Pumpkin Test report



Patient:PumpkinSpecies:CaninePatient ID:2505211Client:Adoree JabanesGender:FemaleAge:Adult 8Y

Al 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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Immunoassay test report



Patient:PumpkinSpecies:CaninePatient ID:2505211Client:Adoree JabanesGender:FemaleSample No.:0000006

Doctor: Age: Adult 8Y Time of analysis: 2025/12/12 16:28

Lab item	Current result			Ref. Ranges		2025/07/01	
cSDMA	↑	69.7	μg/dL	0.0-14.0	•	7.5	

Operator:

Report Explan.

cSDMA

Result indications: <14.0 ug/dL Normal

14.0-20.0 ug/dL Suspected >20.0 ug/dL Abnormal

Clinical significance:

cSDMA is an early biomarker of progressive kidney injury, and an increase may indicate impaired renal

function.

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.

Test Instrument: Mindray vetXpert I3

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Biochemistry test report



Patient:PumpkinSpecies:CaninePatient ID:2505211Client:Adoree JabanesGender:FemaleSample No.:0000006

Doctor: Age: Adult 8Y Time of analysis: 2025/12/12 16:27

	ltem		Current result		Ref. Ranges		2025/07/01
Protein	TP		7.13	g/dL	5.31-7.92		7.93
Protein	ALB		2.81	g/dL	2.34-4.00		2.87
Protein	GLOB		4.32	g/dL	2.54-5.20		5.05
Protein	A/G		0.6				0.6
Liver and gallbladder	ALT	1	127.1	U/L	10.1-100.3	<u> </u>	96.2
Liver and gallbladder	AST	1	62.2	U/L	0.0-51.7	<u> </u>	33.4
Liver and gallbladder	AST/ALT		0.49				0.35
Liver and gallbladder	ALP	1	475.9	U/L	15.5-212.0	.	100.0
Liver and gallbladder	GGT	1	60.3	U/L	0.0-15.9	.	8.1
Liver and gallbladder	TBIL		<0.10	mg/dL	0.00-0.88		<0.10
Liver and gallbladder	ТВА		8.0	μmol/L	0.0-30.0		<1.0
Pancreas	AMY	1	1339.5	U/L	397.7-1285.1		1079.9
Kidneys	BUN	1	>182.65	mg/dL	7.02-27.45		18.76
Kidneys	CREA	1	6.23	mg/dL	0.23-1.40		0.79
Kidneys	BUN/CREA		****				23.6
Cardiovasc./Muscle	СК	1	326.8	U/L	66.4-257.5		114.8
Cardiovasc./Muscle	LDH	↑	176.0	U/L	0.0-143.6		58.6
Energy metabolism	GLU	↑	>540.6	mg/dL	68.5-135.2		92.6
Energy metabolism	TC	1	528.0	mg/dL	103.2-324.1		247.0
Energy metabolism	TG	1	>531.4	mg/dL	8.9-115.1		60.0
Minerals	Ca		6.08	mg/dL	8.40-11.88		10.11
Minerals	PHOS	1	>20.13	mg/dL	2.48-6.81		4.34
Minerals	CaxP		****	mmol/L^2			3.54
Minerals	Mg	1	2.74	mg/dL	1.29-2.58		1.58
Electrolytes	Na+	1	169.9	mmol/L	138.0-160.0		134.1
Electrolytes	K+		5.4	mmol/L	3.5-5.9		4.6
Electrolytes	Na/K		31.5				29.0
Electrolytes	CI-		<70.0	mmol/L	102.7-125.0		110.1

Operator:

Comprehensive Diagnosis Panel QC QC OK

HEM(Hemolysis degree): 0 LIP(Lipemia degree): 1+ ICT(Jaundice degree): 0

Report Explan.

AST ↑ Increase is commonly associated with liver injury and muscle injury, etc.

The results only applies to this test sample.

Test Instrument:Mindray vetXpert C5

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Patient:	Pumpkin	Species:	Canine	Patient ID:	2505211
Client:	Adoree Jabanes	Gender:	Female	Sample No.:	0000006
Doctor:		Age:	Adult 8Y	Time of analysis:	2025/12/12 16:27

	Report Explan.	
ALP	↑	Increase is commonly associated with fracture healing period, hepatobiliary diseases, hyperthyroidism, and osteosarcoma, etc.
GGT	↑	Elevated is commonly associated with bile duct injury or cholestasis, etc.
AMY	<u></u>	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.
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	↑	Increase is commonly associated with diabetes and hypercorticalismus, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with insulin administration, malnutrition, and insulinoma, etc.
тс	1	Increase is commonly associated with biliary obstruction, hypothyroidism, hypercorticalismus, nephropathy, diabetes, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with protein loss enteropathy, pancreatic exocrine insufficiency, and hypoadrenocorticism, etc.
TG	↑	Increase is commonly associated with postprandial, obesity, diabetes and hypercorticalismus, 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	<u> </u>	Increase is commonly associated with nephropathy, hypoadrenocorticism, hypocalcemia, and muscle injury, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with gastrointestinal malabsorption, nephropathy, and hyperthyroidism, etc.
Na+	1	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.
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.

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