Biochemistry test report



Patient:ButchSpecies:CaninePatient ID:2504123Client:Marvin MarambaGender:MaleSample No.:0000004

Doctor: Age stage: Adult Time of analysis: 2025/04/12 18:31

	Item		Current result		Ref. Ranges	
Protein	TP		6.74	g/dL	5.31-7.92	
Protein	ALB		2.47	g/dL	2.34-4.00	
Protein	GLOB		4.27	g/dL	2.54-4.40	<u> </u>
Protein	A/G		0.6			
Liver and gallbladder	ALT		15.0	U/L	10.1-100.3	
Liver and gallbladder	AST	1	97.6	U/L	21.0-51.7	<u> </u>
Liver and gallbladder	AST/ALT		6.52			
Liver and gallbladder	ALP		82.6	U/L	15.5-125.0	<u> </u>
Liver and gallbladder	GGT		<2.0	U/L	0.0-15.9	<u> </u>
Liver and gallbladder	TBIL		<0.10	mg/dL	0.00-0.88	<u> </u>
Pancreas	AMY		862.6	U/L	397.7-1285.1	
Kidneys	BUN	1	30.94	mg/dL	7.02-27.45	
Kidneys	CREA		1.03	mg/dL	0.38-1.40	
Kidneys	BUN/CREA		29.8			
Cardiovasc./Muscle	СК	1	475.2	U/L	66.4-257.5	
Cardiovasc./Muscle	LDH	1	365.2	U/L	36.4-143.6	•
Energy metabolism	GLU	↓	63.6	mg/dL	68.5-113.3	
Energy metabolism	TC		135.4	mg/dL	103.2-324.1	
Minerals	Ca	\downarrow	<4.00	mg/dL	9.20-11.88	
Minerals	PHOS		6.00	mg/dL	3.10-6.81	<u> </u>
Minerals	CaxP		***	mmol/L^2		
Electrolytes	tCO2	\downarrow	9.82	mmol/L	13.14-25.13	
Electrolytes	Na+	↓	138.4	mmol/L	141.6-160.0	
Electrolytes	K+	1	8.3	mmol/L	3.5-5.9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Electrolytes	Na/K		16.6			
Electrolytes	CI-	\downarrow	95.6	mmol/L	102.7-125.0	

Operator:

Comprehensive Diagnosis Panel

HEM(Hemolysis degree): 3+ LIP(Lipemia degree): 0 ICT(Jaundice degree): 0

The results only applies to this test sample.

Test Instrument:Mindray vetXpert C5

Time of Printing:2025-04-12 18:33:15









Patient: Species: Canine Patient ID: 2504123 Gender: Male Sample No.: 0000004 Client: Marvin Maramba Adult 2025/04/12 18:31 Doctor: Age stage: Time of analysis:

	Report Explan.	
AST	↑	Increase is commonly associated with liver injury and muscle injury, 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.
СК	↑	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	\downarrow	Increase is commonly associated with diabetes and hypercorticalismus, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with insulin administration, malnutrition, and insulinoma, etc.
Са	↓	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.
tCO2	\downarrow	Increase is commonly associated with metabolic alkalosis and respiratory acidosis; Reduction is commonly associated with metabolic acidosis, respiratory alkalosis
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 hypercorticalismus, etc.
CI-	↓	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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