

## Pet Doctors Veterinary Supplies and Services

### Chemistry Test Report

Pet Name: Poochie  
 Gender: Female  
 Sample ID: 2605110001

Owner Name: Ajanet Valerio  
 Age: 7 Years  
 Sample Type: Whole Blood

Species: Canine  
 Patient or Visit No.:  
 Time Tested: 11/05/2026 10:31:35

Test Panel: Comprehensive 24 Profile

Test	Result	Unit	Reference Range	Low	Normal	High	
TP	59.0	g/L	52-82				Whole Body
ALB	21.7 ↓	g/L	22-44				Liver, Kidney
GLOB	37.3	g/L	20-52				Whole Body
ALB/GLOB	0.6						Calculated value
TBIL	13.44	umol/L	2-15				Whole Body, Liver
GGT	1.6	U/L	0-7				Liver
AST	8 ↓	U/L	8.9-55				Liver
ALT	14	U/L	10-140				Liver
AST/ALT	0.57						Calculated value
ALP	114	U/L	20-150				Liver
TBA	9.67	umol/L	0-20				Liver, Gallbladder
AMYL	585	U/L	200-1800				Pancreas
CK	89	U/L	20-200				Mycardium, Skeletal muscle
CREA	75	umol/L	27-149				Kidney
BUN	10.4	mmol/L	2.5-11.5				Kidney
BUN/CREA	34						Calculated value
GLU	9.84 ↑	mmol/L	3.89-7.95				Whole Body
CHOL	3.92	mmol/L	2.84-8.26				Whole Body
TRIG	1.21 ↑	mmol/L	0.1-0.9				
tCO2	10 ↓	mmol/L	12-27				Whole Body
Ca	2.22	mmol/L	1.98-2.95				Whole Body
PHOS	1.22	mmol/L	0.81-2.2				Kidney
Ca×P	34	mg/dL					
Mg	0.81	mmol/L	0.6-1.09				

#### Clinical Significance

ALB	<b>Decreased levels:</b> ① Malnutrition; ② Chronic wasting diseases; ③ Acute decrease seen in massive hemorrhage; ④ Blood dilution due to large volume infusion; ⑤ Chronic infections, tumors, trauma; ⑥ Hepatic dysfunction, decreased synthesis, ascites formation; ⑦ Renal diseases: glomerulonephritis, protein-losing nephropathy; ⑧ Severe malnutrition due to long-term starvation, diarrhea, malabsorption/digestion.
AST	<b>Decreased levels:</b> ① Vitamin B6 deficiency; ② Extensive cirrhosis.
GLU	<b>Elevated levels:</b> ① Drugs: corticosteroids, progesterone; ② Physiological: postprandial, stress, excitement; ③ Diseases: diabetes mellitus, hyperadrenocorticism, acromegaly, hyperthyroidism, pancreatitis, pheochromocytoma.
TRIG	<b>Elevated levels:</b> ① Hypothyroidism; ② Diabetes mellitus; ③ Pancreatitis; ④ Cholestasis; ⑤ Fasting (obesity); ⑥ Spontaneous hyperlipidemia; ⑦ Hyperadrenocorticism; ⑧ Spontaneous hyperchylomicronemia; ⑨ Physiological increase after a fatty meal.
tCO2	<b>Decreased levels:</b> ① Metabolic acidosis; ② Respiratory alkalosis.

Veterinary Technician: not specified

Attending Veterinarian: Dr. Ricardo Valdez

Date Reported: 11/05/2026

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



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