



Testeo Único en el Mundo: Multi-Especies y Multi-Muestras

Amplio ámbito de aplicación:

- 10 especies animales y 4 tipos de muestra



Propiedad Intelectual independiente:

- Más de 100 patentes autorizadas
- Más de 200 aplicaciones a pacientes
- Certificación CE
- Certificación ISO 9001

Alta eficiencia de prueba:

- Sangre: +46 parámetros
- Orina: +21 parámetros
- Heces: +32 parámetros
- Fluidos: +19 parámetros

Uso amigable:

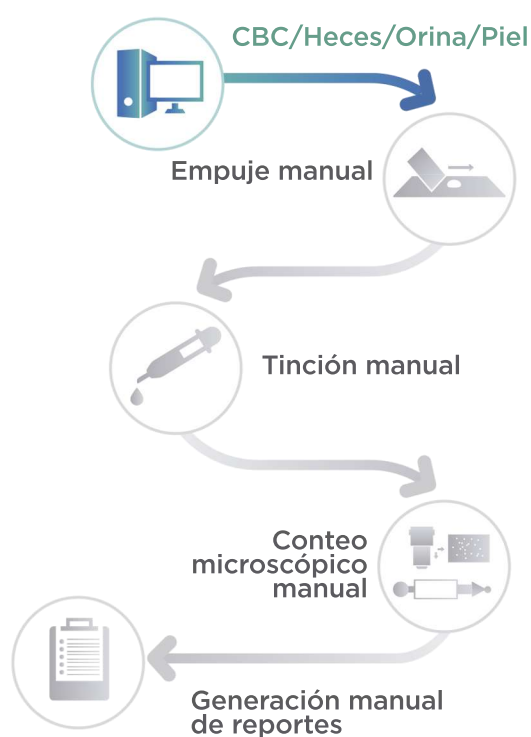
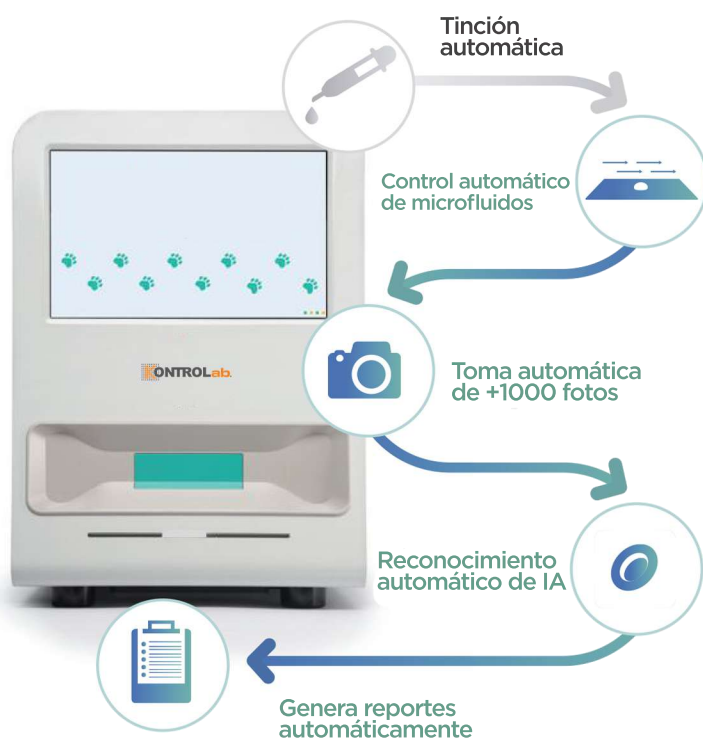
- Tinción automática, microscopía, clasificación, conteo y preparación de informe
- Análisis de un clic para reportes estándar y reportes morfológicos
- Conocimientos de diagnóstico completos basados en big data

INNOVADOR

Innovación en pruebas de mascotas

AlVet 1

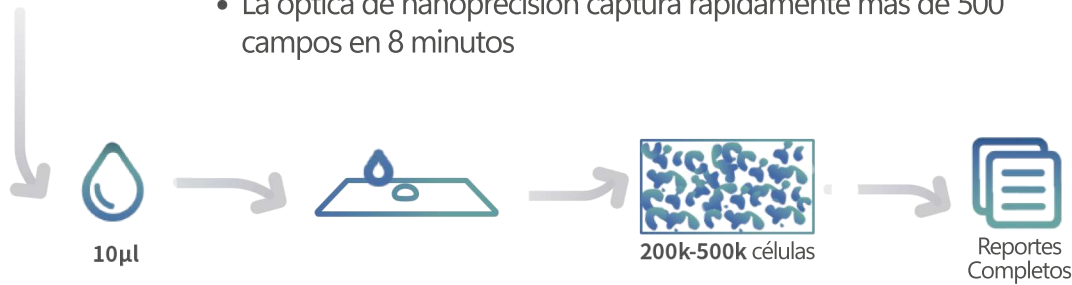
Forma tradicional





Mayor Recuento

- 10 μ L de sangre permiten la captura instantánea de 200,000 a 500,000 células con informe completo
- La óptica de nanoprecisión captura rápidamente más de 500 campos en 8 minutos



Una Interpretación Más Precisa

- Tecnología microfluídica: permite la formación de células sanguíneas de una sola capa, lo que mejora la precisión en la clasificación y el recuento de células.



NST & NSG & NHG: Distingue entre inflamación y STR

RET & NRBC: Identificación de la regeneración de la anemia

ETG: Evaluación de la hemólisis intravascular

Agglutinated PLT: Revelación de un estado más preciso de las plaquetas

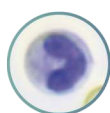
Large PLT: Indica la regeneración de plaquetas

W
R
G
N
A
S

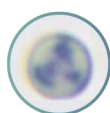
SANGRE

Detrás del estándar de oro

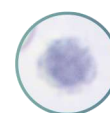
El analizador AIvet 1 te da más resultados,
parámetros exclusivos significan decisiones más seguras.



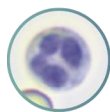
Neutrophil Stab Granulocyte



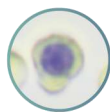
Reticulocyte



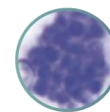
Large Platelet



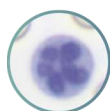
Neutrophil Segmented Granulocyte



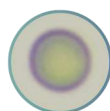
Nucleated RBC



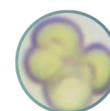
Agglutinated Platelet



Neutrophil Hypersegmented Granulocyte



Spherocyte



Agglutinated RBC

El CBC más integral disponible en la medicina veterinaria

Parámetros de Glóbulos Blancos

White blood cell (WBC) count
Neutrophils (NEU;#and%)
Neutrophil stab granulocyte (NST)
Neutrophil segmented granulocyte (NSG)
Neutrophil hypersegmented granulocyte (NSH)
Lymphocyte (LYM;#and%)
Monocyte (MON;#and%)
Eosinophil (EOS;#and%)
Basophil (BAS;#and%)

Parámetros de Glóbulos Rojos

Red Blood Cell count (RBC)
Hemoglobin concentration (HGB)
Hematocrit (HCT)
Mean red blood cell volume (MCV)
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)
Red blood cell distribution width (RDW;SD and CV)
Hemoglobin distribution width (HDW;SD and CV)
Erythrocyte ghost (ETG;#and%)
Spherocytes (SPH#)
Agglutination RBC (AGG#)
Nuclear red blood cell (NRBC;#and%)
Reticulocyte (RET;#and%)

Parámetros de Plaquetas

Platelet Count (PLT)
Plateletcrit (PCT)
Mean Platelet volume (MPV)
Large Platelet (LPLT;#and%)
Agglutinated Platelet count (APLT#)
Platelet distribution width (PDW;SD and CV)

HECES

De la “ineficiencia repetitiva”
a la “eficiencia simple”



Ahorro de tiempo y costos

- Todas las pruebas en solo 9 minutos, sin intervención manual



Reporte profesional y mejorado

- Reporte de 32 parámetros, con perspectivas de imagen y señales de diagnóstico para la fácil comprensión de los dueños
- Sección de informe de sospecha de huevo parasitario para simplificar el re-diagnóstico veterinario



Más preciso

- Informe de evaluación cuantitativa del microbioma para un análisis eficiente de la función gastrointestinal
- Escaneo de +1000 / +3000 campos para mejorar los rangos de detección

**El único equipo automatizado que detecta todo tipo de heces,
obténn todos los resultados que necesitas en una corrida, durante la visita al veterinario.**

Huevos Parasitarios

Ascaris
Hookworm
Tapeworm
Dipylidium caninum
Sppirometra
Alaria alata

Protozoa Intestinal

Trichomonas
Giardia
Giardia trophozoite
Giardia cyst
Coccidia
Coccidia 0
Coccidia 1
Coccidia 2

Gérmenes

Cocci
Rods
Brevibacterium
Crude bacilli
Thin bacilli
Cocci/Rods
Campylobacter
Bacillus
Serpentine spirochete
Helicobacter
Yeast

Células

RBC
WBC
Ephitelial cells

Función Digestiva

Starch granule
Lipid droplet
Plant fiber
Muscle fiber



ORINA

Examen de sedimento en orina de alta calidad

Resultados mejorados, el elemento clínico más relevante, ayuda acelerando las decisiones clínicas

Cast

Hyaline cast
Cellular cast
Granular cast
Waxy cast

Cristales

Struvite#
Calcium oxalate
monohydrate#
Calcium oxalate
dihydrate#
Calcium phosphate
Uric acid
Cystine

Células

Renal tubular epithelial cells
Squamous epithelial cells
Transitional epithelial cells
Sperm

Gérmenes

Cocci
Bacillus
Yeast

Otros

Lipid droplet
MUCUS



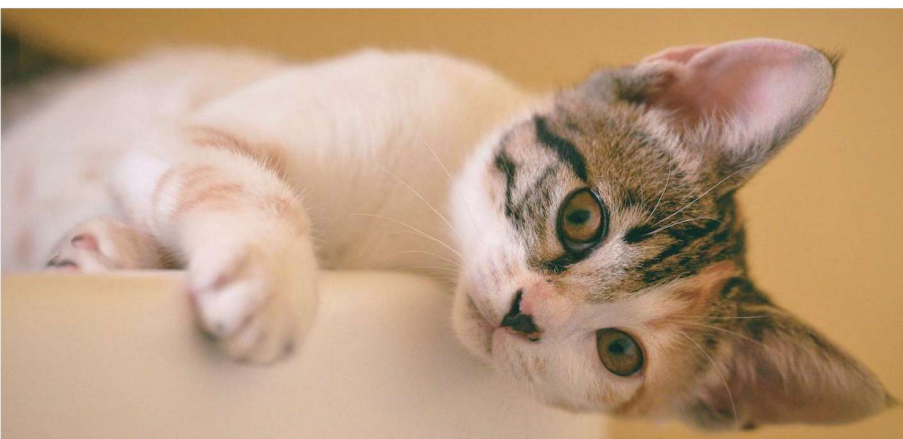
Menos tiempo

- Adición de muestra en 15 segundos
- Reporte automático en 10 minutos, sin intervención manual



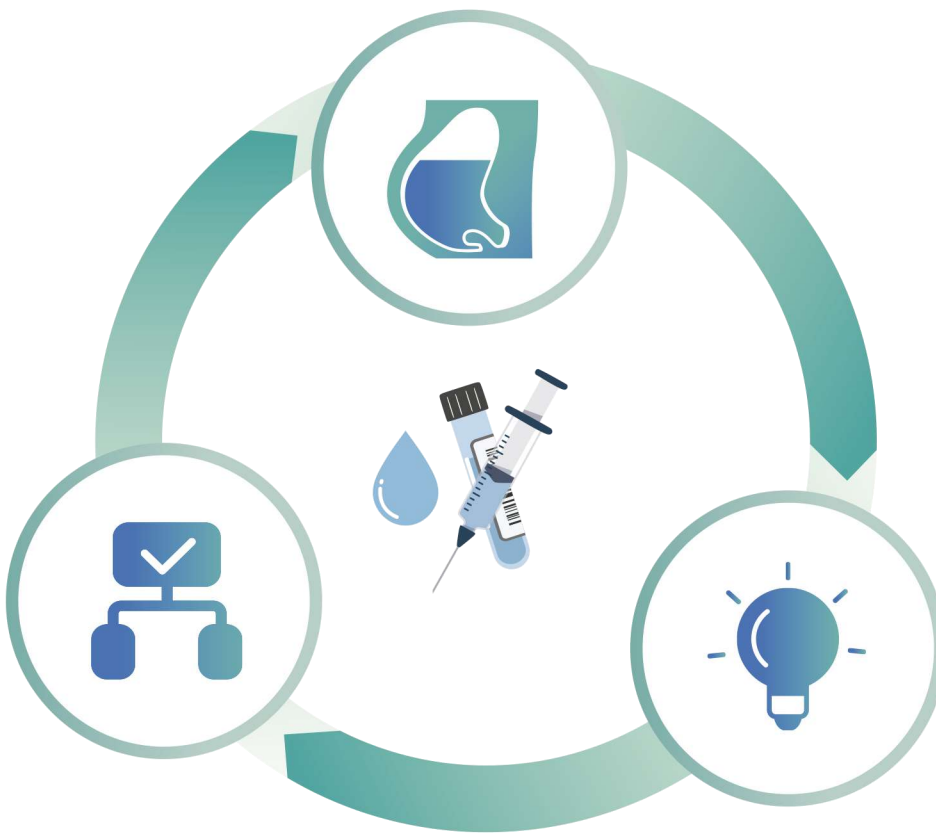
Más preciso

- IA reconoce 4 casts, 6 cristales, células epiteliales, esperma y mucosa
- Escanea +1000 campos para mejorar los rangos de detección



FLUIDOS

Analizador de fluidos líder con evaluaciones morfológicas cualitativas y cuantitativas exhaustivas



• Células Nucleadas

Total Nucleated Cell (TNCC#)
Total Inflammatory Cell (INC#)
Total Granulocyte (GRL#)
Neutrophils(NEU#)
Degenerative Nertrophil (D-NEU#)
Lymphocytes (LYM#)
Macrophages (MAPC#)
Mesothelial Cell(MCs#)
Phagocytic Cell(PHC#)
Unclassified Nucleated Cells(UCC#)
Granulocyte (GRL#/TNCC#)
Lymphocyte (LYM#/TNCC#)
Macrophage (MAPC#/TNCC#)
Unclassified Nucleated Cells (UCC#)

• Eritrocitos

Total Red Blood Cell Count (RBC#)
Packed Cell Volume (PCV%)

• Microorganismos

Bacilli (BAC#)
Cocci (COS#)

- Evaluación preliminar antes del cultivo bacteriano
- Análisis preciso de fluidos:
Clasificación experta de trasudado, exudado y exudado modificado



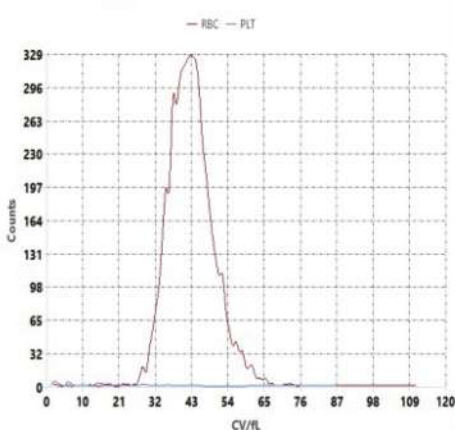
Reporte Sanguíneo

No.: LIS: Doctor: Sample: Owner:
 Pet name: Species: Gender: Pet age: Weight:

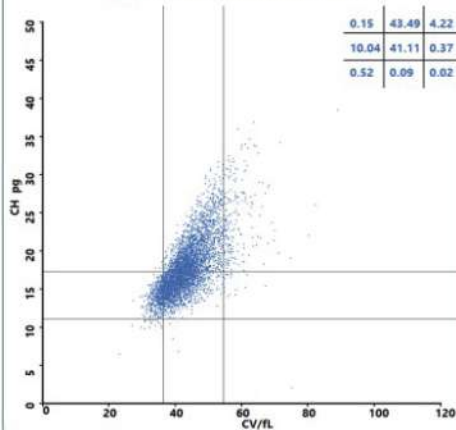
Parameters

Detection items	Result	Unit	Reference	Low	Normal	High
1.WBC	125.52	10⁹/L	3.50-17.90			
1-1.NEU#	0.79	10 ⁹ /L	2.30-12.58			
1-2.NST#	0.09	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.80			
1-3.NSG#	0.70	10 ⁹ /L	2.30-12.50			
1-4.NHG(NSH#)	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.30			
1-5.LYM#	105.71	10 ⁹ /L	0.73-6.60			
1-6.MON#	18.30	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.90			
1-7.EOS#	0.73	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-1.20			
1-8.BAS#	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.12			
1-9.NEU%	0.63	%	38.00-80.00			
1-10.NST/WBC%	0.07	%	0.00-10.00			
1-11.NSG%	0.55	%	35.00-75.00			
1-12.NSH/WBC%	0.00	%	0.00-3.00			
1-13.LYM%	84.22	%	20.00-50.00			
1-14.MON%	14.58	%	1.00-7.20			
1-15.EOS%	0.58	%	1.00-11.20			
1-16.BAS%	0.00	%	0.00-0.20			
1-17.NST/NEU%	11.54	%	0.00-15.00			
1-18.NSH/NEU%	0.00	%	0.00-4.00			
2.RBC	3.06	10¹²/L	5.60-12.60			
2-1.HGB	54.26	g/L	98.00-178.00			
2-2.HCT	14.36	%	26.00-47.00			
2-3.MCV	46.88	fL	38.70-52.50			
2-4.MCH	17.72	pg	11.80-16.50			
2-5.MCHC	377.92	g/L	280.00-380.00			
2-6.RDW-SD	20.00	fL	16.00-31.90			
2-7.RDW-CV	14.52	%	15.50-24.20			
2-8.HDW-SD	11.00	g/L	5.80-9.80			
2-9.HDW-CV	20.85	%	13.20-23.00			
2-10.RET#	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-9.60			
2-11.RET%	0.00	%	0.00-0.15			
2-12.NRBC#	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.00			
2-13.NRBC/WBC%	0.00	%	0.00-0.00			
2-14.ETG#	0.04	10 ¹² /L	0.00-0.06			
2-15.ETG%	1.18	%	0.00-2.50			
2-16.SPH#	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-193.66			
2-17.SPH%	0.00	%	0.00-2.71			
2-18.AGG#	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.15			
3.PLT	34.42	10⁹/L	140.00-547.00			
3-1.PCT	0.06	%	0.20-0.80			
3-2.MPV	18.35	fL	8.20-21.30			
3-3.LPLT#	7.46	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-103.00			
3-4.P-LCR	21.67	%	0.00-30.00			
3-5.APLT#	0.20	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.15			
3-6.PDW-SD	15.00	fL	7.10-31.10			
3-7.PDW-CV	97.90	%	43.70-73.40			

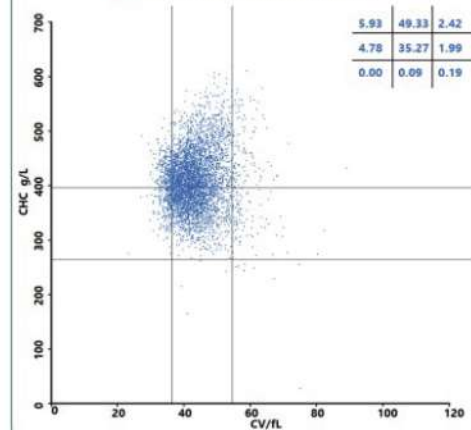
PLT-RBC Distribution chart



CH-CV Distribution chart

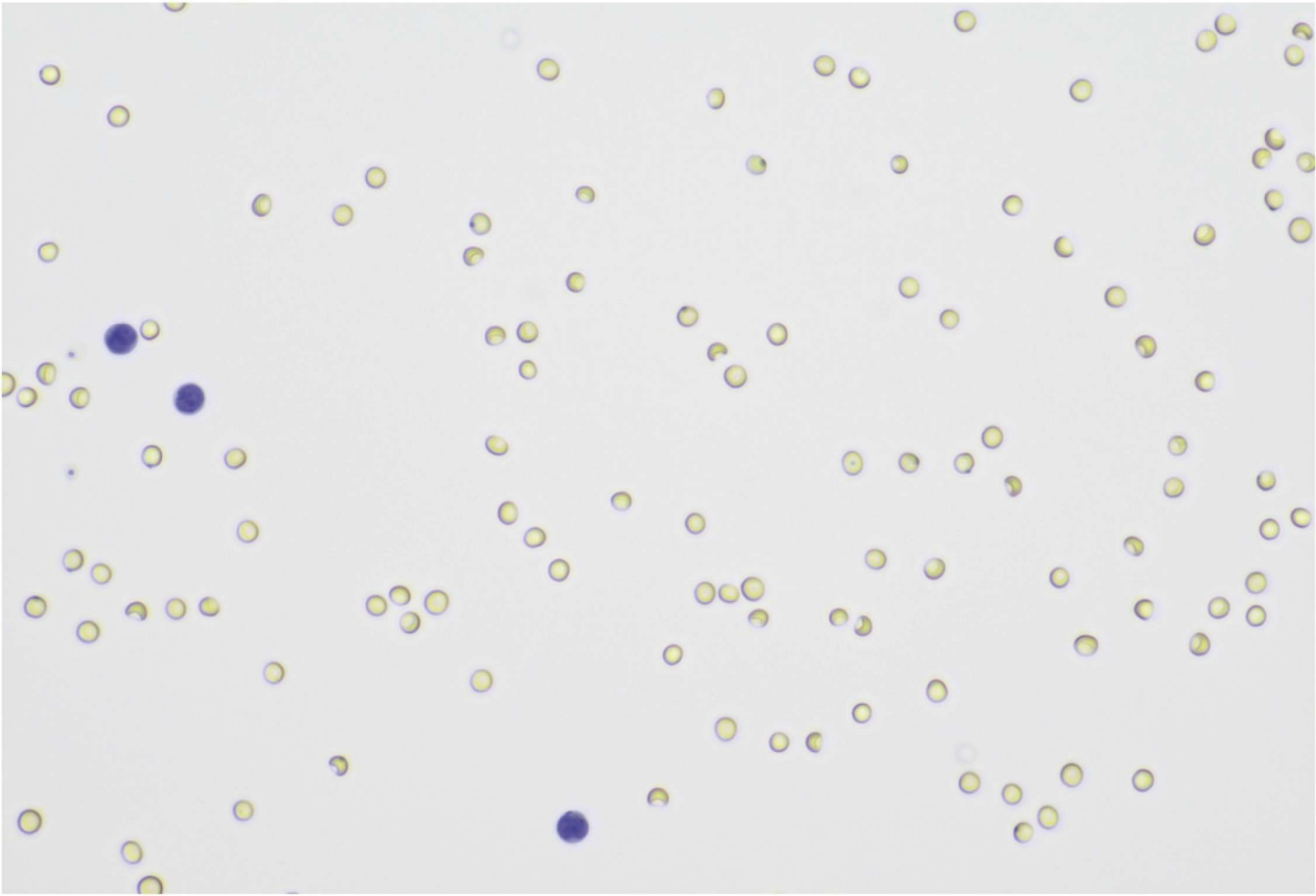


CHC-CV Distribution chart

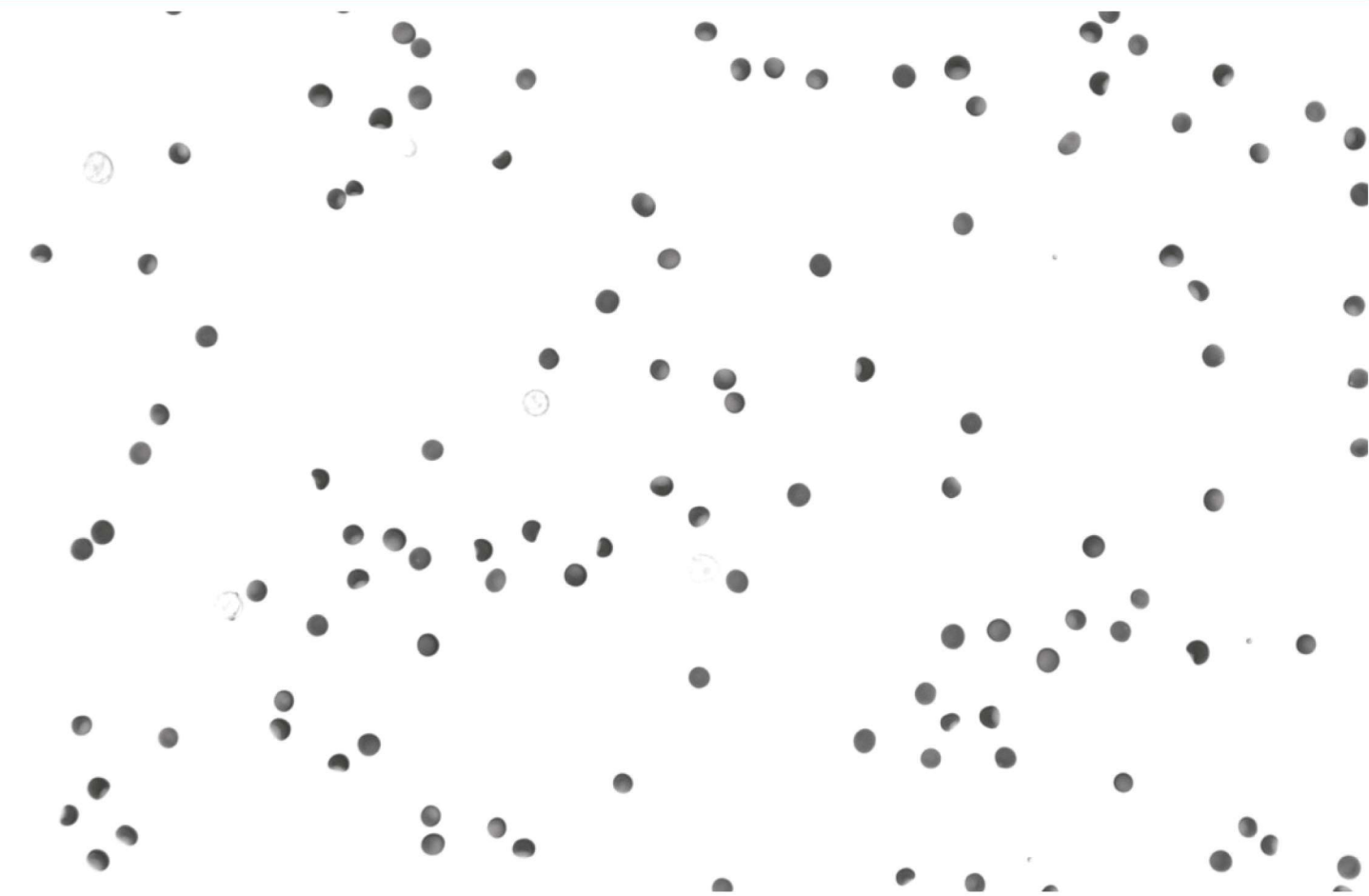


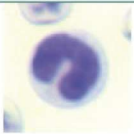
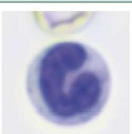
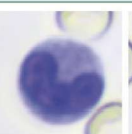
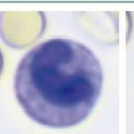
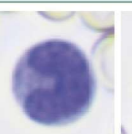
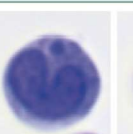
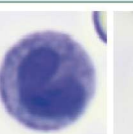
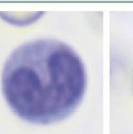
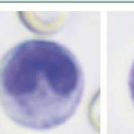
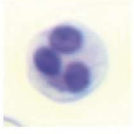
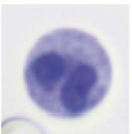
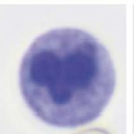
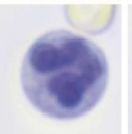
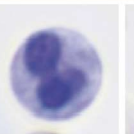
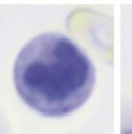
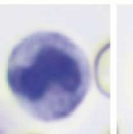
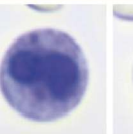
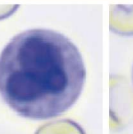
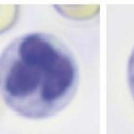
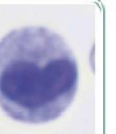
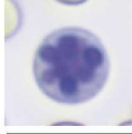
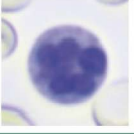
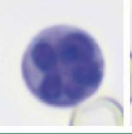
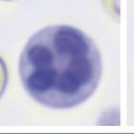
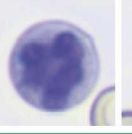
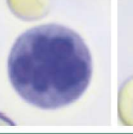
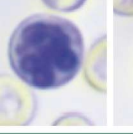
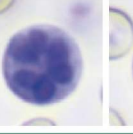
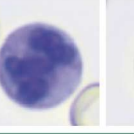
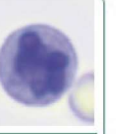
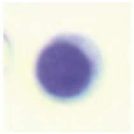
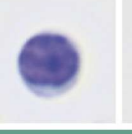
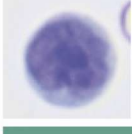
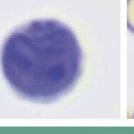
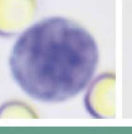
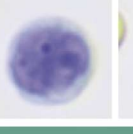
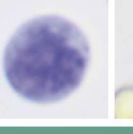
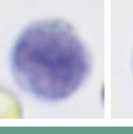
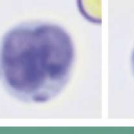
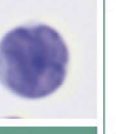
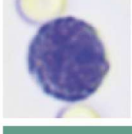
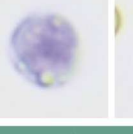
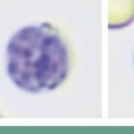
No.:	L I S:	Doctor:	Sample:	Owner:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Weight:

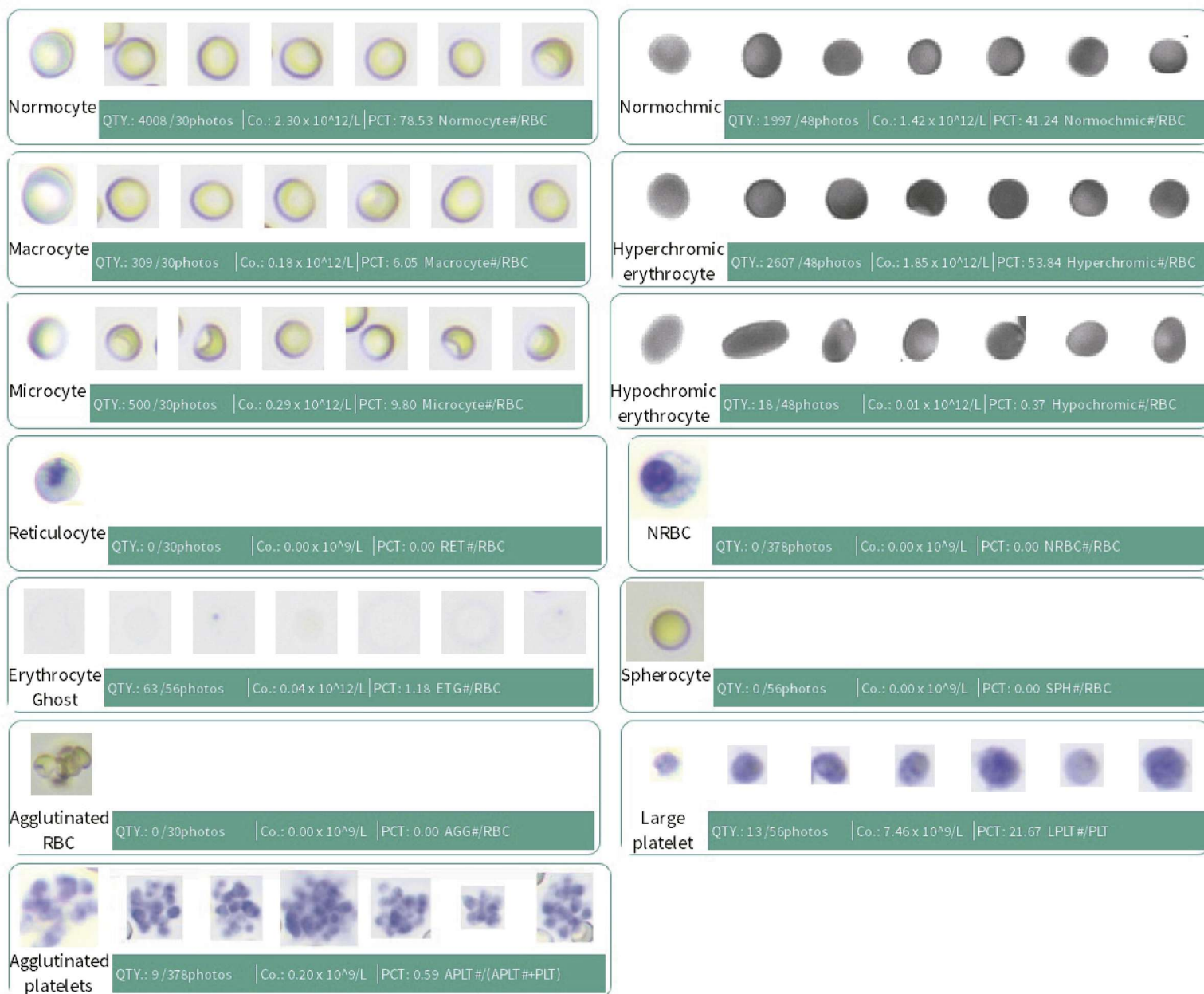
RBC & PLT distribution chart



HGB distribution chart



	         	neutrophil stab granulocyte	QTY: 13 /378photos	Co.: 0.09 x 10 ⁹ /L	PCT: 0.07 NST#/WBC
	         	Neutrophil segmented granulocyte	QTY: 23 /378photos	Co.: 0.70 x 10 ⁹ /L	PCT: 0.55 NSG#/WBC
	         	Neutrophil hypersegmented granulocyte	QTY: 19 /378photos	Co.: 0.00 x 10 ⁹ /L	PCT: 0.00 NSH#/WBC
	         	Lymphocyte	QTY: 3495 /378photos	Co.: 105.71 x 10 ⁹ /L	PCT: 84.22 LYM#/WBC
	         	Monocyte	QTY: 605 /378photos	Co.: 18.30 x 10 ⁹ /L	PCT: 14.58 MON#/WBC
	         	Eosinophils	QTY: 24 /378photos	Co.: 0.73 x 10 ⁹ /L	PCT: 0.58 EOS#/WBC
		Basophil	QTY: 0 /378photos	Co.: 0.00 x 10 ⁹ /L	PCT: 0.00 BAS#/WBC



Diagnostic Recommendation

Single diagnosis:

- I、【WBC>17.90】 It is common in inflammation, hematological diseases, malignant tumors and so on.
 - 1、【NEU#<2.30】 It is common in serious disease consumption, poisoning, physical and chemical damage and so on.
 - 2、【LYM#>6.60】 It is common in viral infection, lymphoma, lymphatic leukemia and so on.
 - 3、【MON#>0.90】 It is common in chronic infectious diseases, convalescence of diseases, and the use of glucocorticoid drugs.
- II、【RBC<5.60】 It is common in acute / chronic hemorrhagic anemia, hemolytic anemia, nutritional anemia, aplastic anemia and so on.
 - 1、【HGB<98.00】 It is common in acute / chronic hemorrhagic anemia, hemolytic anemia, nutritional anemia, aplastic anemia and so on.
 - 2、【HCT<26.00】 It is common in anemia or bleeding caused by various causes, and the increase in plasma volume caused by various causes.
 - 3、【HDW-SD>9.80】 It is suggested that the hemoglobin content of single red blood cell is not uniform, which can be seen in hereditary red blood cell abnormality and so on.
- III、【PLT<140.00】 It is common in sample agglutination, hemorrhage, platelet destruction, organ detention, insufficient bone marrow formation, drug induction and so on.
 - 1、【PCT<0.2】 It suggests thrombocytopenia.
 - 2、【APLT#>0.15】 It is common in samples where micro-agglutination is not visible to the naked eye, Commonly seen in pathological conditions such as immune-mediated thrombocytopenia, azotemia, infectious diseases, malignant tumours, heart disease, drug-induced disorders.

Combined diagnosis:

- 1、【WBC>17.90、MON#>0.9】 It is suggested that chronic inflammation or the middle and later stage of inflammation.
- 2、【RBC<5.60、HGB<98.00】 It is suggested that positive cell anemia is common in aplastic anemia, acute blood loss within 40 hours, hemolysis within 40 hours, low hematopoietic function, leukemia and so on.
- 3、【HGB<98.00、RET#<9.60】 It is suggested that non-regenerative anemia is common in primary / secondary erythropoietic dysfunction (such as inflammation, tumor, chronic nephropathy, chronic liver disease, thyroid / adrenocortical dysfunction, etc.), iron / copper / folic acid / VB12 deficiency, lead poisoning, bone marrow fibrosis, osteosclerosis, hypoplastic anemia and so on.
- 4、【LYM#>50、LYM%>70%】 It is strong suspicion of lymphoma, and it is recommended to combine imaging studies with pathological examinations for a comprehensive diagnosis.

No.:	L I S:	Doctor:	Sample:	Owner:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Weight:

Texture: Loose stools

Smell: Smelly

Color: pink

Parameters

Detection items	Result/Unit	Result/Unit	Reference	Negative	Positive
1.Parasite egg					
1-1.Ascaris(ALE#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-2.Hookworm(ANE#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-3.Tapeworm(CEE#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-4.Dipylidium caninum(DIP#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-5.Spirometra(SPI#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-6.Alaria alata(TRE#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2.Intestinal protozoa.					
2.1 Trichomonas (TRI#)	170.00	23.00/LPF	0-0		
2.2 Giardia (GIA)	2.00	0.40/LPF	0-0		
2.3 Giardia Trophozoite (GIAT#)	2.00	0.40/LPF	0-0		
2-4.Giardia Cyst (GIAC#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-5.Isosporium coccidia(COD#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-6.Isosporium coccidia 0(COD0#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-7.Isosporium coccidia 1(COD1#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-8.Isosporium coccidia 2(COD2#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
3.Germ					
3-1.Cocci(COS#)	71.76/ug	20.79/HPF	145-729/ug		
3-2.Rods(BACI#)	128.28/ug	37.17/HPF	510-13904/ug		
3-3.Brevibacterium(SBAC#)	108.68/ug	31.49/HPF	321-12462/ug		
3-4.Crude bacilli(CBAC#)	1.33/ug	0.39/HPF	15-1650/ug		
3-5.Thin bacilli (TBAC#)	18.27/ug	5.29/HPF	0-185/ug		
3-6.Cocci/Rods(C/B)	0.559	0.559	0.017-0.156		
3-7.Campylobacter(CAM#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-30/ug		
3-8.Bacillus(BAC#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-40/ug		
3-9.Serpentine spirochete(SS1#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug		
3-10.Helicobacter(SS2#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug		
3-11.Yeast(YEA#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-150/ug		
4.Cells					
4-1.RBC#	87.00/ug	19.00/HPF	0-0/ug		
4-2.WBC#	0.16/ug	0.05/HPF	0-0/ug		
4-3.Epithelial cells(EPC#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-12/ug		
5.Digestive function					
5-1.Starch granule(STA#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-9/ug		
5-2.Lipid drop(LFAT#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-1/ug		
5-3.Plant fiber(PLA#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug		
5-4.Muscle fiber(AF#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug		

Diagnostic recommendation

- 1、【Loose stools】 It is common in excessive intestinal mucosal secretions, hyperperistalsis, infectious / non-infectious diarrhea, food intolerance, especially in acute / chronic gastroenteritis.
- 2、【Smelly】 The smell of feces is normal.
- 3、【TRI#>5】 Suspected Trichomonas infection.
- 4、【C/B>0.156】 It is common in intestinal flora disorders caused by diseases and the use of antibiotics.
- 5、【RBC#>5】 Common in the colon, rectum, anus and other bleeding.
- 6、【WBC#>0】 Common in all kinds of enteritis (bacterial, allergic, viral, parasitic, etc.), tumor and so on.
- 7、【LFAT#>1】 Common in all kinds of enteritis, dyspepsia, pancreatic insufficiency, acute / chronic pancreatitis, pancreatic cancer and so on.

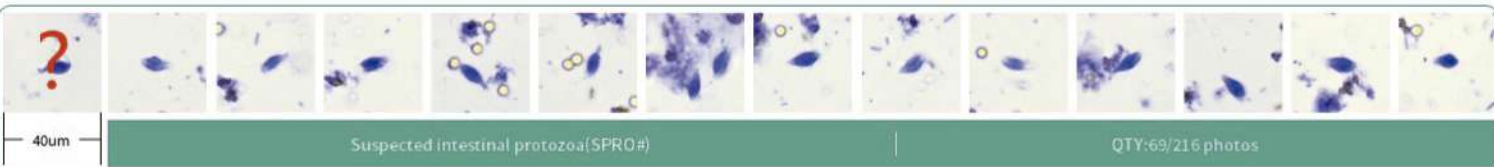
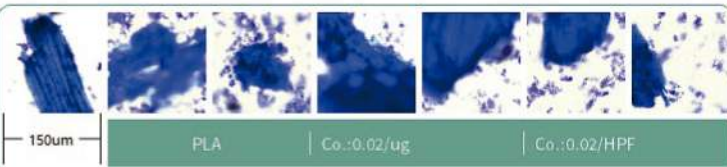
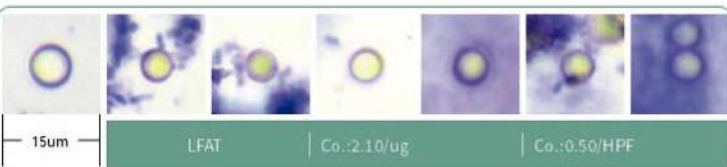
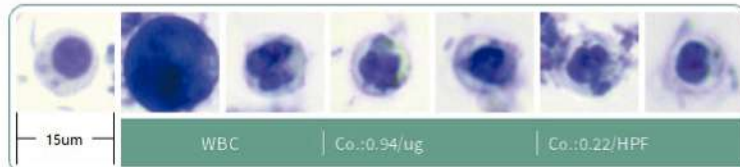
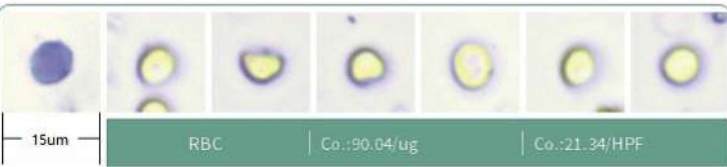
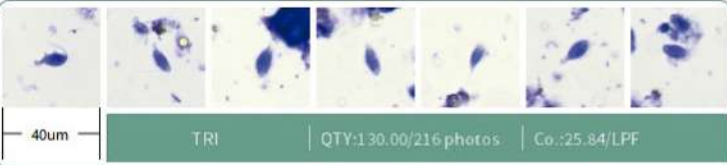
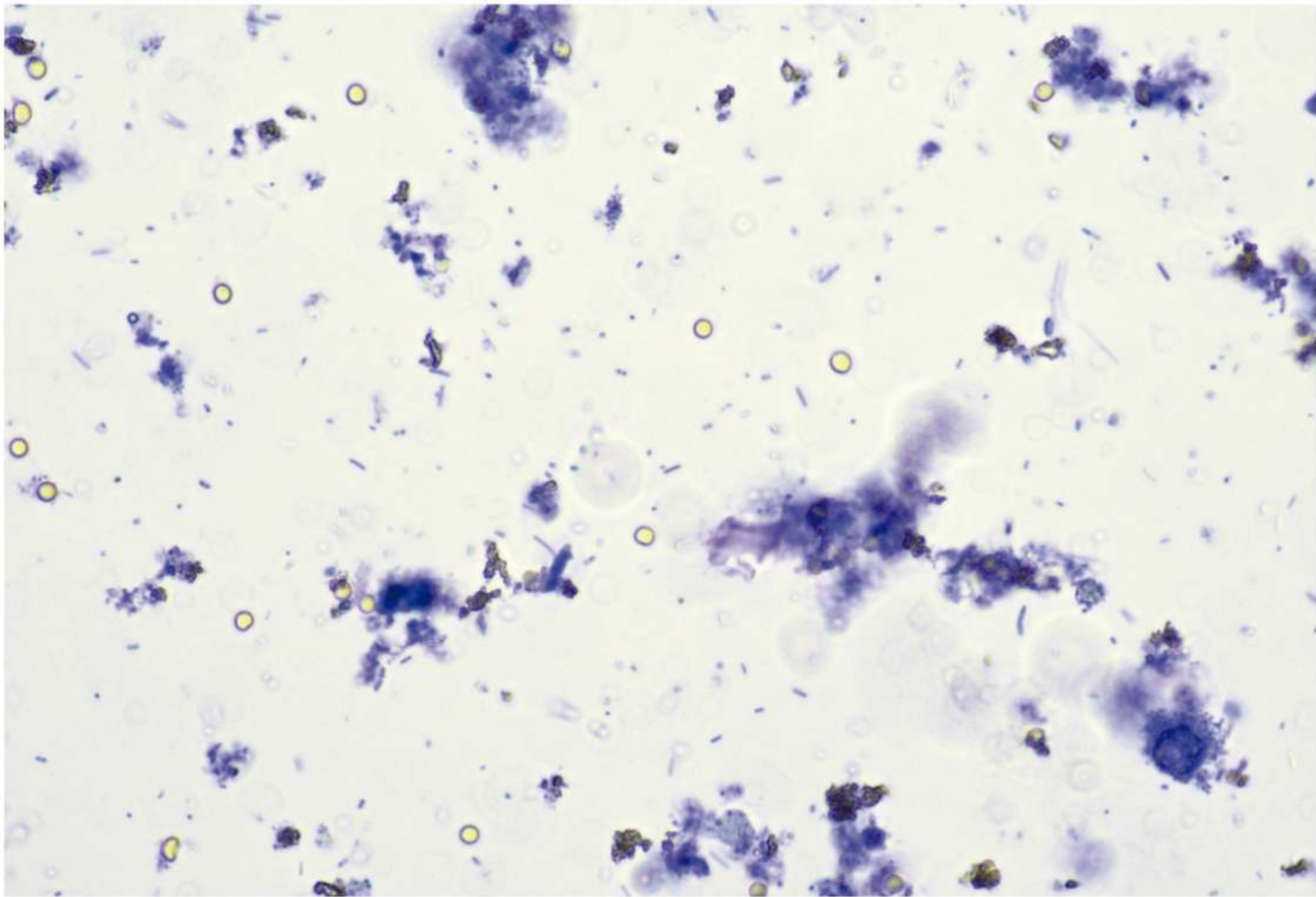
Due to various factors such as different stages of parasite infection, different parasite sites and different methods, operations and sites of specimen collection, eggs and bodies may be missed. It is recommended to reexamine fecal samples at different sites and at different times to improve the detection rate.

——《Methods for laboratory examination of parasitic diseases》

Reporte Morfológico de Heces

No.: LIS: Doctor: Sample: Owner:
 Pet name: Species: Gender: Pet age: Weight:

Germ Image



Reporte de Orina

No.:	L I S:	Doctor:	Sample:	Time:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Owner:
Color: Yellowish		Transparency: Turbid		Co.: 1x

Parameters					
Detection items	Result/Unit	Result/Unit	Reference	Negative	Positive
1.Cast					
1-1.Hyaline cast	0.00/uL	0.00/LPF	0-0.8/uL	—	
1-2.Cellular cast	0.00/uL	0.00/LPF	0-0/uL	—	
1-3.Granular cast	0.24/uL	0.22/LPF	0-0/uL		+
1-4.Waxy cast	0.00/uL	0.00/LPF	0-0/uL	—	
2.Crystal					
2-1.Struvite#	56.80/uL	3.34/HPF	0-5/uL		+
2-2.Calcium oxalate monohydrate#	0.00/uL	0.00/HPF	0-0/uL	—	
2-3.Calcium oxalate dihydrate#	0.57/uL	0.03/HPF	0-3/uL	—	
2-4.Calcium phosphate#	0.61/uL	0.04/HPF	0-0/uL		+
2-5.Uric acid	0.00/uL	0.00/HPF	0-0/uL	—	
2-6.Cystine	0.00/uL	0.00/HPF	0-0/uL	—	
3.Cells					
3-1.RBC	0.00/uL	0.00/HPF	0-25/uL	—	
3-2.WBC	0.00/uL	0.00/HPF	0-25/uL	—	
3-3.Renal tubular epithelial cell	0.00/uL	0.00/HPF	0-0/uL	—	
3-4.Squamous epithelial cell	0.00/uL	0.00/HPF	0-7/uL	—	
3-5.Transitional epithelial cell	0.00/uL	0.00/HPF	0-3/uL	—	
3-6.Sperm	0.00/uL	0.00/HPF	0-0/uL	—	
4.Germ					
4-1.Cocci	119.29/uL	7.03/HPF	0-0/uL		+
4-2.Bacillus	19.65/uL	1.16/HPF	0-0/uL		+
4-3.Yeast	0.00/uL	0.00/HPF	0-0/uL	—	
5.Others					
5-1.Lipid drop	667.64/uL	52.42/HPF	0-160/uL		+
5-2.MUCUS	0.00/uL	0.00/LPF	0-3/uL	—	

Diagnostic recommendation	
1、【Yellowish brown】 It is common in concentrated urine, bilirubin urine or biliverdin urine, excessive bile pigment in urine. 2、【MAP#>5】 It is common in urinary tract bacterial infection, low urine volume, alkaline urine or elevated magnesium level in diet. 3、【CP#>0】 It is commonly associated with conditions that cause hypercalciuria or hyperphosphatemia. 4、【COS#>0】 There are many interference factors (such as amorphous crystallization, etc.) in bacterial detection of suspected cocci overgrowth or urinary tract cocci infection. This result is for reference only. It is recommended to confirm bacterial culture. 5、【BAC#>0】 It is suspected that there are many interference factors in bacterial detection (such as amorphous crystallization, etc.). This result is for reference only, and it is recommended to confirm bacterial culture. 6、【GRA#>0】 It is common in accelerated renal tubular degeneration and glomerular disease. 7、【FAT#>160】 It can be seen in the urine of normal cats and is often caused by obesity, cystitis, hypothyroidism, diabetes or artificial catheterization.	

No.:

LIS:

Doctor:

Sample:

Time:

Pet name:

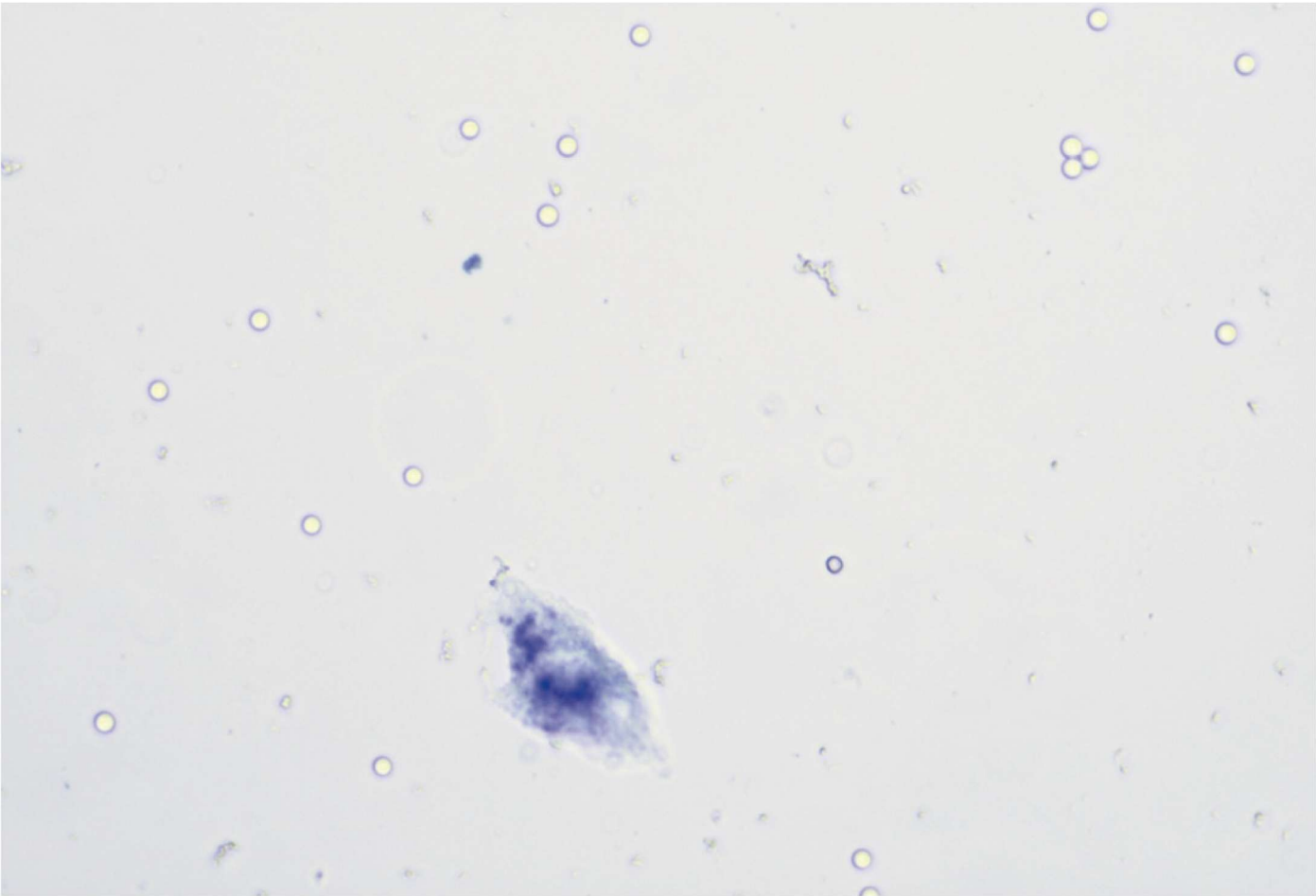
Species:

Gender:

Pet age:

Owner:

Urinary Sediment Image



120um

GRA

Co.:0.24/uL

Co.:0.22/LPF

40um

MAP

Co.:56.80/uL

Co.:3.34/HPF

40um

COD

Co.:0.57/uL

Co.:0.03/HPF

40um

CP

Co.:0.61/uL

Co.:0.04/HPF

15um

COS

Co.:119.29/uL

Co.:7.03/HPF

15um

BAC

Co.:19.65/uL

Co.:1.16/HPF

15um

FAT

Co.:667.64/uL

Co.:52.42/HPF

120um

Suspected cast(SCAS#)

QTY:1/960 photos

Reporte de Fluidos

No.:	LIS:	Doctor:	Sample:	Owner:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Weight:
Color: Pink	Clarity: Mild	Smell: Odorless	Protein concentration: 2.5-5g/dL	

Parameters

Detection items	Result	Unit	Reference	Negative	Positive
1.Nucleated cell					
1-1.Total Nucleated Cell Count(TNCC#)	5.18	10 ³ /μL	0-0		+++
1-2.Inflammatory Cell Count(INC#)	0.30	10 ³ /μL	0-0		+
1-3.Total granulocyte count(GRL#)	0.13	10 ³ /μL	0-0		+
1-4.Neutrophils(NEU#)	0.13	10 ³ /μL	0-0		+
1-5.Degenerative neutrophil count(D-NEU#)	0.00	10 ³ /μL	0-0	—	
1-6.Neutrophils (NEU%)	100.00	%			
1-7.Degenerative neutrophil count (D-NEU%)	0.00	%			
1-8.Lymphocytes(LYM#)	0.08	10 ³ /μL	0-0		+
1-9.Macrophage(MΦ#)	0.09	10 ³ /μL	0-0		+
1-10.Granulocyte percentage(GRL#/TNCC#)	2.49	%			
1-11.Lymphocytes percentage(LYM#/TNCC#)	1.54	%			
1-12.Macrophage percentage(MΦ#/TNCC#)	1.69	%			
1-13.Mesothelial cell count(MCs#)	3.83	10 ³ /μL	0-0		+++
1-14.Phagocytic cell(PHC#)	0.00	10 ³ /μL	0-0	—	
1-15.Unclassified nucleated cells(UCC#)	4.89	10 ³ /μL			
2.Erythrocytes					
2-1.Red Blood Cells(RBC#)	174.80	10 ³ /μL	0-0		++++
2-2.Pack Cell Volume(PCV%)	1.14	%			
3.Microorganisms					
3-1.Rods(BAC#)	0.00	/uL	0-0	—	
3-2.Cocci(COS#)	0.00	/uL	0-0	—	

Diagnostic Recommendation

1、【Protein 2.5-5 g/dL、TNCC#>5、TNCC#<10】Indication of modified transudate or exudate. A comprehensive evaluation should be made considering the specific protein content, specific gravity, and cellular component proportions of the sample.

Diagnostic criteria:

- Modified transudate: Total protein between 2.5 and 5 g/dL, specific gravity between 1.017 and 1.025.
- Exudate: Total protein > 3 g/dL, specific gravity > 1.025.

The primary difference in cellular components lies in the proportion of neutrophils, with neutrophils being the predominant cells in exudates.

Reference: "Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics for Small Animals," 5th edition.

Exudates are typically associated with inflammatory, necrotic, infectious, or malignant conditions. They can be classified as septic or non-septic, with septic exudates involving bacterial and/or fungal infections.

Septic exudates are commonly seen in cases such as purulent pleural or abdominal effusions, gastrointestinal perforations, abscesses, late-stage bile peritonitis, late-stage uroperitoneum, ruptured pyometra, pancreatitis, sepsis, and postoperative infections.

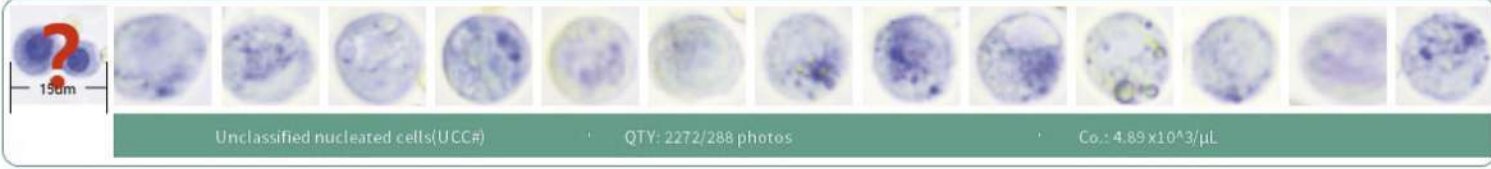
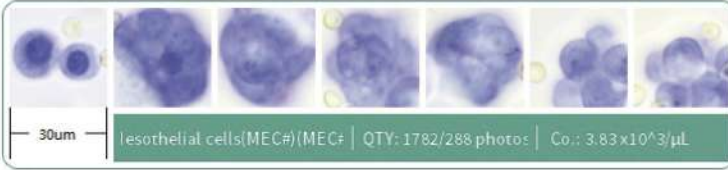
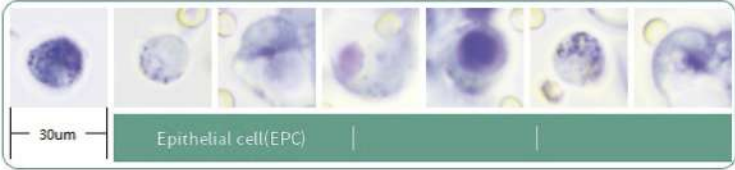
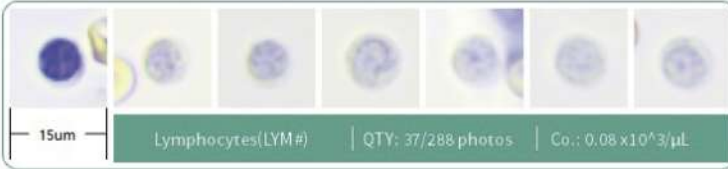
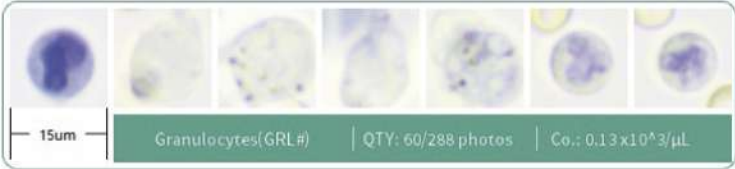
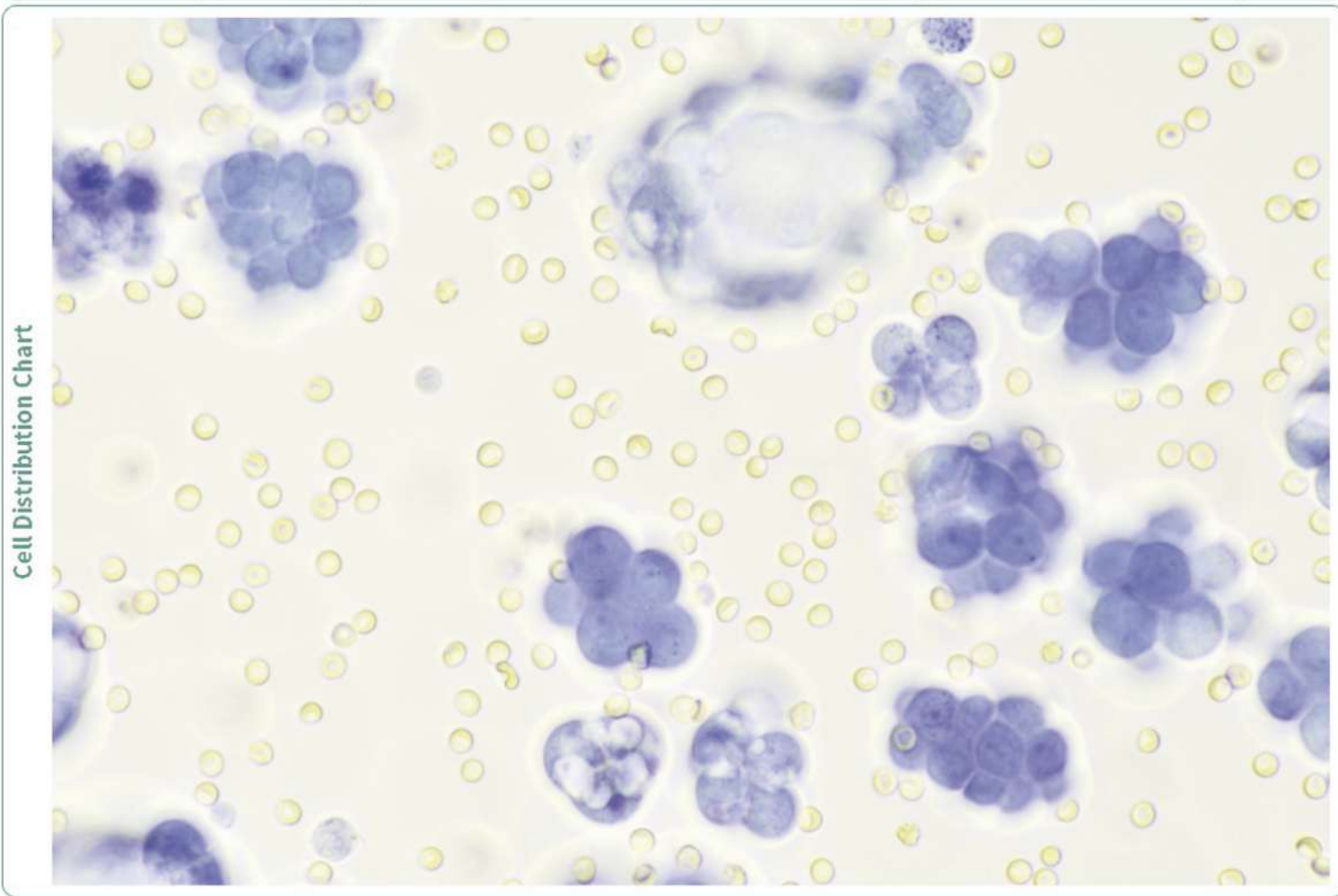
Non-septic exudates are often found in feline infectious peritonitis, tumors, physical trauma, chronic chylous effusions, eosinophilic granulomas, and similar conditions.

When bacterial or fungal infection is strongly suspected, it is recommended to perform microbial culture to confirm the diagnosis.

Modified transudates are a specialized form of transudate, characterized by an increase in protein or cellular content from non-inflammatory or mildly inflammatory sources. These are commonly associated with cardiovascular disease, tumors, feline infectious peritonitis, chylous leakage (chylothorax/abdomen), uroperitoneum, bile peritonitis, intrathoracic or intra-abdominal hemorrhage, liver dysfunction, lung lobe torsion, diaphragmatic hernia, hyperthyroidism, and glomerular nephropathy.

For accurate diagnosis, it is advised to consider the animal's life history, medical history, and physical examination findings. Key diagnostic considerations should include cellular parameters in thoracic or abdominal effusion analysis, biochemical analysis of peritoneal fluid, and urinary protein levels. Additionally, results from cardiac and abdominal imaging should be integrated for a comprehensive evaluation.

No.:	LIS:	Doctor:	Sample:	Owner:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Weight:



Reporte de Sangre de Tortuga

No.: LIS: Doctor: Sample: Owner:
Pet name: Species: Gender: Pet age: Weight:

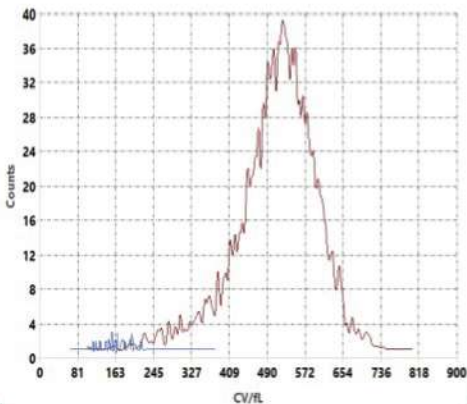
Parameters

Detection items	Result	Unit	Reference
1.WBC	9.04	10 ⁹ /L	3.64-28.42
1-1.HET&EOS#	3.29	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-14.83
1-2.LYM#	4.78	10 ⁹ /L	0.08-9.67
1-3.MON#	0.13	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-2.29
1-4.BAS#	0.85	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-7.80
1-5.HET&EOS%	36.40	%	10.17-74.15
1-6.LYM%	52.83	%	6.25-56.82
1-7.MON%	1.41	%	0.00-13.40
1-8.BAS%	9.36	%	5.69-43.17
2.RBC	1.48	10 ¹² /L	0.21-0.71
2-1.HGB	217.18	g/L	27.17-99.53
2-2.HCT	87.14	%	11.20-37.20
2-3.MCV	590.35	fL	458.91-589.55
2-4.MCH	147.13	pg	102.86-172.93
2-5.MCHC	249.22	g/L	281.75-455.61
2-6.RDW-SD	173.00	fL	82.71-130.27
2-7.RDW-CV	12.38	%	7.48-13.53
2-8.IRBC I #	0.40	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.51
2-9.IRBC I %	0.03	%	0.00-0.11
2-10.IRBC II #	0.03	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-7.31
2-11.IRBC II %	0.00	%	0.00-1.23
2-12.ETG#	0.06	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.32
2-13.ETG%	0.00	%	0.00-0.07
3.Thrombocyte Count (TC)	5.37	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-12.40
3-1.Trombocitos coagulados (CTC#)	0.03	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.29
3-2.Trombocitos coagulados (CTC%)	0.60	%	0.00-13.35

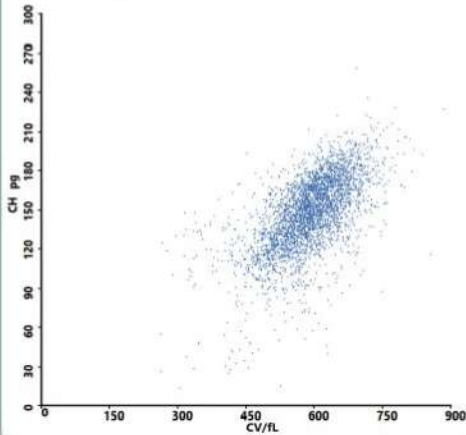


PLT-RBC Distribution chart

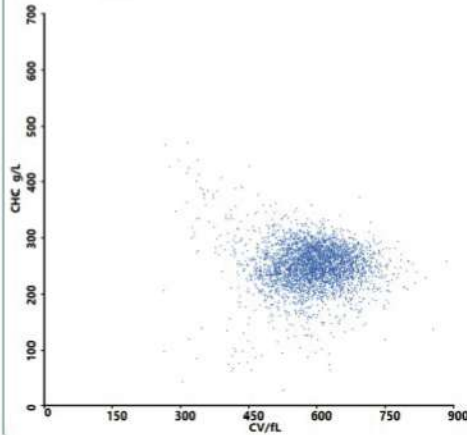
— RBC — PLT



CH-CV Distribution chart

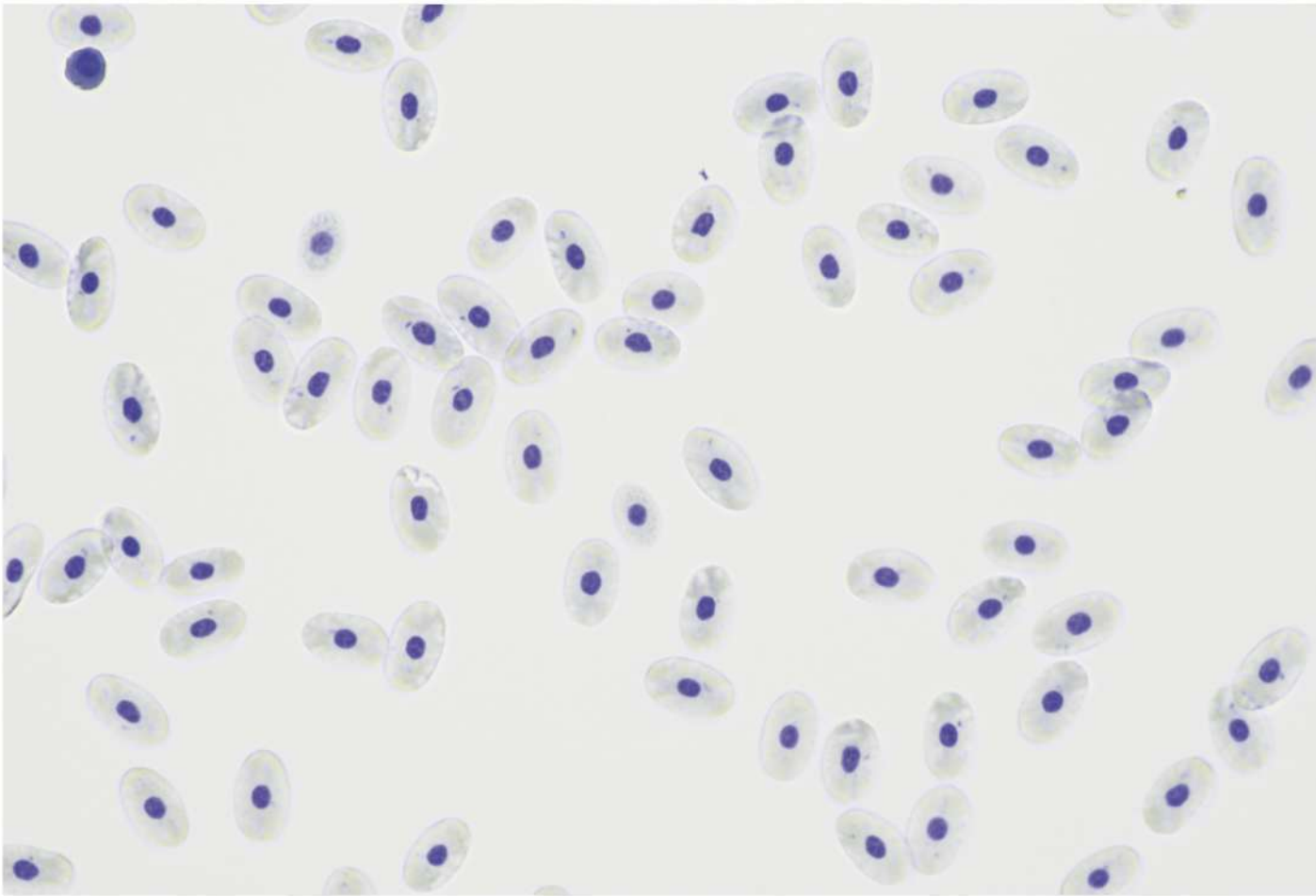


CHC-CV Distribution chart

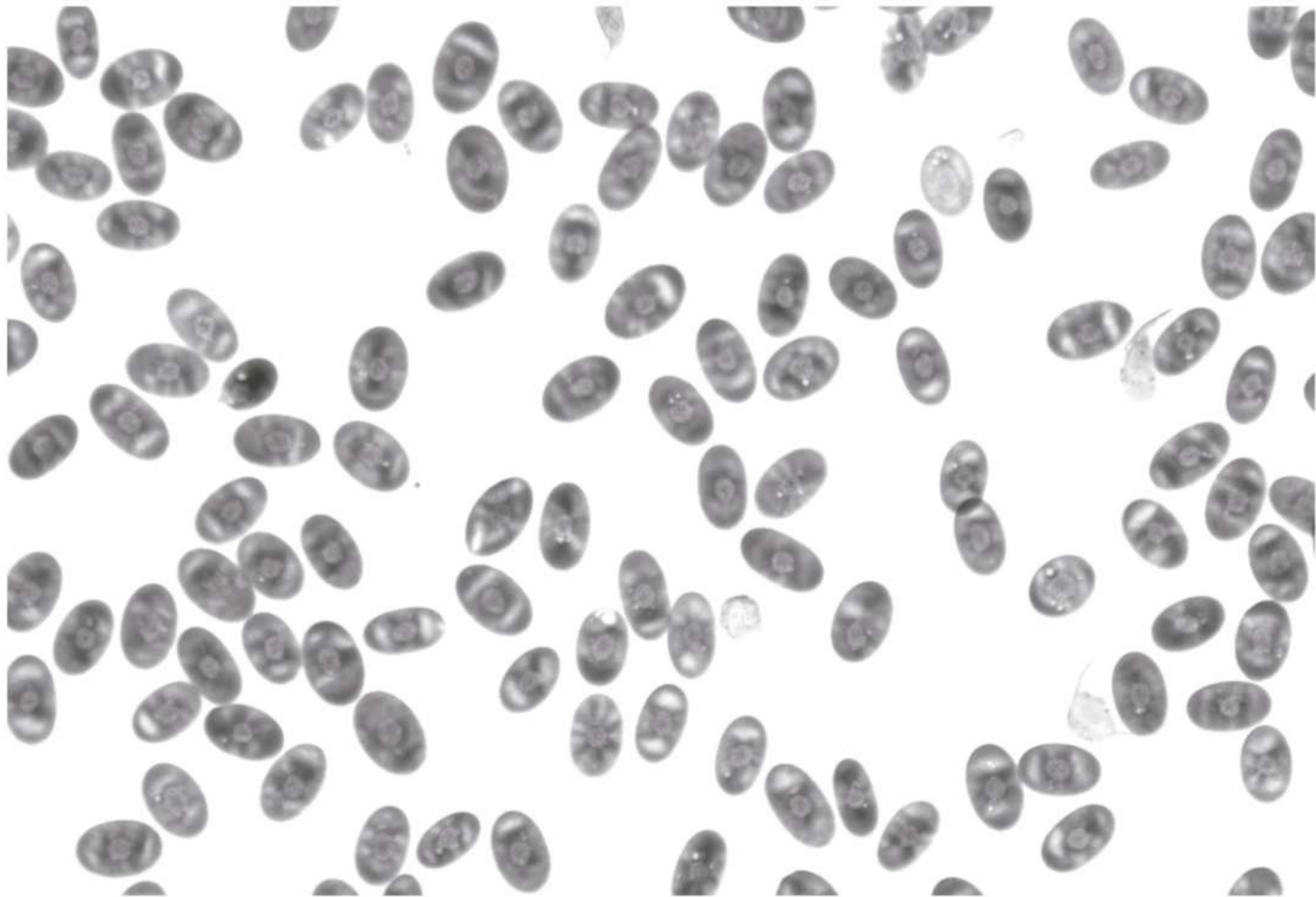


No.:	L I S:	Doctor:	Sample:	Owner:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Weight:

RBC&PLT Image

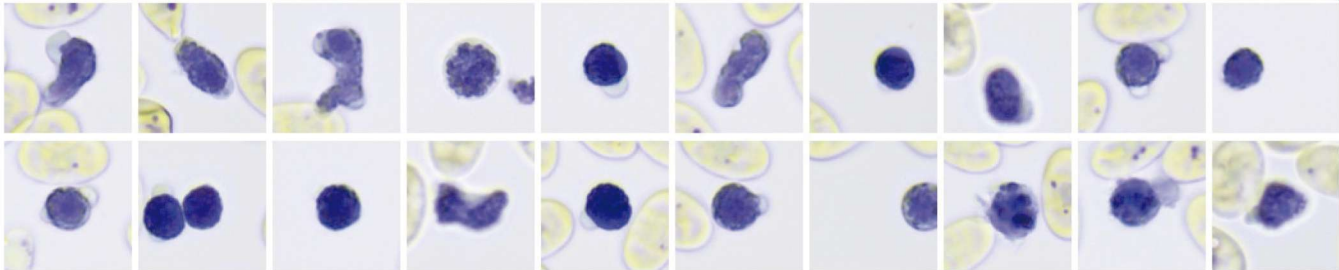


HGB Image

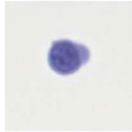




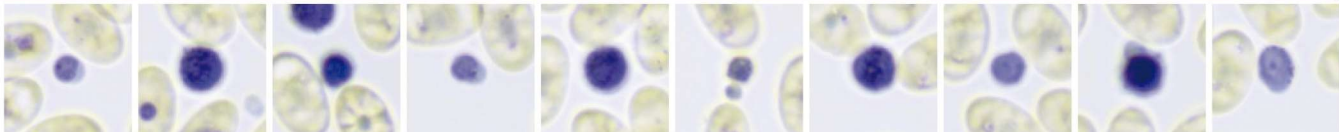
Heterophil
And Eosinophils



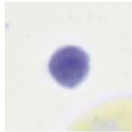
QTY: 206 /864 photos | Co.: $3.29 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 36.40 HET&EOS#/WBC



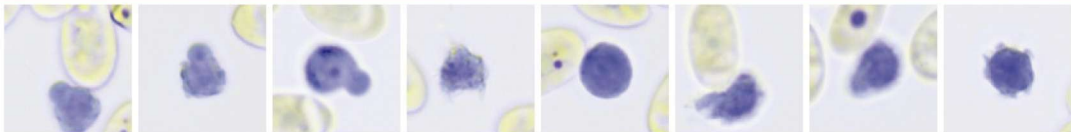
Lymphocyte



QTY: 299 /864 photos | Co.: $4.78 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 52.83 LYM#/WBC



Monocyte



QTY: 8 /864 photos | Co.: $0.13 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 1.41 MON#/WBC



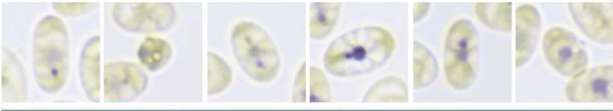
Basophil



QTY: 53 /864 photos | Co.: $0.85 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 9.36 BAS#/WBC



Erythrocyte



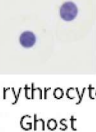
QTY: 92338 /864 phc | Co.: $1.48 \times 10^{12}/L$ | PCT: 99.97 Normocyte#/RBC



Juvenile
erythrocyte type I



QTY: 25 /864 photos | Co.: $0.40 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 0.03 IRBC1#/RBC



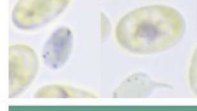
Erythrocyte
Ghost



QTY: 4 /864 photos | Co.: $0.06 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 0.00 ETG#/1000/RBC



Juvenile
erythrocyte type II



QTY: 2 /864 photos | Co.: $0.03 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 0.00 IRBC2#/RBC



Thrombocyte



QTY: 334 /864 photo | Co.: $5.34 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 99.40 TC#/TC



Thrombocyte Clumps



QTY: 2 /864 photos | Co.: $0.03 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 0.60 CTC#/TC