

Pet Doctors Veterinary Supplies and Services

Chemistry Test Report

Pet Name: Oli
Gender: Female
Sample ID: 2606200001

Owner Name: Arrianee Abila
Age: 6 Years
Sample Type: Serum

Species: Feline
Patient or Visit No.:
Time Tested: 20/06/2026 15:13:46

Test Panel: Comprehensive 24 Profile

Test	Result	Unit	Reference Range	Low	Normal	High	
TP	71.7	g/L	54-89				Whole Body
ALB	32.4	g/L	22-45				Liver, Kidney
GLOB	39.3	g/L	15-57				Whole Body
ALB/GLOB	0.8						Calculated value
TBIL	5.58	umol/L	2-15				Whole Body, Liver
GGT	0.6	U/L	0-2				Liver
AST	156	↑ U/L	9.2-60				Liver
ALT	161	↑ U/L	8.2-123				Liver
AST/ALT	0.97						Calculated value
ALP	25	U/L	10-90				Liver
TBA	3.76	umol/L	0-15				Liver, Gallbladder
AMYL	1412	U/L	200-1800				Pancreas
CK	524	↑ U/L	50-450				Myocardium, Skeletal muscle
CREA	59	umol/L	27-223				Kidney
BUN	6.91	mmol/L	3.6-15.5				Kidney
BUN/CREA	29						Calculated value
GLU	8.54	mmol/L	4.11-8.84				Whole Body
CHOL	1.34	↓ mmol/L	1.68-5.81				Whole Body
TRIG	0.30	mmol/L	0.1-0.9				
tCO2	19	mmol/L	15-24				Whole Body
Ca	2.19	mmol/L	1.95-2.95				Whole Body
PHOS	1.18	mmol/L	1-2.74				Kidney
Ca×P	32	mg/dL					
Mg	1.08	mmol/L	0.7-1.21				

Clinical Significance

AST	Elevated levels: ① Hepatic system diseases; ② Hemolysis, lipemia causing false elevation; ③ Equine paralytic myoglobinuria; ④ Cardiac injury: myocarditis, myocardial infarction; ⑤ Skeletal muscle diseases: canine degenerative myopathy, muscle injury; ⑥ Drug/toxin effects: barbiturates, corticosteroids, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, ketoconazole, etc.
ALT	Elevated levels: ① Drug effects; ② Hemolysis, lipemia causing false elevation; ③ Metabolic disorders and secondary liver diseases; ④ Hyperthyroidism, cardiac insufficiency, severe anemia, shock; ⑤ Primary hepatocyte and hepatobiliary diseases: infectious hepatitis, feline infectious peritonitis, leptospirosis, hepatotoxin diseases.
CK	Elevated levels: ① Myocardial necrosis; ② Strenuous exercise; ③ Prolonged recumbency; ④ Skeletal muscle injury; ⑤ Neurological disease; ⑥ Hypothyroidism; ⑦ Hemolysis or intramuscular injection during blood draw.
CHOL	Decreased levels: ① Feline hyperthyroidism; ② Low-fat diet; ③ Hepatic insufficiency; ④ Antiepileptic drugs; ⑤ Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency; ⑥ Protein-losing enteropathy; ⑦ High vitamin C levels; ⑧ Malabsorption/digestion issues.

Veterinary Technician: not specified

Attending Veterinarian: Dr. Marian Wanagen

Date Reported: 20/06/2026

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



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