

# dr paws

## Biochemical Inspection Report

Species: Cat ID: Patient: sokar  
Owner: Modather Gender: Male Age: 19 Months  
Sample Type: Whole Blood Diagnosis:  
LOT: 34220-10-0148-0227-106-250650-2837 Abnormal Sample: Hemolysis Lipemia

Item	Result	Unit	Ranges	Indicator		
				Low	Normal	High
TP	7.40	g/dL	5.4-8.9			
ALB	4.00	g/dL	2.2-4.5			
GLO	3.40	g/dL	1.5-5.7			
A/G	1.20					
TBIL	1.57	mg/dL	0.1-0.9			
AST	93.0	U/L	9.2-60			
ALT	187.0	U/L	8.2-123			
AST/ALT	0.50					
GGT	1.90	U/L	0-2			
BUN	20.6	mg/dL	10-43			
CRE	1.31	mg/dL	0.3-2.5			
BUN/CRE	16.0					
GLU	101.0	mg/dL	74-159			

Item	Clinical significance
TP	↑Commonly seen in dehydration and the increase of immunoglobulin; ↓Commonly seen in malnutrition, chronic inflammation, diseases related to liver, kidney and gastrointestinal canal;
ALB	↑Commonly seen in dehydration; ↓Commonly seen in malnutrition, damage of liver function, massive bleeding, parasite and other consumptive diseases related to intestinal tract;
GLO	↑Commonly seen in chronic inflammation and infection; ↓No clinical significance;
A/G	Reduction is common in liver diseases (such as chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver injury, etc.), nephrotic syndrome, acute and chronic nephritis, infection or malnutrition.
TBIL	↑Commonly seen in abnormal function of liver and gallbladder; ↓Commonly seen in anemia;
AST	↑Commonly seen in diseases of the liver and biliary system, bone and muscle diseases, myocarditis, myocardial infarction and metabolic disorder; ↓Commonly seen in Vitamin B6 deficiency and hepatocirrhosis;
ALT	↑Commonly seen in primary hepatocellular disease, diseases of the liver and biliary system, metabolic disorder and secondary liver disease; ↓No clinical significance;
AST/ALT	To judge the course, severity, prognosis of liver disease. It is an important parameter in the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, judge progress and changes of acute and chronic hepatitis.
GGT	↑Commonly seen in diseases of liver and bile, blockage of bile vessel, icterus and acute pancreatitis; ↓No clinical significance;
BUN	↑Commonly seen in renal lesions, excessive decomposition of protein and high protein intake; ↓Commonly seen in hepatic failure and deficiency of protein absorption;
CRE	↑Commonly seen in kidney diseases; ↓Commonly seen in malnutrition and muscular atrophy;

Remark: Due to the complexity and individuality of the test results of specific cases, the interpretation of clinical significance is for reference only and cannot serve as the evidence for specific disease diagnoses.

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Remark: *The result is only responsible for this sample*

BUN/CRE Higher Ratio is more common in fever, dehydration, gastrointestinal bleeding, cardiac insufficiency, hepatorenal syndrome, urinary tract obstruction, high-protein diet, etc .; lower ratio is more common in hunger, low-protein diet, combined with severe liver failure, use Diuretic drugs, etc.

GLU ↑Commonly seen in hypoinsulinism;  
↓Commonly seen in malnutrition, cacoehyilia and chronic anemia;

Remark: Due to the complexity and individuality of the test results of specific cases, the interpretation of clinical significance is for reference only and cannot serve as the evidence for specific disease diagnoses.

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