CUIDADO DE LA SALUD PARA TODOS

DESEGO

Tu Laboratorio, Tu Manera - El Analizador Veterinario AI Configurable

AIVet 2

Analizador Morfológico

ONTROLab

Solo para animales, no humanos

DESEGO®

AIVet 2

Analizador Morfológico

AIVet 2

Analizador Morfológico

Detección de Parámetros de Muestra Múltiple

Sangre	Heces	Orina	Fluidos
46+ Parámetros	32+ Parámetros	21+ Parámetros	19+ Parámetros (Opcional)

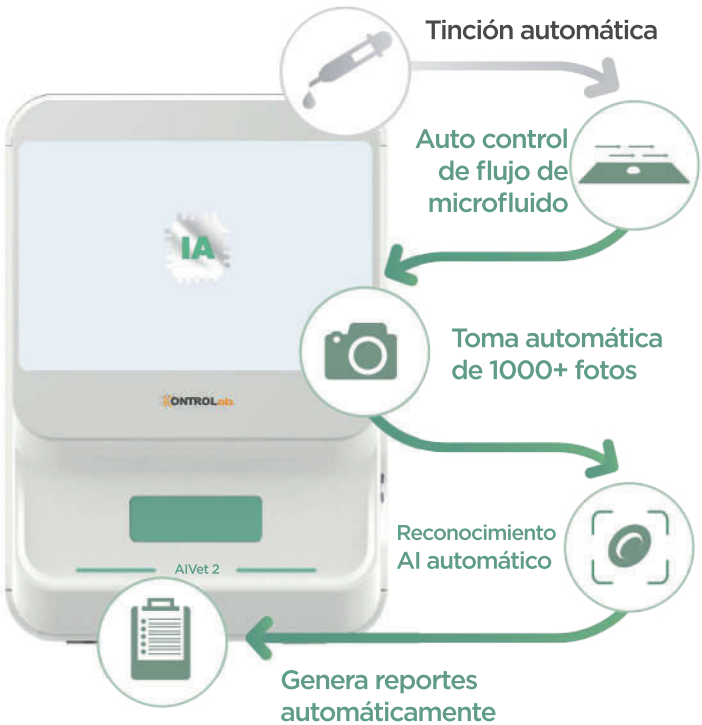
DESEGO®

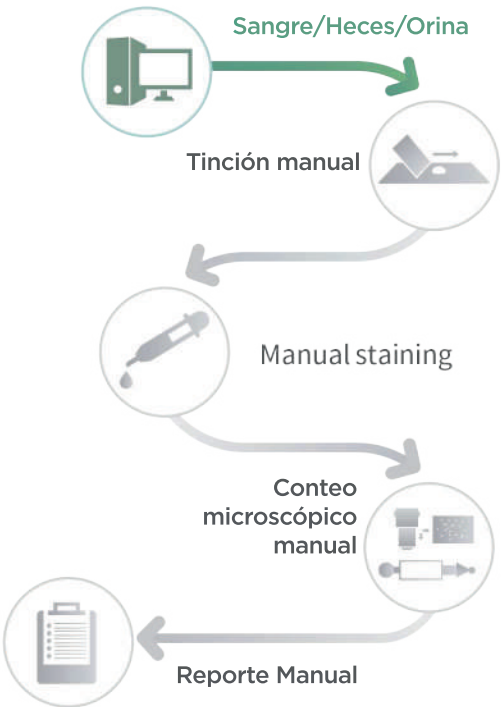
Contenido

DESEGO

INNOVADOR

Innovación en Diagnóstico Veterinario





AIVet 2 | **Método Tradicional**

Pruebas avanzadas:

Multi especies y multi pruebas

1 Ampliamente aplicable

Perro

Gato

*Para obtener información detallada, por favor contacte a su distribuidor local.

2 Detección de parámetros multi muestra

Sangre
46+ Parámetros

Heces
32+ Parámetros

Orina
21+ Parámetros

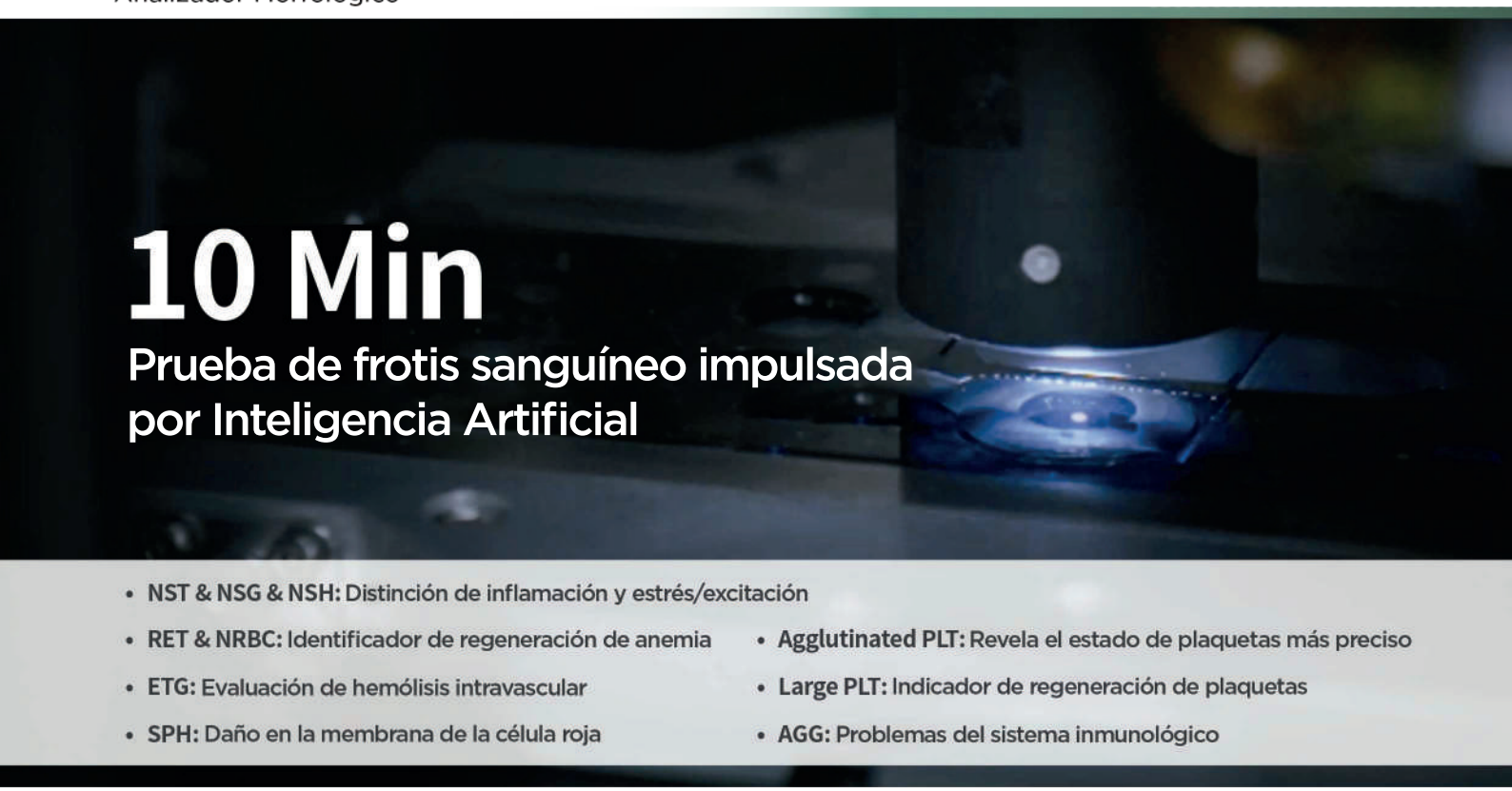
Fluidos
19+ Parámetros
(Opcional)

3 Uso amigable

Tinción automática, microscopía, clasificación, conteo y separación

Análisis de un clic para reportes estándar y reportes morfológicos

Información diagnóstica completa basada en megadatos



10 Min

Prueba de frotis sanguíneo impulsada por Inteligencia Artificial

- **NST & NSG & NSH:** Distinción de inflamación y estrés/excitación
- **RET & NRBC:** Identificador de regeneración de anemia
- **ETG:** Evaluación de hemólisis intravascular
- **SPH:** Daño en la membrana de la célula roja
- **Agglutinated PLT:** Revela el estado de plaquetas más preciso
- **Large PLT:** Indicador de regeneración de plaquetas
- **AGG:** Problemas del sistema inmunológico

Mayor Conteo

- 10µl sangre, permite captura instantánea de 200,000 a 500,000 células, con reportes completos
- La óptica de nanoprecisión captura rápidamente más de 500 campos

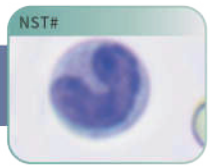
Interpretación Más Precisa

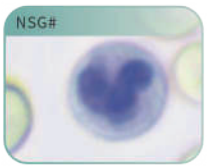
- **Tecnología de microfluidos:** permite la formación de una sola capa de células sanguíneas, mejorando la precisión de la clasificación y conteo

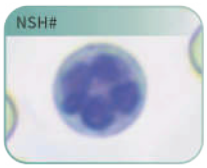
Estándar de Oro 46+ Parámetros

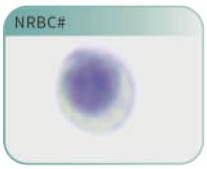
El analizador AIVet 2 provee resultados más precisos,
empoderando a los veterinarios para diagnósticos más seguros.

Glóbulos Blancas (WBC): Diferencial 7 partes



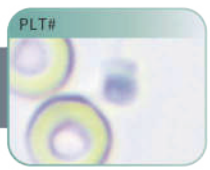


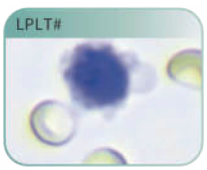


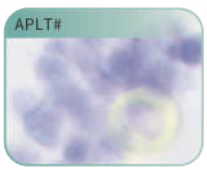


Glóbulos Rojas (RBC): Análisis 5 partes

Plaquetas (PLT): Análisis 3 partes







Glóbulos Blancas (WBC)

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

Plaquetas (PLT)

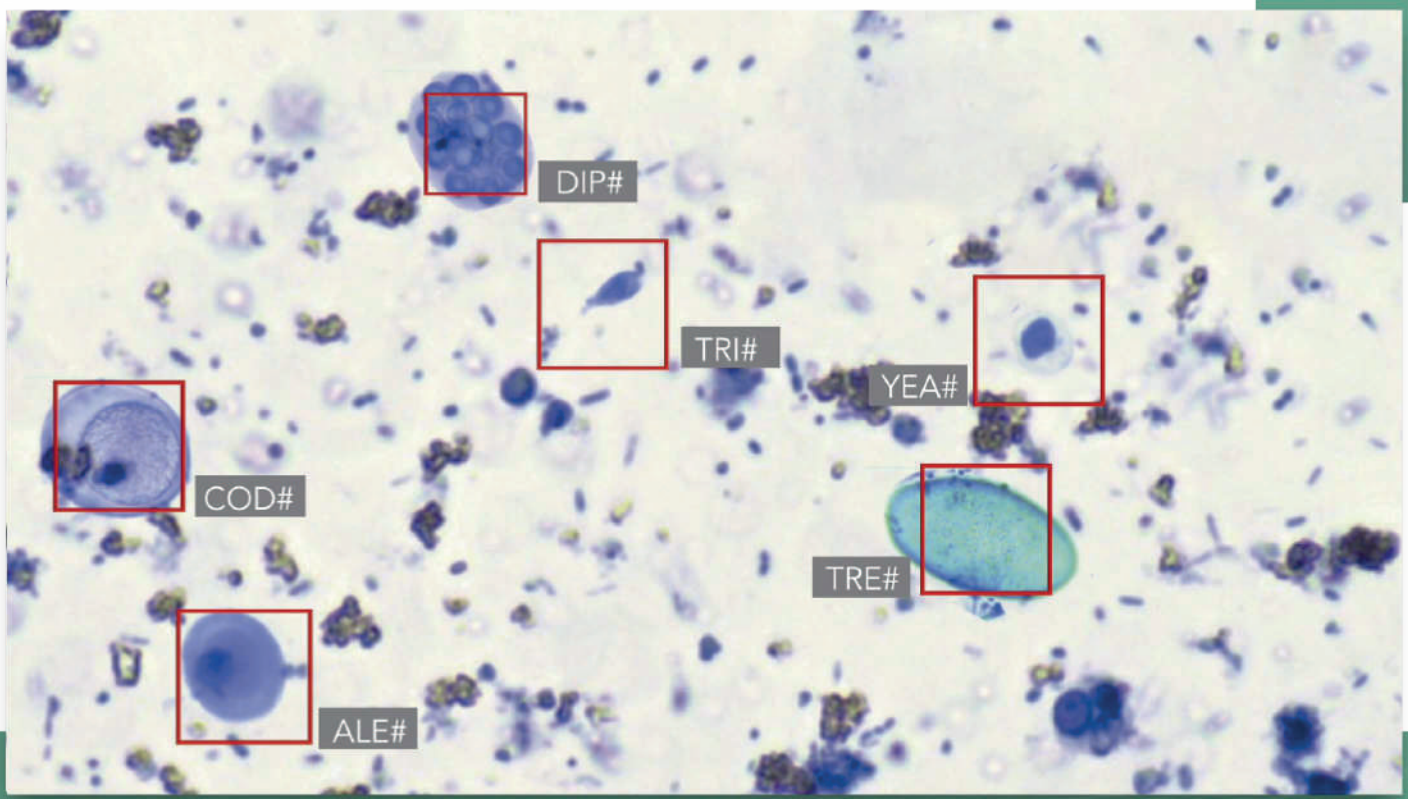
- Platelet count (PLT)
- Plateletcrit (PCT)
- Mean platelet volume (MPV)
- Large platelet (LPLT)
- Agglutinated platelet count (APLT)
- Platelet distribution width (PDW)

Glóbulos Rojas (RBC)

- Red blood cell count (RBC)
- Hemoglobin concentration (HGB)
- Mean red blood cell volume (MCV)
- Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)
- Red cell distribution width (RDW)
- Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)
- Hemoglobin distribution width (HDW)
- Hematocrit (HCT)
- Erythrocyte ghost (ETG)
- Reticulocyte (RET)
- Nucleated red blood cell (NRBC)
- Spherocytes (SPH)
- Agglutination RBC (AGG)

HECES

De ineficiencia repetitiva a eficiencia simple



Ahorro de tiempo y costos

Las pruebas se completan en 12 minutos, dando un valioso ahorro de tiempo a los veterinarios

Reportes mejorados y profesionales

Reporte de 32 parámetros, con imágenes y señales de fácil diagnóstico para los dueños de las mascotas

Informe de sospecha de huevo parasitario simplificado para un rediagnóstico veterinario

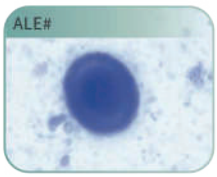
Más preciso

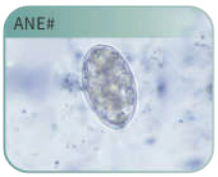
Reporte de evaluación cuantitativa de microbioma para un análisis eficiente del sistema gastrointestinal

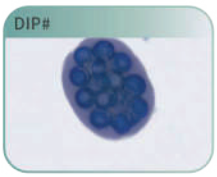
Escaneo de 1000+/3000+ campos para mejorar los rangos de detección

Awalife Staining System: Fecal Examination Atlas

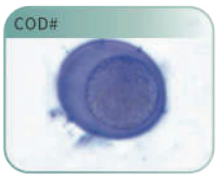
Huevos Parasitarios

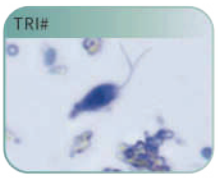


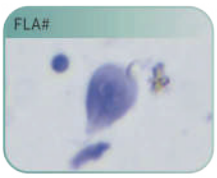


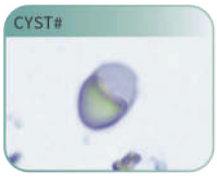


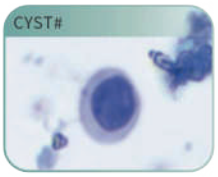
Protozoa Intestinal



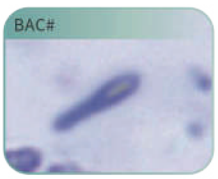


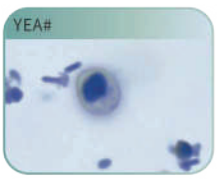




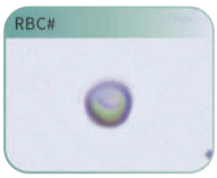


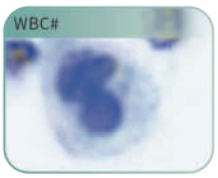
Microorganismos Patogénicos

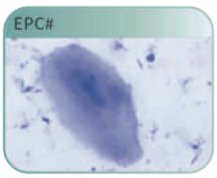




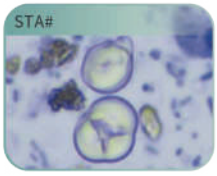
Células







Función Digestiva



DESEGO

HECES

The unique automatic device allows detection of feces in a single run,during the veterinary visit

Huevos Parasitarios

- Ascaris egg
- Spirometra egg
- Hookworms egg
- Alaria egg
- Dipylidium caninum egg

Protozoa Intestinal

- Trichomonas
- Giardia cyst
- Giardia
- Coccidia
- Giardia trophozoite

Microorganismos Patógenos

- Campylobacter
- Spirochete
- Bacillus
- Yeast
- Helicobacter

Células

- RBC
- Epithelial cell
- WBC

Función Digestiva

- Starch granules
- Plant fibers
- Fat droplets
- Muscle fibers

ORINA

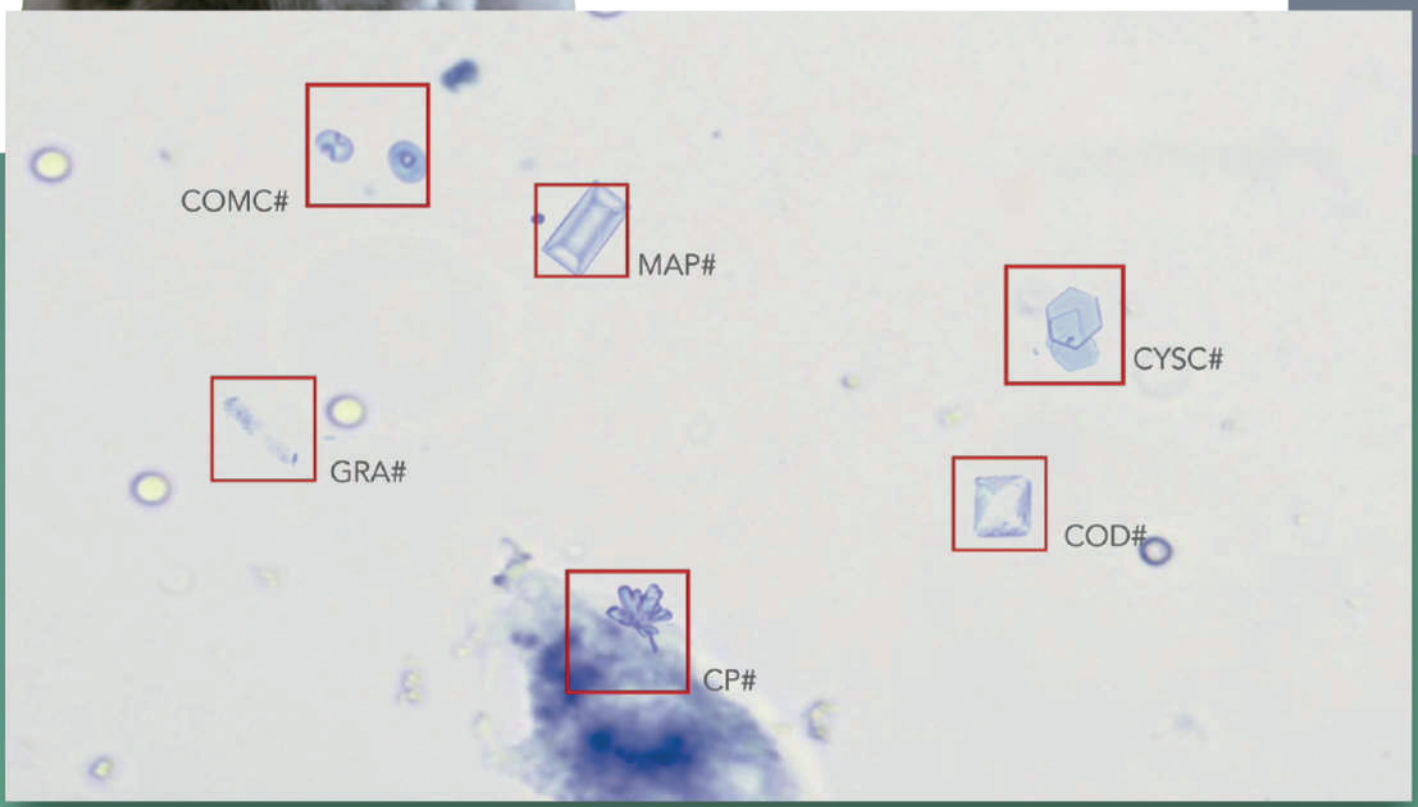
Examen de Sedimento Utinario de Alta Calidad

Menos Tiempo

- Adición de muestra en 15 segundos
- Reporte automático generado en 11 minutos, intervención manual mínima requerida

Más Preciso

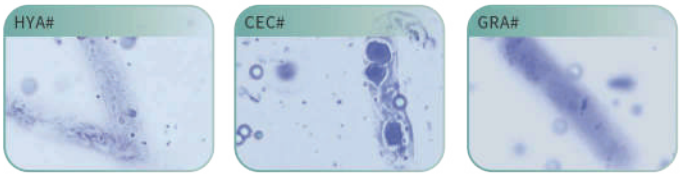
- IA reconoce 4 tipos de casts, 6 tipos de cristales, células epiteliales, esperma y mucosa
- Escaneo de 1000+ campos para mejorar los rangos de detección



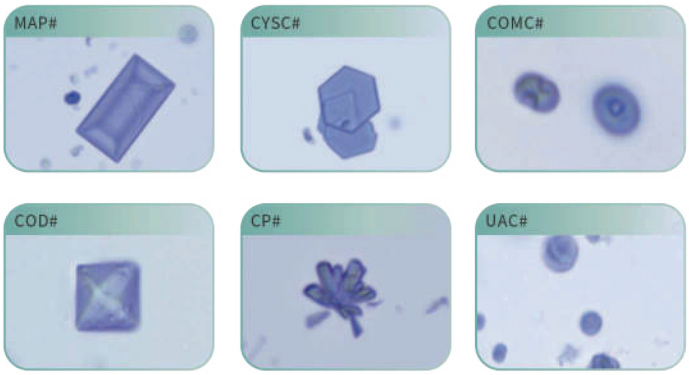
AIVet 2
Analizador Morfológico

Awalife Staining System: Urine Sediment Staining Atlas

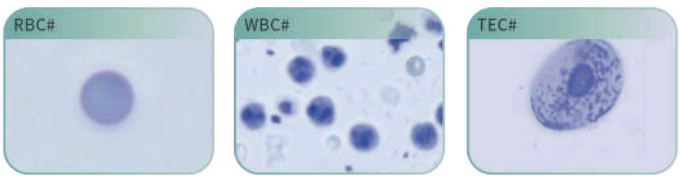
Cilindros



Cristales

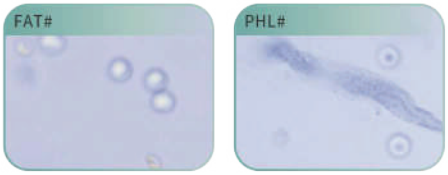


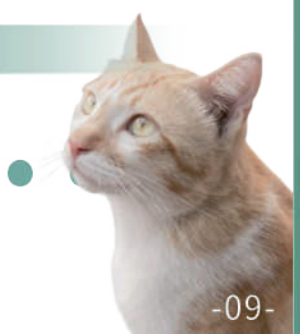
Células



Microorganismos Patógenos

Otros





ORINA

Resultados más concretos, proveen los elementos clínicos más relevantes, acelerando los diagnósticos clínicos

Cilindros

- Hyaline cast
- Waxy cast
- Cellular cast
- Granular cast

Cristales

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

Células

- Renal tubular epithelial cells
- Squamous epithelial cells
- Transitional epithelial cells
- Sperm

Microorganismos Patogenos

- Cocci
- Yeast
- Rods

Otros

- Lipid droplet
- Mucus

Exámenes morfológicos
de fluídos pleruales (opcional) y líquido ascitico.

Fluídos: 19+ parámetros

Determine la naturaleza de los fluidos de cavidades corporales

Determine el estado de infección bacteriana

Permite diferentes diagnósticos de líquidos pleurales y asciticos

1 Atlas del examen de ascitis bajo el sistema de tinción

Células nucleadas

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

Eritrocitos

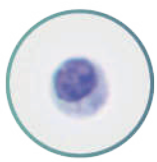
- Total Red Blood Cell Count (RBC#)
- Packed Cell Volume (PCV%)

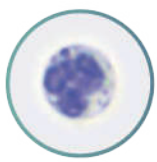
Microorganismos

- Bacilli (BAC#)
- Cocci (COS#)

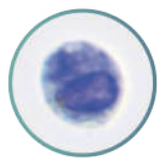

Bacilos

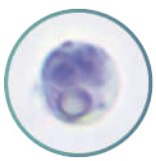

Coco

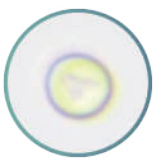

Linfocito


Neutrófilo

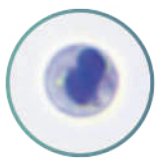

Eosinófilo

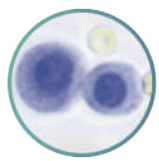

Macrófago


Célula fagocítica


Glóbulos rojos


Gruoo agregado de células


Granulocito degenerativo


Célula mesotelial

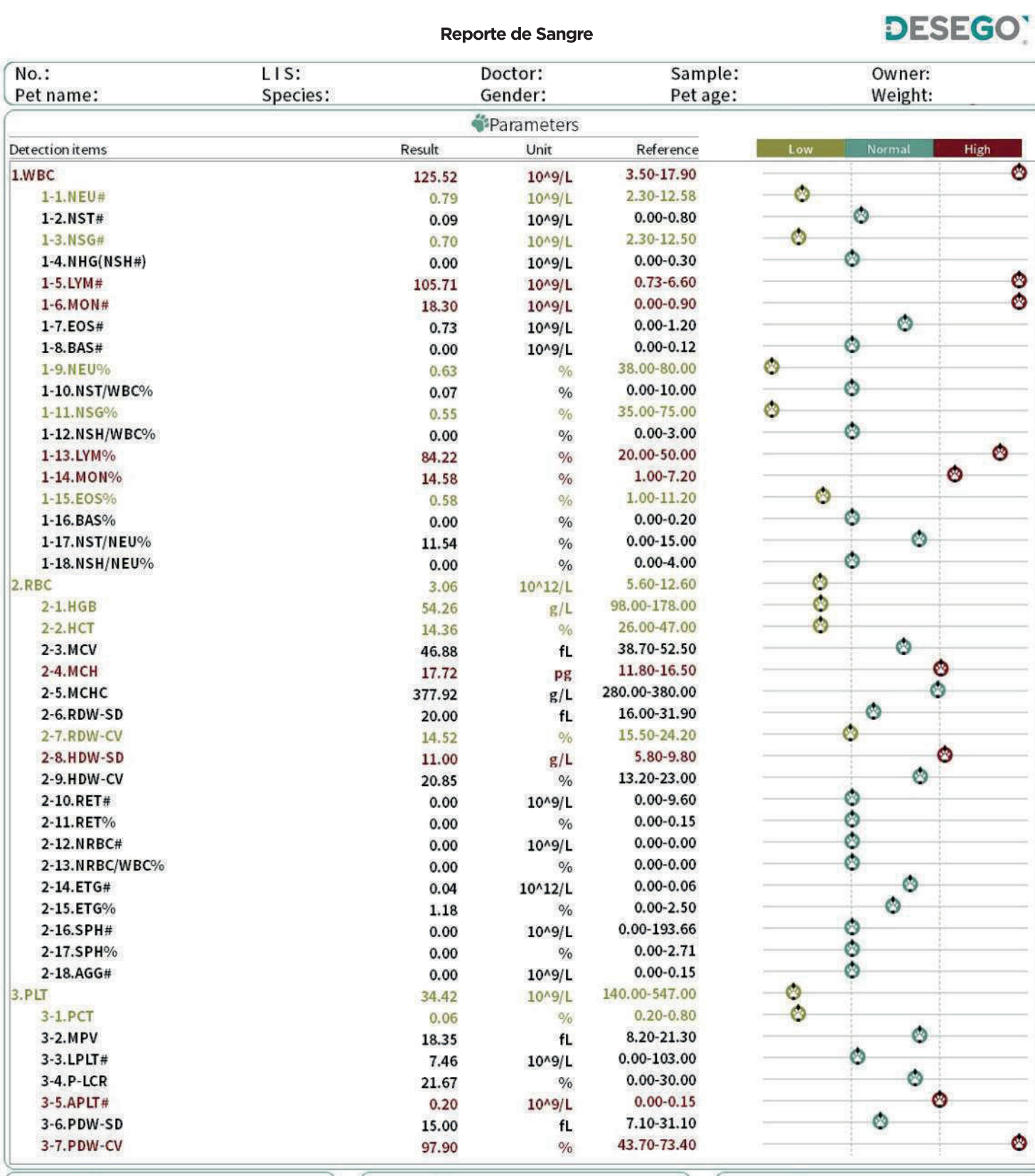
Reporte de Sangre

DESEGO

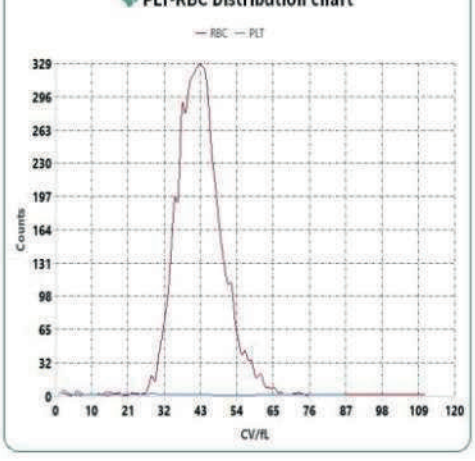
No.:	LIS:	Doctor:	Sample:	Owner:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Weight:

Parameters

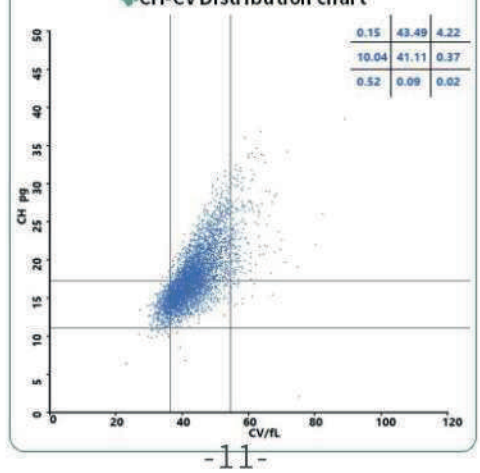
Detection items	Result	Unit	Reference
1.WBC	125.52	10^9/L	3.50-17.90
1-1.NEU#	0.79	10^9/L	2.30-12.58
1-2.NST#	0.09	10^9/L	0.00-0.80
1-3.NSG#	0.70	10^9/L	2.30-12.50
1-4.NHG(NSH#)	0.00	10^9/L	0.00-0.30
1-5.LYM#	105.71	10^9/L	0.73-6.60
1-6.MON#	18.30	10^9/L	0.00-0.90
1-7.EOS#	0.73	10^9/L	0.00-1.20
1-8.BAS#	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	10^12/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	10^9/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



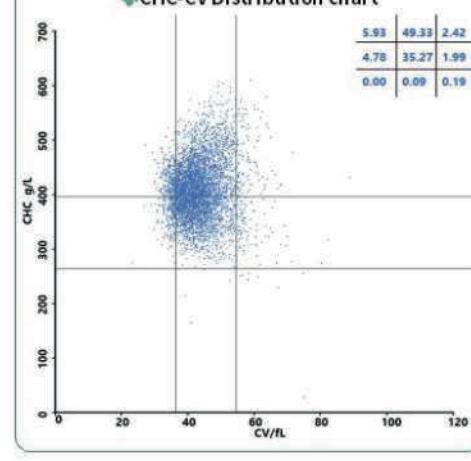
PLT-RBC Distribution chart



CH-CV Distribution chart



CHC-CV Distribution chart

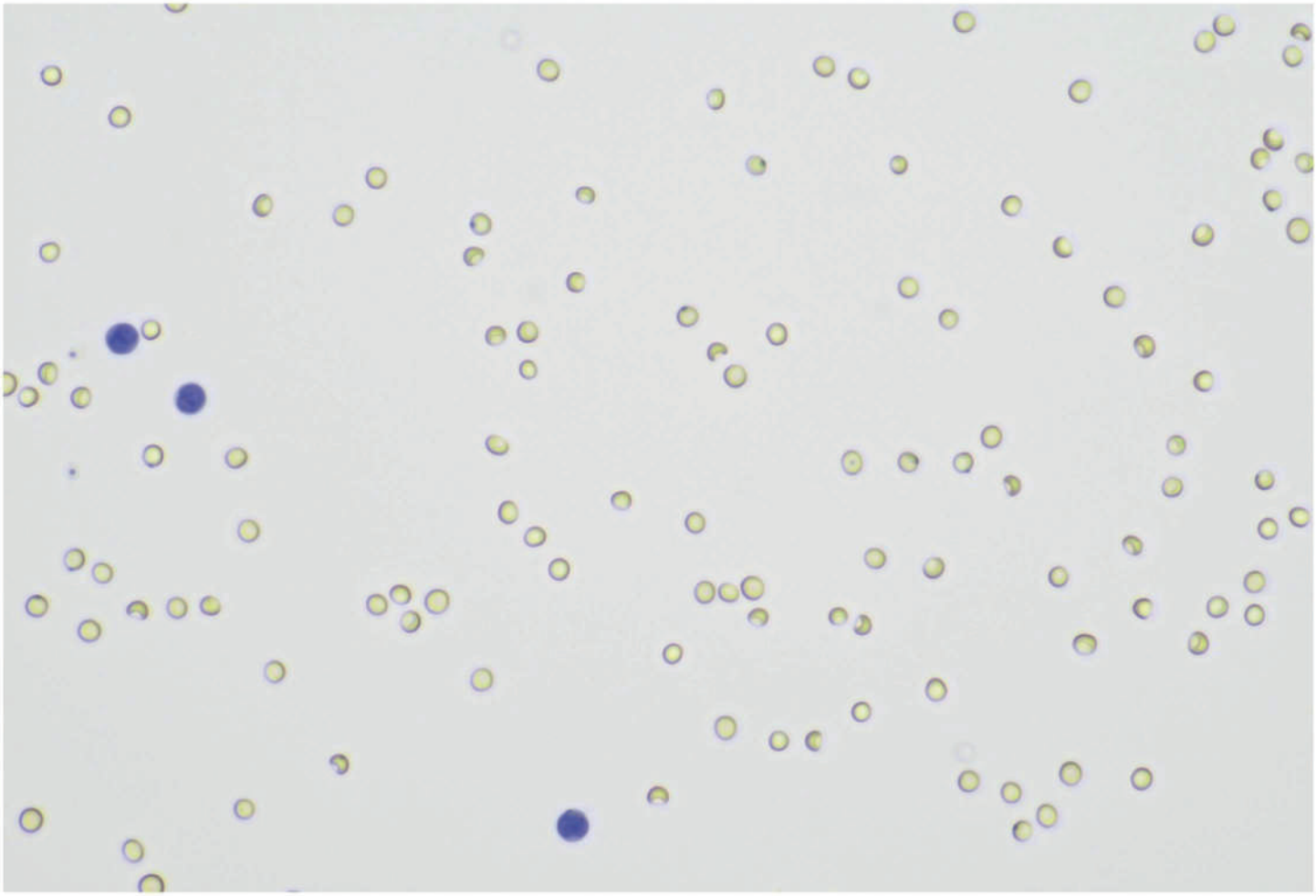


Reporte Morfológico de Sangre

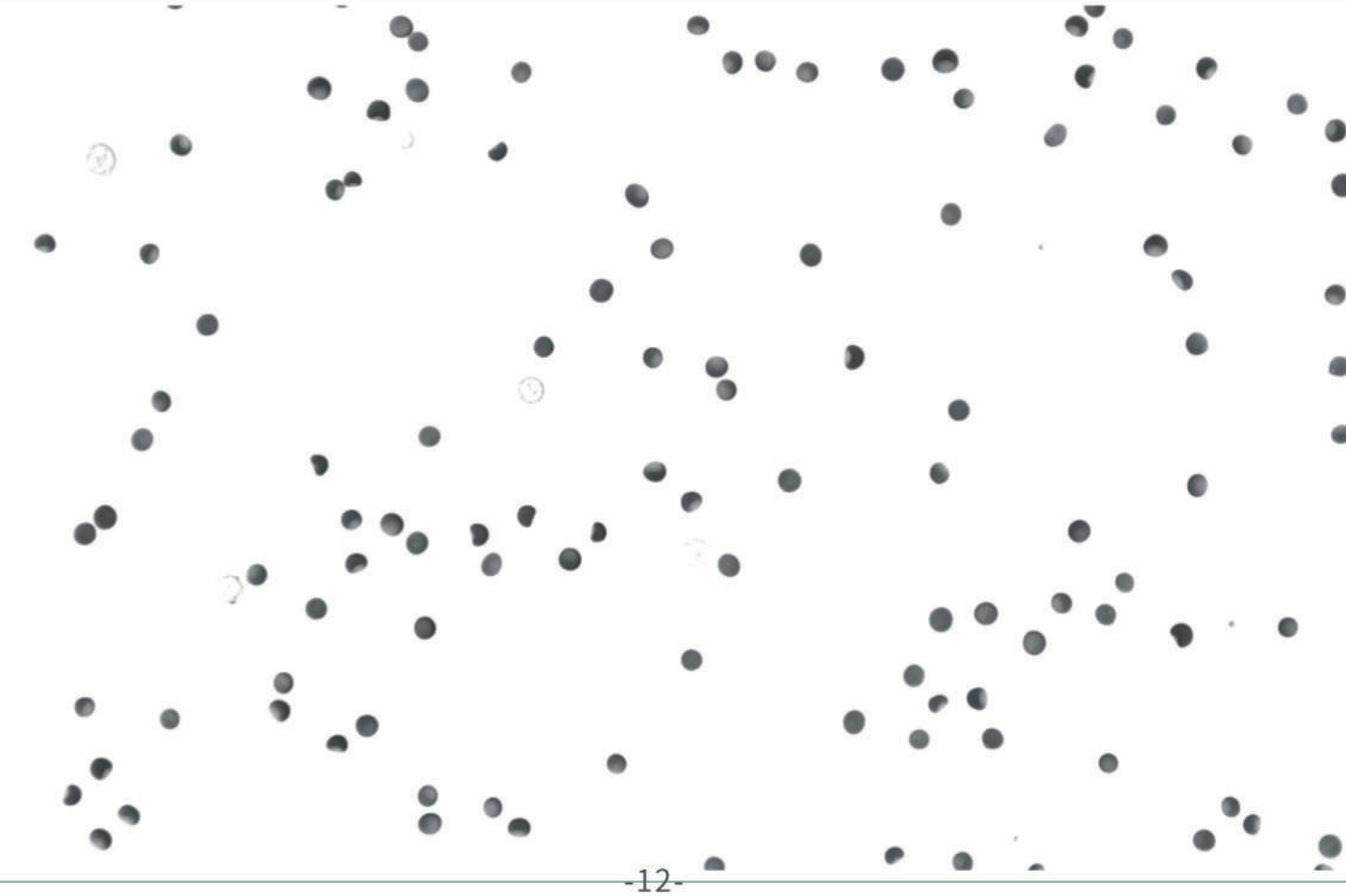
DESEGO

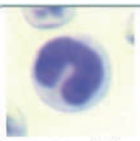
No.:	L I S:	Doctor:	Sample:	Owner:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Weight:

RBC & PLT distribution chart

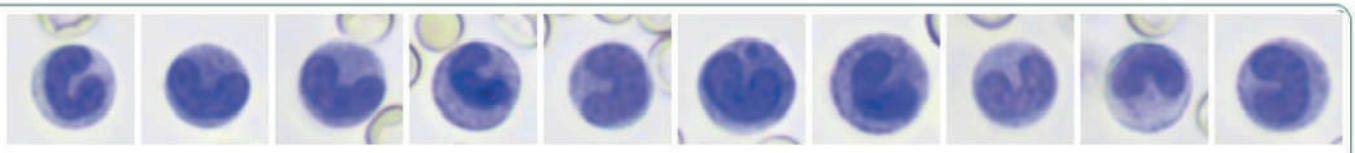


HGB distribution chart



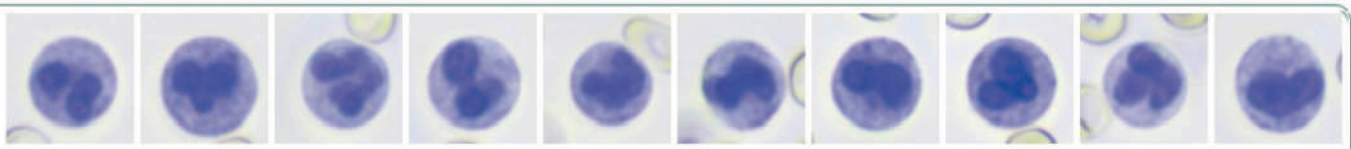


neutrophil stab granulocyte



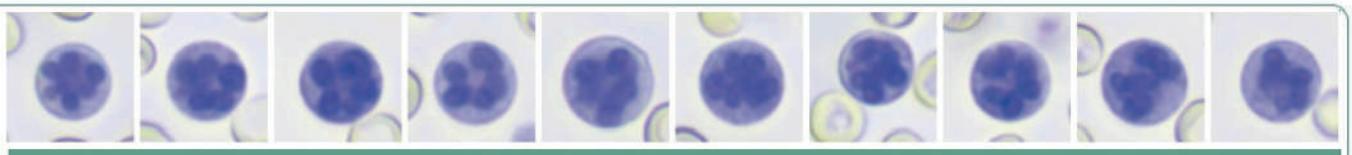
QTY.:	13 /378photos	Co.:	0.09 x 10^9/L	PCT:	0.07 NST#/WBC

Neutrophil segmented granulocyte



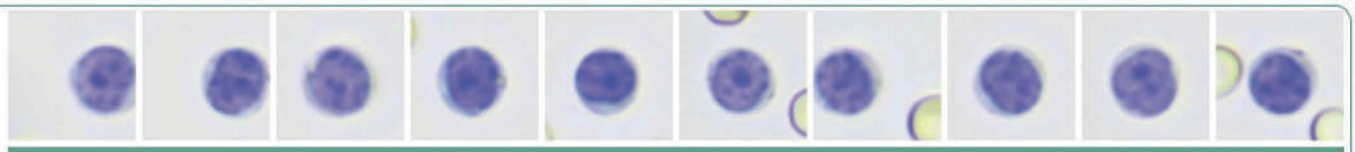
QTY.:	23 /378photos	Co.:	0.70 x 10^9/L	PCT:	0.55 NSG#/WBC

Neutrophil hypersegmented granulocte



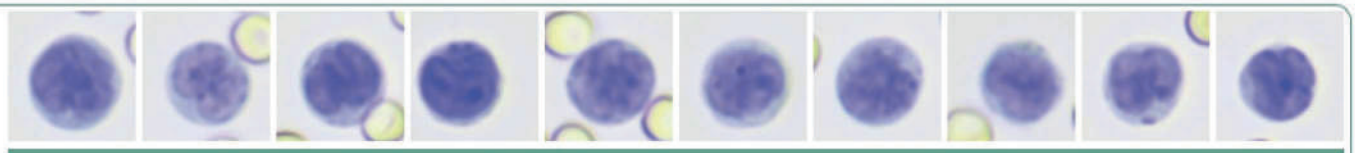
QTY.:	19 /378photos	Co.:	0.00 x 10^9/L	PCT:	0.00 NSH#/WBC

Lymphocyte

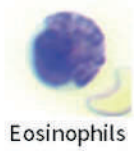


QTY.:	3495 /378photos	Co.:	105.71 x 10^9/L	PCT:	84.22 LYM#/WBC

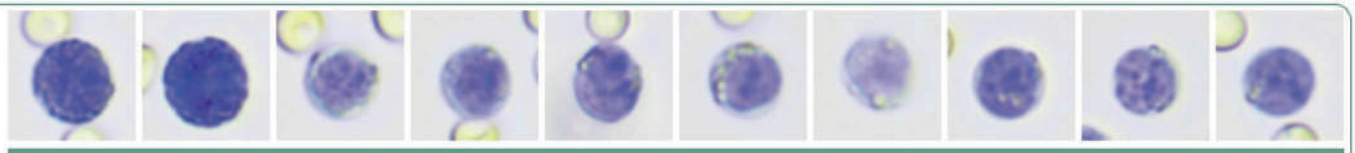
Monocyte



QTY.:	605 /378photos	Co.:	18.30 x 10^9/L	PCT:	14.58 MON#/WBC



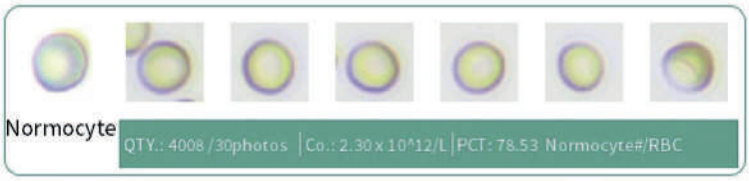
Eosinophils

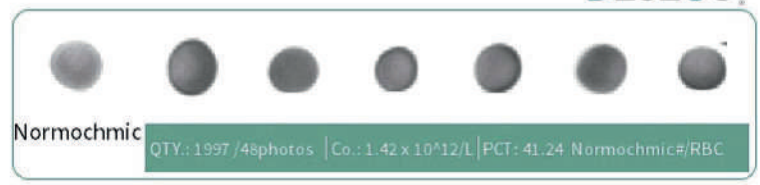


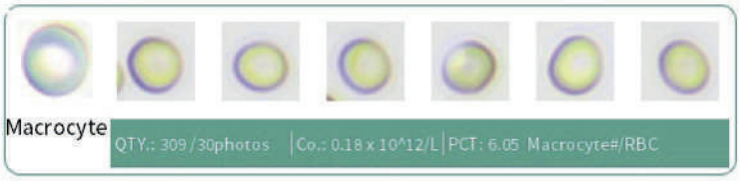
QTY.:	24 /378photos	Co.:	0.73 x 10^9/L	PCT:	0.58 EOS#/WBC

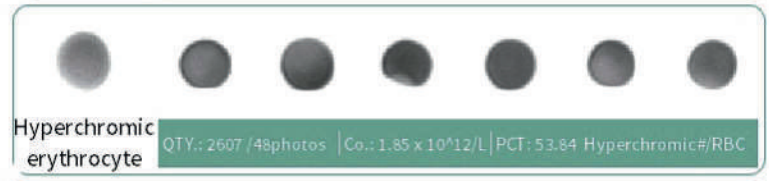
Basophil

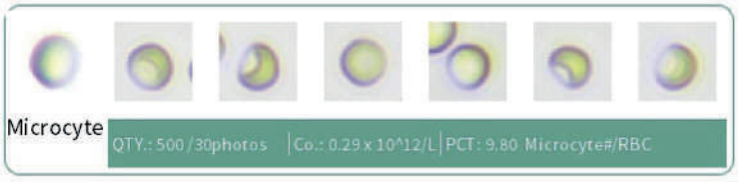
QTY.:	0 /378photos	Co.:	0.00 x 10^9/L	PCT:	0.00 BAS#/WBC

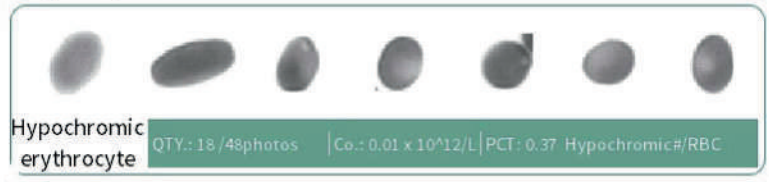


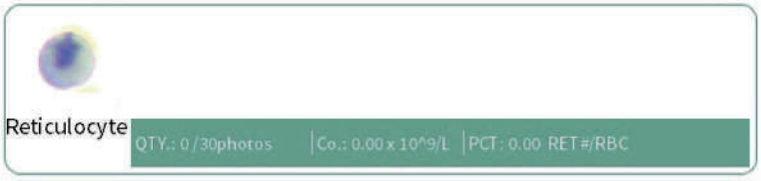


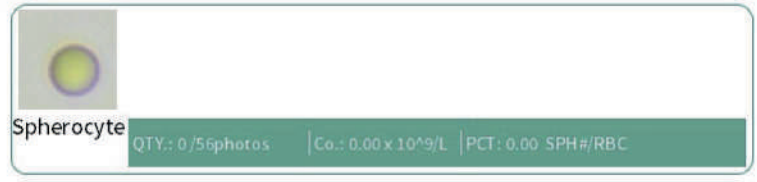


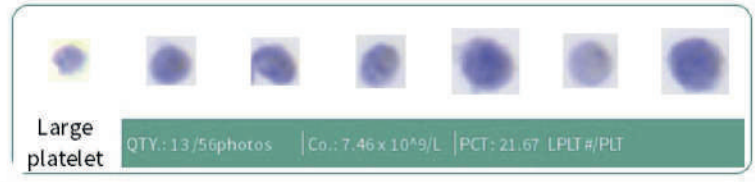


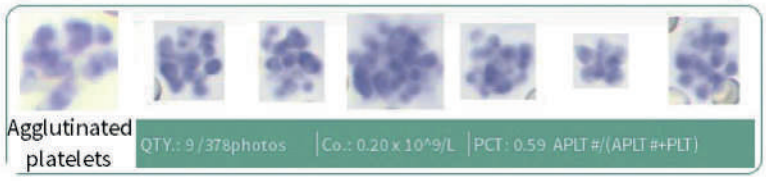












Diagnostic Recommendation

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.

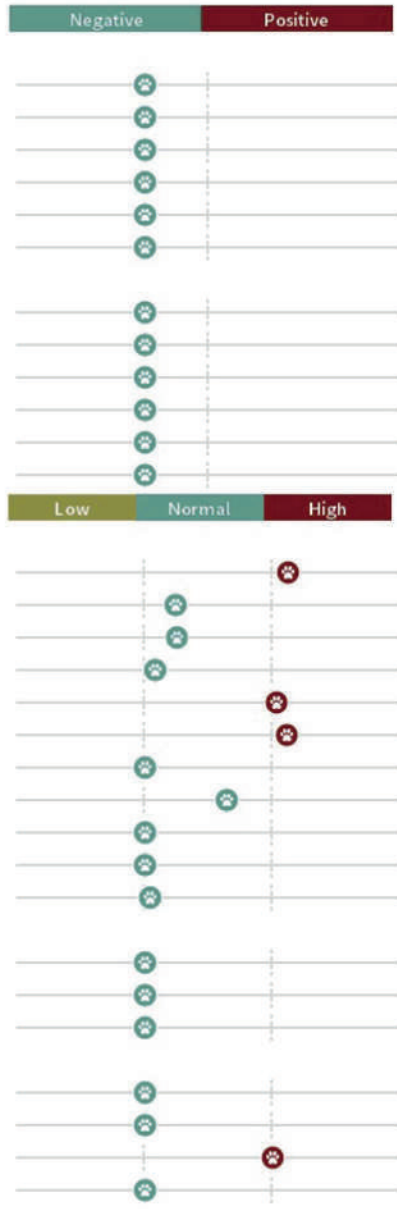
4、【LYM#>50、LYM%>70%】It is strong suspicion of lymphoma, and it is recommended to combine imaging studies with pathological examinations for a comprehensive diagnosis.

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

Texture: Formed stool **Smell: Smelly** **Color: Sepia**

Parameters

Detection items	Result/Unit	Result/Unit	Reference
1.Parasite egg			
1-1.Ascaris(	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#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0
2-2.Giardia (FLA#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0
2-3.Isosporium coccidia(COD#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0
2-4.Isosporium coccidia 0(COD0#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0
2-5.Isosporium coccidia 1(COD1#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0
2-6.Isosporium coccidia 2(COD2#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0
3.Germ			
3-1.Cocci(COS#)	1019.41/ug	116.32/HPF	145-729/ug
3-2.Rods(BACI#)	3877.61/ug	442.45/HPF	510-13904/ug
3-3.Brevibacterium(SBAC#)	3517.86/ug	401.40/HPF	321-12462/ug
3-4.Crude bacilli(CBAC#)	156.28/ug	17.83/HPF	15-1650/ug
3-5.Thin bacilli (TBAC#)	203.46/ug	23.22/HPF	0-185/ug
3-6.Cocci/Rods(C/B)	0.263	0.263	0.017-0.156
3-7.Campylobacter(CAM#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-30/ug
3-8.Bacillus(BAC#)	25.83/ug	2.95/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#)	6.81/ug	0.78/HPF	0-150/ug
4.Cells			
4-1.RBC#	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-5/ug
4-2.WBC#	0.00/ug	0.00/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#)	0.16/ug	0.07/HPF	0-0/ug
5-4.Muscle fiber(AF#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug



Diagnostic recommendation

1、【Formed stool】The fecal texture is normal.
2、【Smelly】The fecal odor is normal.
3、【Sepia】The stool color is normal.
4、【C/B>0.156】This condition is commonly observed in intestinal flora disorders resulting from diseases and antibiotic use.
5、【PLA#>0.1】It is common in high-volume crude fiber diet.

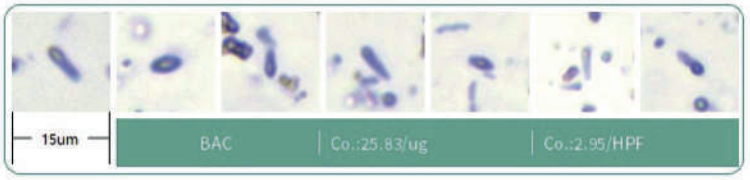
Due to various factors such as different stages of parasite infection, different parasite sites and different methods, operations and sites of specimen collection, eggs and bodies may be missed. It is recommended to reexamine fecal samples at different sites and at different times to improve the detection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

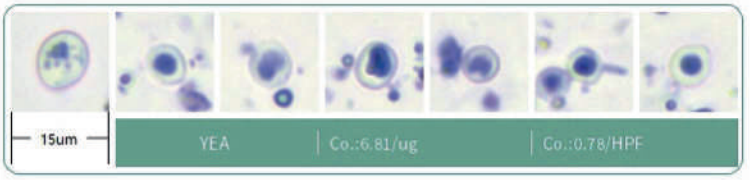
Reporte Morfológico de Heces

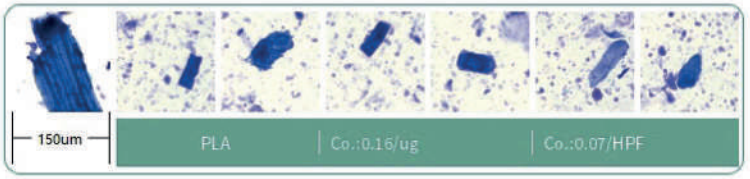
DESEGO

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

Germ Image







Reporte de Orina

DESEGO

No.:	LIS:	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

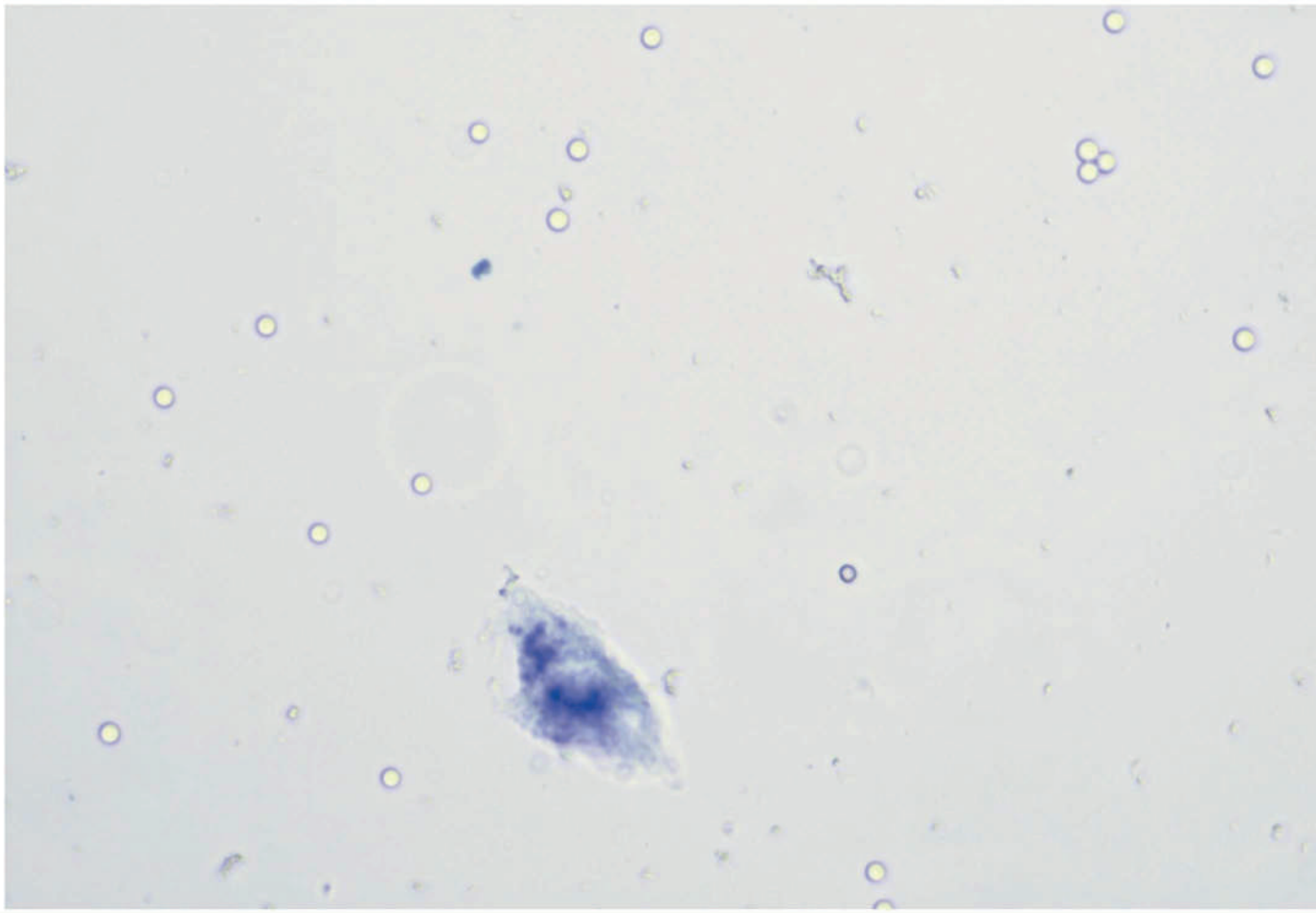
1、【Yellowish brown】It is common in concentrated urine, bilirubin urine or biliverdin urine, excessive bile pigment in urine.
2、【MAP#>5】It is common in urinary tract bacterial infection, low urine volume, alkaline urine or elevated magnesium level in diet.
3、【CP#>0】It is commonly associated with conditions 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.

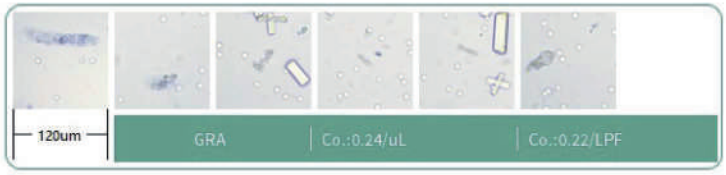
Reporte Morfológico de Orina

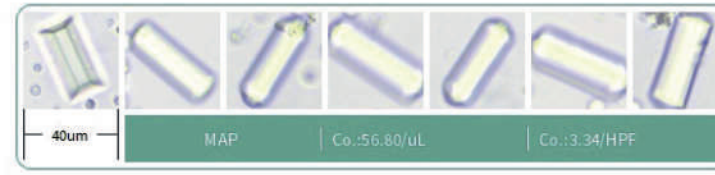
DESEGO

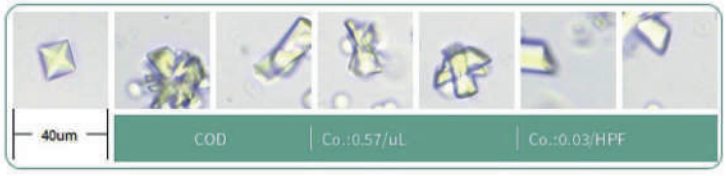
No.:	LIS:	Doctor:	Sample:	Time:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Owner:

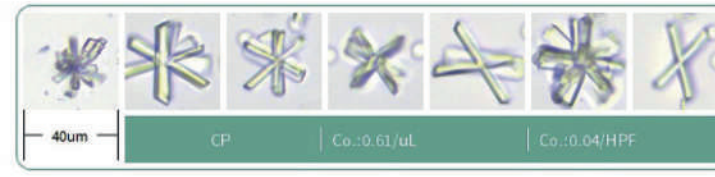
Urinary Sediment Image

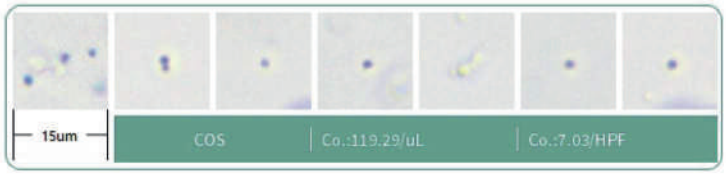


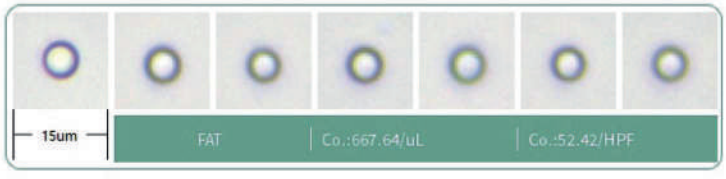












Reporte de Fluídos (Opcional)

DESEGO

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	$10^3/\mu L$	0-0	+++
1-2.Inflamatory Cell Count(INC#)	0.30	$10^3/\mu L$	0-0	+
1-3.Total granulocyte count(GRL#)	0.13	$10^3/\mu L$	0-0	+
1-4.Neutrophils(NEU#)	0.13	$10^3/\mu L$	0-0	+
1-5.Degenerative neutrophil count(D-NEU#)	0.00	$10^3/\mu L$	0-0	−
1-6.Neutrophils (NEU%)	100.00	%		
1-7.Degenerative neutrophil count (D-NEU%	0.00	%		
1-8.Lymphocytes(LYM#)	0.08	$10^3/\mu L$	0-0	+
1-9.Macrophage(Mϕ#)	0.09	$10^3/\mu L$	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	$10^3/\mu L$	0-0	+++
1-14.Phagocytic cell(PHC#)	0.00	$10^3/\mu L$	0-0	−
1-15.Unclassified nucleated cells(UCC#)	4.89	$10^3/\mu L$		
2.Erythrocytes				
2-1.Red Blood Cells(RBC#)	174.80	$10^3/\mu L$	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.

Reporte Morfológico de Fluídos (Opcional)

DESEGO

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

Cell Distribution Chart