Biochemistry test report

Patient:	MONICA	Species:	Canine	Patient ID:	250528265
Client:	NERI	Gender:	Female	Sample No.:	03
Doctor:		Age:	Adult 12Y	Time of analysis:	2025/07/26 12:26

	Item		Current result		Ref. Ranges		2025/07/23
Kidneys	**BUN**	↑	**11.59**	mmol/L	2.50-9.77		**11.29**
Kidneys	**CREA**		**53.60**	μmol/L	20.00-123.70		**63.10**
Kidneys	**BUN/CREA**		**53.6**				**44.3**
Energy metabolism	**GLU**	↑	**10.33**	mmol/L	3.80-7.50		**5.46**
Minerals	**Ca**		**2.29**	mmol/L	2.10-2.97		
Minerals	**PHOS**		**1.45**	mmol/L	0.80-2.20		
Minerals	**CaxP**		**3.31**	mmol/L^2			
Minerals	**Mg**	↓	**0.57**	mmol/L	0.61-1.06		
Electrolytes	**tCO2**	↑	**26.51**	mmol/L	13.14-25.13		
Electrolytes	**Na+**		**144.1**	mmol/L	138.0-160.0		
Electrolytes	**K+**	↓	**2.4**	mmol/L	3.5-5.9		
Electrolytes	**Na/K**		**59.5**				
Electrolytes	**Cl-**	↓	**97.4**	mmol/L	102.7-125.0		

Operator:

Electrolyte Panel **QC QC OK**

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

Report Explan.

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.
GLU ↑	Increase is commonly associated with diabetes and hypercorticalismus, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with insulin administration, malnutrition, and insulinoma, etc.
Mg ↓	Increase is commonly associated with nephropathy, hypoadrenocorticism, hypocalcemia, and muscle injury, etc. Reduction is commonly associated with gastrointestinal malabsorption, nephropathy, and hyperthyroidism, etc.
tCO2 ↑	Increase is commonly associated with metabolic alkalosis and respiratory acidosis; Reduction is commonly associated with metabolic acidosis, respiratory alkalosis
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.
Cl- ↓	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.

The results only applies to this test sample. Test Instrument:Mindray vetXpert C5 Time of Printing:2025-07-28 13:00:34