## Biochemistry test report



Patient: BLACKJACK Species: Canine Patient ID: 250714854

Client: REDONDO Gender: Neutered Sample No.: 2

Doctor: Age: 9Y Time of analysis: 2025/07/19 14:55

	Item		Current result		Ref. Ranges	
Protein	TP	<u></u>	80.4	g/L	53.1-79.2	<u> </u>
Protein	ALB	<u> </u>	22.1	g/L	23.4-40.0	
Protein	GLOB	<u></u>	58.4	g/L	25.4-52.0	<u> </u>
Protein	A/G		0.4			
Liver and gallbladder	ALT		22.9	U/L	10.1-100.3	
Liver and gallbladder	AST	1	177.1	U/L	0.0-51.7	
Liver and gallbladder	AST/ALT		7.75			
Liver and gallbladder	ALP		64.9	U/L	15.5-212.0	
Liver and gallbladder	GGT		9.3	U/L	0.0-15.9	<u> </u>
Liver and gallbladder	TBIL		3.42	μmol/L	0.00-15.00	<u> </u>
Liver and gallbladder	ТВА		<1.0	μmol/L	0.0-30.0	
Pancreas	AMY		843.2	U/L	397.7-1285.1	
Kidneys	BUN	1	>65.00	mmol/L	2.50-9.77	<b>(</b>
Kidneys	CREA	1	>2000.00	μmol/L	20.00-123.70	<b>(</b>
Kidneys	BUN/CREA		***			
Cardiovasc./Muscle	СК	1	>2500.0	U/L	66.4-257.5	<b>(</b>
Cardiovasc./Muscle	LDH	<b>↑</b>	170.1	U/L	0.0-143.6	<u> </u>
Energy metabolism	GLU	1	14.93	mmol/L	3.80-7.50	<b></b>
Energy metabolism	TC		8.29	mmol/L	2.67-8.38	
Energy metabolism	TG	<b>↑</b>	1.96	mmol/L	0.10-1.30	
Minerals	Ca	↓	1.92	mmol/L	2.10-2.97	
Minerals	PHOS	<b>↑</b>	>6.50	mmol/L	0.80-2.20	<b>(</b>
Minerals	CaxP		***	mmol/L^2		
Minerals	Mg	<b>↑</b>	1.51	mmol/L	0.61-1.06	
Electrolytes	Na+		138.4	mmol/L	138.0-160.0	
Electrolytes	K+		3.7	mmol/L	3.5-5.9	· ·
Electrolytes	Na/K		37.0			
Electrolytes	CI-	$\downarrow$	95.8	mmol/L	102.7-125.0	

Operator:

Comprehensive Diagnosis Panel QC QC OK

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

The results only applies to this test sample.

Test Instrument:Mindray vetXpert C5

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Patient: **BLACKJACK** Species: Canine Patient ID: 250714854 **REDONDO** Gender: Neutered Sample No.: Client: 9Y Time of analysis: 2025/07/19 14:55 Doctor: Age:

	Report Explan.	
ТР	<b>↑</b>	Increase is commonly associated with dehydration and increased globulin. Reduction is commonly associated with blood loss, protein-losing enteropathy, and decreased albumin.
ALB	<b>↓</b>	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	<b>↑</b>	Increase is commonly associated with chronic inflammation and infection, and hyperimmunity, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with insufficient protein intake, anemia, and immunodeficiency.
AST	<b>↑</b>	Increase is commonly associated with liver injury and muscle injury, etc.
BUN	<b>↑</b>	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	<b>↑</b>	Increase is commonly associated with nephropathy, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with malnutrition and muscular atrophy, etc.
СК	1	Increase is commonly associated with trauma, increased muscle activity (such as tetanus and convulsion), myocarditis, and myocardial infarction, etc.
LDH	1	Increase is commonly associated with hemolysis (especially in canine), post-exercise, liver injury, exertional rhabdomyolysis, white muscle disease, myocardial injury, tumors, etc.
GLU	1	Increase is commonly associated with diabetes and hypercorticalismus, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with insulin administration, malnutrition, and insulinoma, etc.
TG	<b>↑</b>	Increase is commonly associated with postprandial, obesity, diabetes and hypercorticalismus, etc.
Са	<b>↓</b>	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	<b>↑</b>	Increase is commonly associated with nephropathy, bone healing period, and hyperthyroidism. Decreased in hyperparathyroidism, tumor, etc.
Mg	<b>↑</b>	Increase is commonly associated with nephropathy, hypoadrenocorticism, hypocalcemia, and muscle injury, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with gastrointestinal malabsorption, nephropathy, and hyperthyroidism, etc.
CI-	<b>↓</b>	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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