	Used to assess bone metabolism. Note: Animals with sCaPP > 70 mg have been observed to have shorter survival periods, indicating poor prognosis of chronic renal disease. Note: Animals with CPP > 60-70 are at risk of soft tissue calcification, although increased concentrations may persist for several weeks to months.
Mg	An indicator of adrenal and renal function.

Veterinary Technician:

Attending Veterinarian: Dr. Ricardo Valdez

Date Reported: 16/04/2026

This report is solely for the received sample and serves as a diagnostic reference for veterinarians.



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