

HEALTHCARE FOR ALL



All-in-1 AI Animal Lab Testing Solution

AI-100Vet

Multifunctional Morphological Analyzer

SHENZHEN ANLV MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD

ALL in ONE

AI-100Vet

Multifunctional Morphological Analyzer

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AI-100Vet

Multifunctional Morphological Analyzer

About AWALIFE



200+

Patent Applications



3000sqm

Factory Floor Area



5000+

Installation



50+

Countries

Shenzhen Anlv Medical Technology Co., Ltd. (AWALIFE) is a leading enterprise based in China, strategically combining cutting-edge research and development, precision manufacturing, and effective marketing strategies. Specializing in the rapid development of In Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) devices and reagents tailored for the veterinary sector, our primary mission is to provide pet clinics with advanced IVD solutions. We accomplish this by leveraging innovative and proprietary technologies to drive advancements in the animal healthcare industry.



Advanced Testing: Multi-Species & Multi-Samples

Broad Scope of Application:

- more than 10 species and 4 sample types:



Blood



Feces



Urine



Fluid



Mammals



Turtle

Comprehensive Results:

- Blood: 46+ parameters
- Urine: 21+ parameters
- Feces: 32+ parameters
- * Fluid: 19+ parameters

*Optional, and only for ascites and pleural effusions currently.

Independent Intellectual Property:

- Over 100 certified intellectual property
- 200+ patent applications
- CE certification obtained
- ISO 9001 certified
- ISO 13485 certified

User-friendly:

- Automatic staining, microscopy, classification, counting, and slide preparation
- One-click analysis for standard reports and morphology reports
- Comprehensive diagnostic insights based on mega data

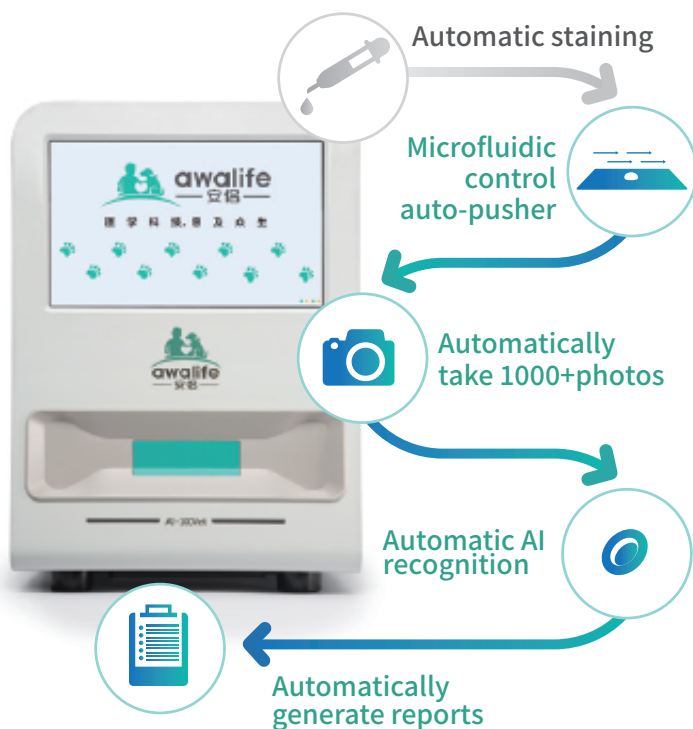
AI-100Vet

Multifunctional Morphological Analyzer

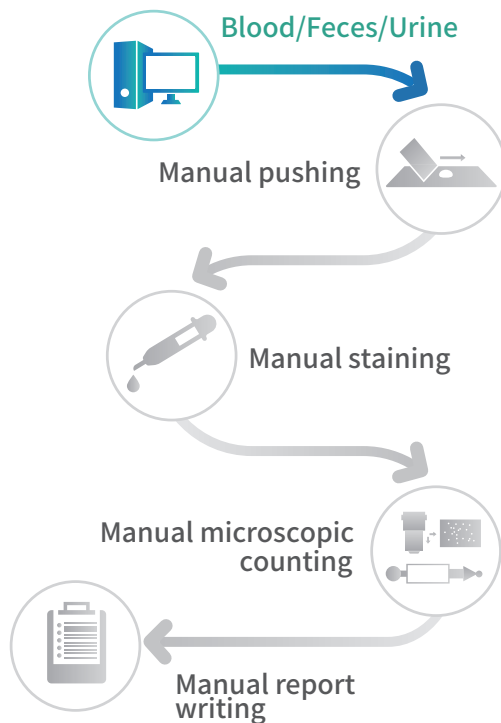
INNOVATOR

Veterinary Diagnostic Innovator

AWALIFE AI-100Vet



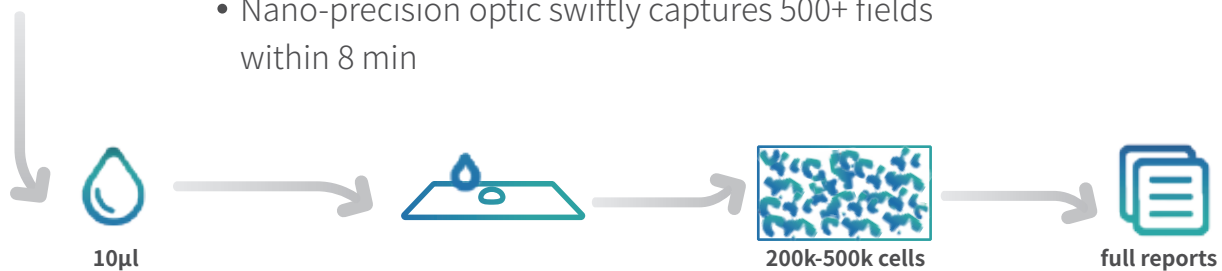
Traditional Method





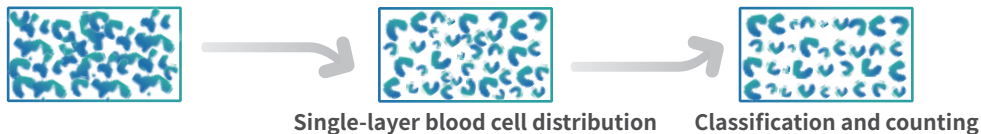
More Count

- 10µl blood, allows instant capture of 200,000 to 500,000 cells, with full reports
- Nano-precision optic swiftly captures 500+ fields within 8 min



More Accurate Interpretation

- **Microfluidic technology:** allows the formation of single layer blood cells which enhance the precision in cell classification and counting



NST & NSG & NHG: Distinguishing inflammation and stress/excitement

RET & NRBC: Identifying regeneration of anemia

ETG: Assessing intravascular hemolysis

Agglutinated PLT: Revealing more accurate state of platelet

Large PLT: Indicating the regeneration of platelet

SPH: Red blood cell membrane damage

AGG: Immune system issues



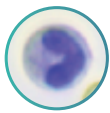
AI-100Vet

Multifunctional Morphological Analyzer

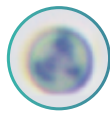
BLOOD

Gold Standard

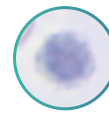
The AI-100Vet analyzer provides more comprehensive findings, empowering vets to make confident diagnoses



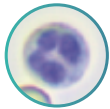
Neutrophil Stab Granulocyte



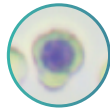
Reticulocyte



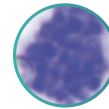
Large Platelet



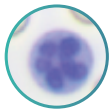
Neutrophil Segmented Granulocyte



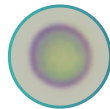
Nucleated RBC



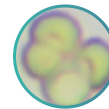
Agglutinated Platelet



Neutrophil Hypersegmented Granulocyte



Spherocyte



Agglutinated RBC

The most comprehensive CBC available
in veterinary medicine.

White blood cell parameters

White blood cell count (WBC)
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 %)

Red blood cell parameters

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#)
Nucleated red blood cell (NRBC; # and %)
Reticulocyte (RET; # and %)

Platelet parameters

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

FECES

**From Repetitive Inefficiency
to Simple Efficiency**



Time & Cost Saving

- Tests are completed within 9 minutes, giving valuable time back to veterinarians



Professional and Comprehensive Report

- 32-parameter report, with image insights and diagnostic cues for pet owners' easy comprehension
- Suspected Parasite Egg Report Section for streamlined re-diagnosis by veterinarians



More Accuracy

- Quantitative microbiome assessment report for efficient analysis of the gastrointestinal system
- Scanning 1000+/3000+ fields to enhance detection rates

AI-100Vet

Multifunctional Morphological Analyzer

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

Parasite eggs

Ascaris
Hookworm
Tapeworm
Dipylidium caninum
Spirometra
Alaria alata

Intestinal protozoa

Trichomonas
Giardia
Giardia trophozoite
Giardia cyst
Coccidia

Germes

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

Cells

RBC
WBC
Epithelial cells

Digestive function

Starch granule
Lipid droplet
Plant fiber
Muscle fiber



URINE

High-Quality Urine Sediment Examination

More comprehensive results, providing the most clinical relevant elements, thus assisting to accelerate clinical diagnosis.

Cast

Hyaline cast
Cellular cast
Granular cast
Waxy cast

Crystal

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

Cells

Renal tubular epithelial cells
Squamous epithelial cells
Transitional epithelial cells
Sperm

Germ

Cocci
Rods
Yeast

Others

Lipid droplet
Mucus



Less Time

- Sample addition within 15 seconds
- Automatic report generated within 9 minutes, minimum manual intervention required



More Accuracy

- AI recognizes 4 types of casts, 6 types of crystals, epithelial cells, sperms and mucus
- Scanning 1000+ fields to enhance detection rates



FLUID

Leading Fluid Analysis with In-Depth Qualitative and Quantitative Morphological Assessments



- **Nucleated Cells**

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#)

- **Erythrocytes**

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

- **Microorganisms**

Bacilli (BAC#)
Cocci (COS#)

- Preliminary screening before bacterial culture
- Precision fluid analysis:
Expertly categorizing **transudate**, **exudate**, and **modified exudate**



Blood Report

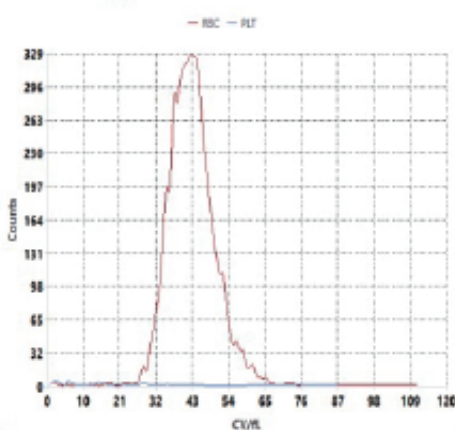


No.: LIS: Doctor: Sample: Owner:
 Pet name: Species: Gender: Pet age: Weight:

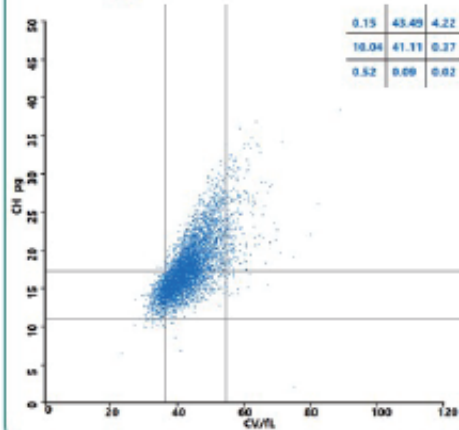
Parameters

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			

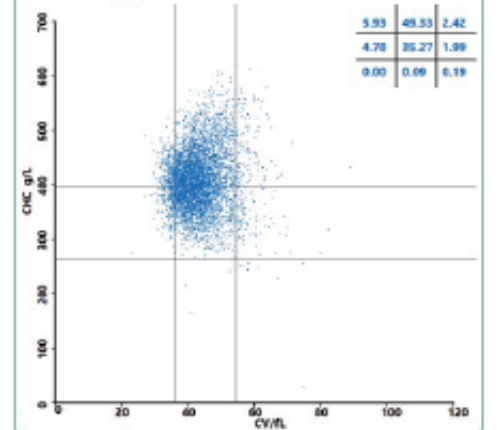
PLT-RBC Distribution chart



CH-CV Distribution chart



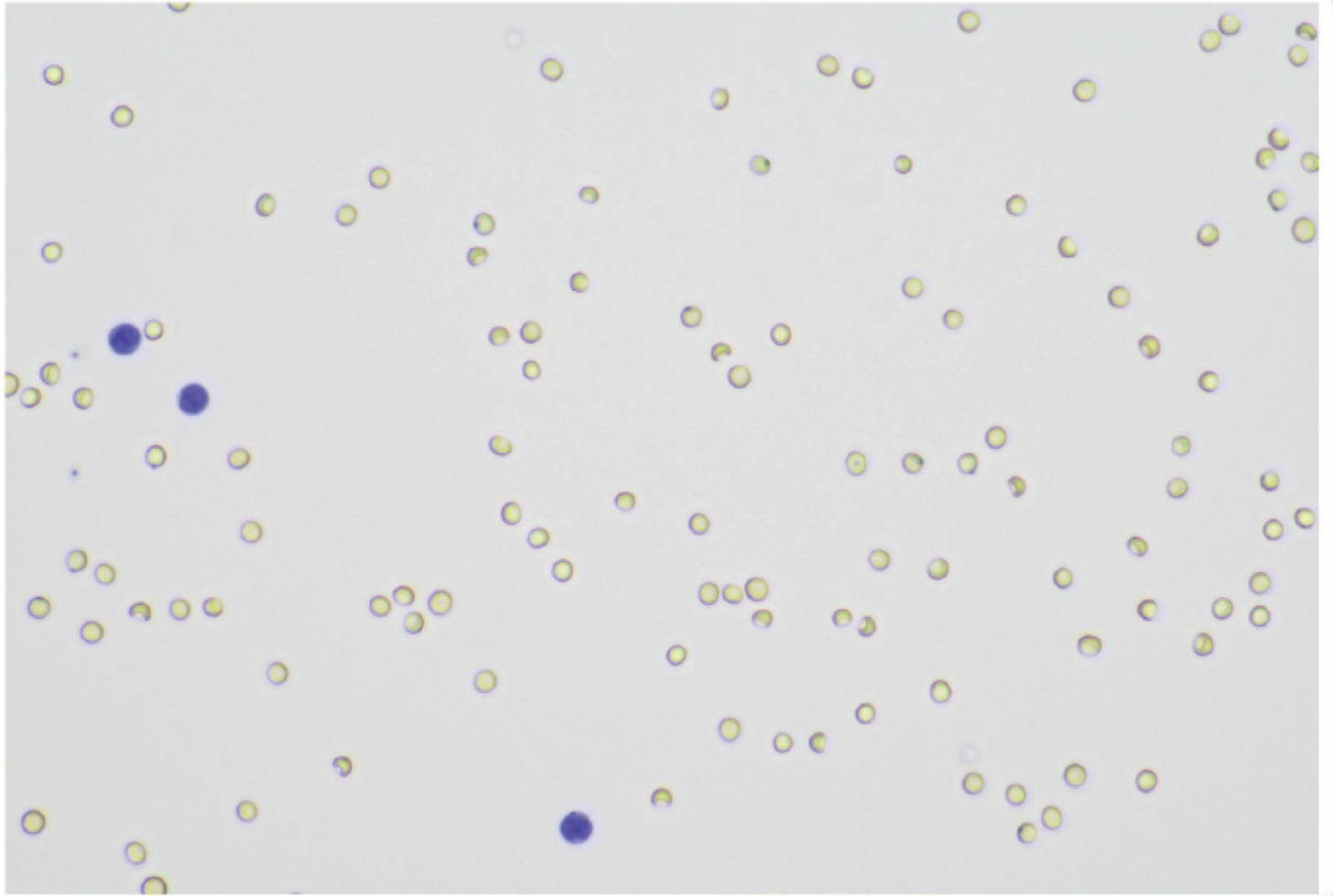
CHC-CV Distribution chart



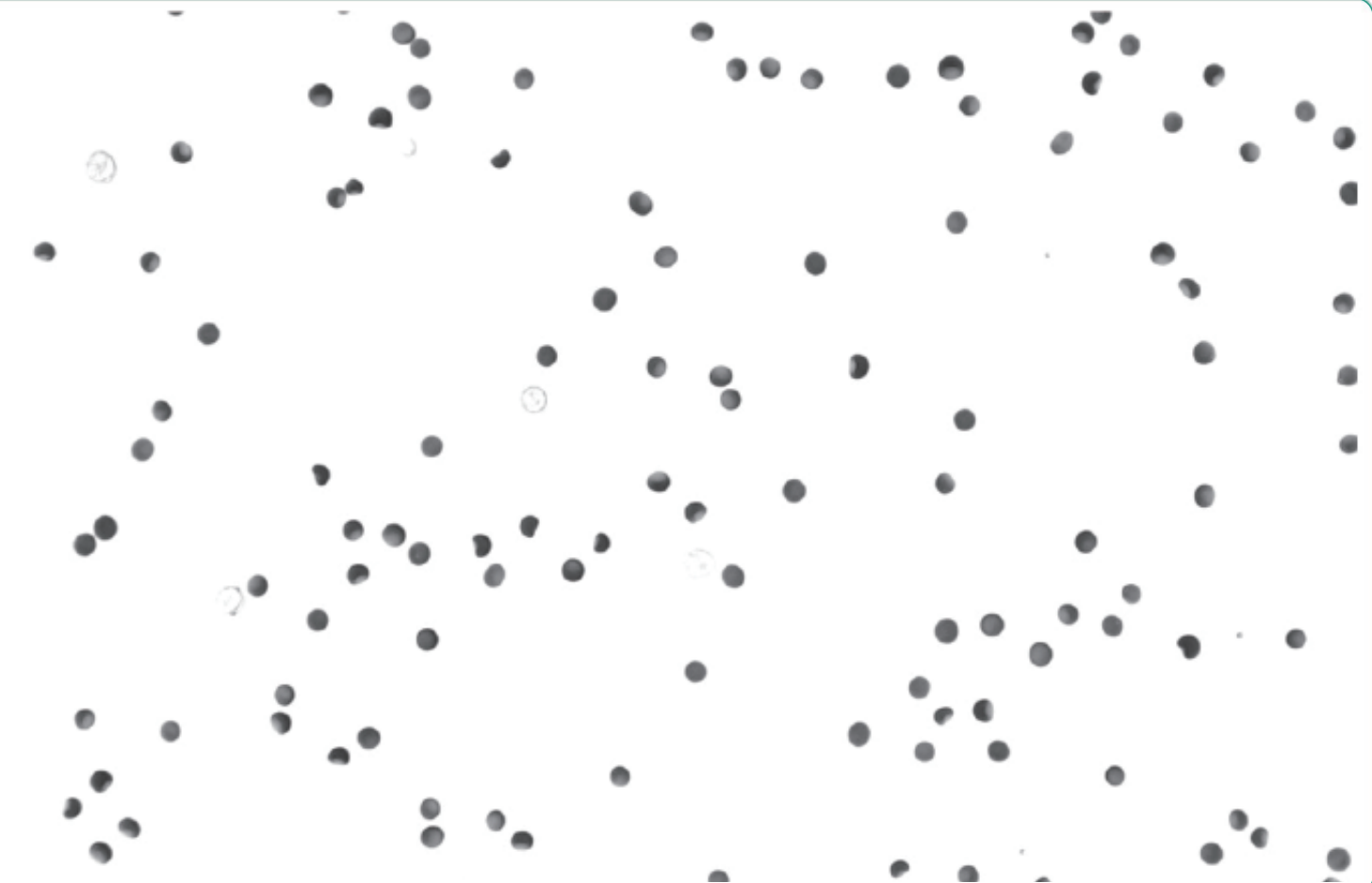
Blood Morphology Report

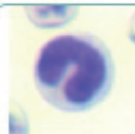
No.:	LIS:	Doctor:	Sample:	Owner:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Weight:

RBC & PLT distribution chart

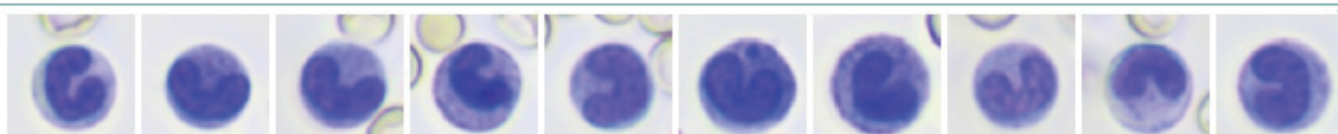


HGB distribution chart





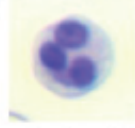
neutrophil
stab
granulocyte



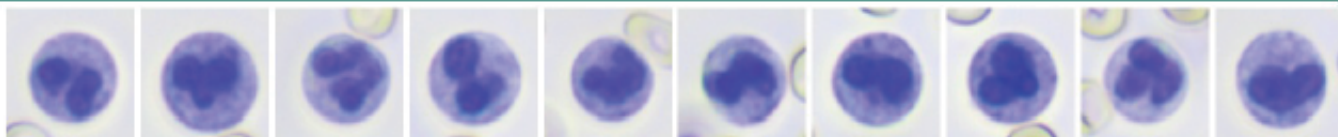
QTY: 13/378photos

Co.: $0.09 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 0.07 NST#/WBC



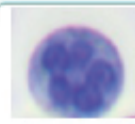
Neutrophil
segmented
granulocyte



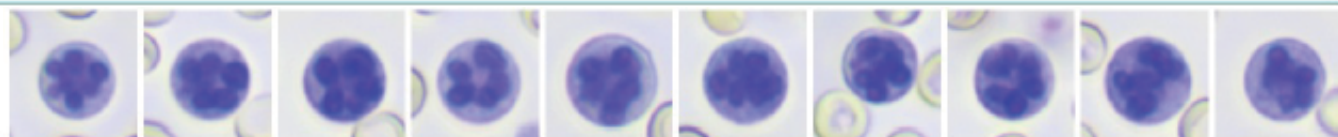
QTY: 23/378photos

Co.: $0.70 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 0.55 NSG#/WBC



Neutrophil
hypersegmented
granulocyte



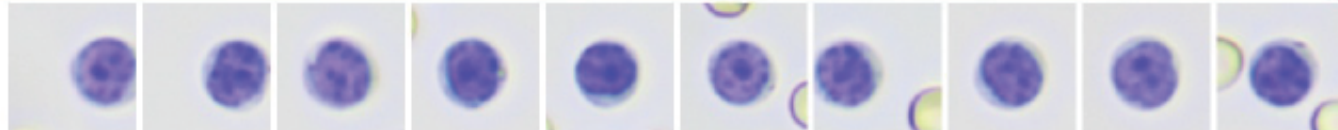
QTY: 19/378photos

Co.: $0.00 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 0.00 NSH#/WBC



Lymphocyte



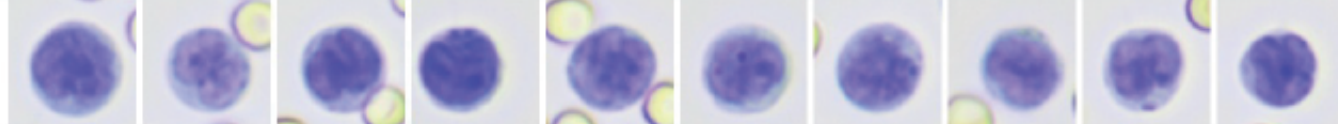
QTY: 3495/378photos

Co.: $105.71 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 84.22 LYM#/WBC



Monocyte



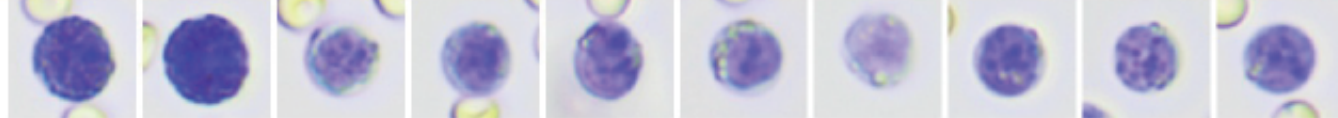
QTY: 605/378photos

Co.: $18.30 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 14.58 MON#/WBC



Eosinophils



QTY: 24/378photos

Co.: $0.73 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 0.58 EOS#/WBC



Basophil



QTY: 0/378photos

Co.: $0.00 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 0.00 BAS#/WBC



Normocyte QTY.: 4008 /30photos | Co.: $2.30 \times 10^{12}/L$ | PCT: 78.53 Normocyte#/RBC



Macrocyte QTY.: 309 /30photos | Co.: $0.18 \times 10^{12}/L$ | PCT: 6.05 Macrocyte#/RBC



Microcyte QTY.: 500 /30photos | Co.: $0.29 \times 10^{12}/L$ | PCT: 9.80 Microcyte#/RBC



Reticulocyte QTY.: 0 /30photos | Co.: $0.00 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 0.00 RET#/RBC



Erythrocyte Ghost QTY.: 63 /56photos | Co.: $0.04 \times 10^{12}/L$ | PCT: 1.18 ETG#/RBC



Agglutinated RBC QTY.: 0 /30photos | Co.: $0.00 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 0.00 AGG#/RBC



Agglutinated platelets QTY.: 9 /378photos | Co.: $0.20 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 0.59 APLT #/(APLT #+PLT)



Normochromic QTY.: 1997 /48photos | Co.: $1.42 \times 10^{12}/L$ | PCT: 41.24 Normochromic#/RBC



Hyperchromic erythrocyte QTY.: 2607 /48photos | Co.: $1.85 \times 10^{12}/L$ | PCT: 53.84 Hyperchromic#/RBC



Hypochromic erythrocyte QTY.: 18 /48photos | Co.: $0.01 \times 10^{12}/L$ | PCT: 0.37 Hypochromic#/RBC



NRBC QTY.: 0 /378photos | Co.: $0.00 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 0.00 NRBC#/RBC



Spherocyte QTY.: 0 /56photos | Co.: $0.00 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 0.00 SPH#/RBC



Large platelet QTY.: 13 /56photos | Co.: $7.46 \times 10^9/L$ | PCT: 21.67 LPIT #/PLT

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.

Feces Report



No.:	L I S:	Dottore:	Campione:	Proprietario:
Nome Pet:	Specie:	Genere:	Età:	Peso:

Consistenza:Feci morbide	Odore:Mlt. Fetido	Colore:Marrone
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Parametri

Parametri esame	Risultato	Risultato	Range rif.	Negativo	Positivo
1.UOVA DI PARASSITI					
1-1.ALE#: As	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-2.ANE#: Ancilostomi	1.00	0.01/LPF	0-0		
1-3.CEE#: Cestodi	1.00	0.01/LPF	0-0		
1-4.DIP#: Dipylidium	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-5.SPI#: Spirometra	1.00	0.01/LPF	0-0		
1-6.TRE#: Alaria Alata	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2.PROTOZOI INTESTINALI					
2-1.TRI#: Trichomonas	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-2.GIA#: Giardia	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-3.GIAT#: Trofozoite di Giardia	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-4.GIAC#: Giardia Cyst	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-5.COD#: Coccidi	4.00	0.06/LPF	0-0		
2-6.COD0#: Fase sporogonica	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-7.COD1#: Fase schizogonica	4.00	0.06/LPF	0-0		
2-8.COD2#: Fase gametogonica	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
3.MICRORGANISMI					
3-1.COS#: Cocchi	197.34/ug	18.97/HPF	145-729/ug		
3-2.BACI#: Bacilli	1553.69/ug	149.35/HPF	510-13904/ug		
3-3.SBAC#: Brevibacterium	1247.27/ug	119.89/HPF	321-12462/ug		
3-4.CBAC#: Bacilli grosse dimensioni	197.49/ug	18.98/HPF	15-1650/ug		
3-5.TBAC#: Bacilli piccole dimensioni	108.93/ug	10.47/HPF	0-2500/ug		
3-6.C/B: Cocchi / Bacilli	0.127	0.127	0.017-0.156		
3-7.CAM#: Campylobacter	6.58/ug	0.63/HPF	0-30/ug		
3-8.BAC#: Bacilli	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-40/ug		
3-9.SS1#: Spirochete/Flagellati	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug		
3-10.SS2#: Helicobacter	7.72/ug	0.74/HPF	0-0/ug		
3-11.YEA#: Lieviti	0.17/ug	0.02/HPF	0-150/ug		
4.CELLULE					
4-1.RBC#: Eritrociti	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-5/ug		
4-2.WBC#: Leucociti	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug		
4-3.EPC#: Cellule Epiteliali	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-12/ug		
5.FUNZIONALITA' DIGESTIVA					
5-1.STA#: Granuli di Amido	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-9/ug		
5-2.LFAT#: Gocce Lipidiche	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-1/ug		
5-3.PLA#: Fibre Vegetali	0.01/ug	0.01/HPF	0-0/ug		
5-4.AF#: Fibre Muscolari	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0.00-0.50/ug		

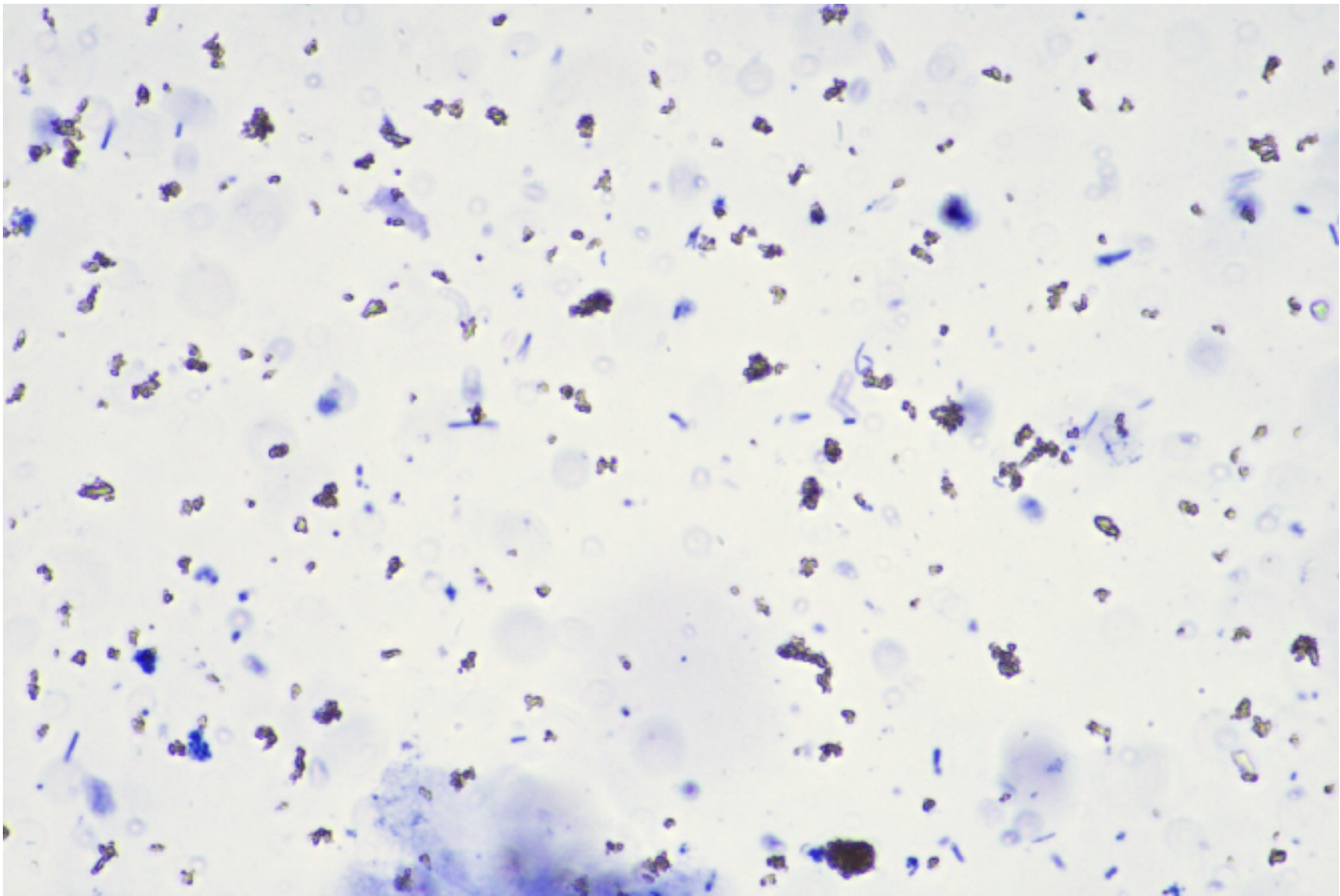
Basso Normale Alto

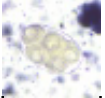
Raccomandazioni diagnostiche

1. **[Feci morbide]** Comunemente osservato in corso di Eccessive secrezioni della mucosa, Alterazioni della Peristalsi Intestinale, Infiammazioni, Intolleranze alimentari
2. **[Mlt. Fetido]** Comunemente osservato in corso di Sanguinamenti Gastrointestinali
3. **[Marrone]** Comunemente osservato in corso di Sanguinamento Gastrointestinale del Tratto Prossimale, Dieta
4. **[ANE#>0]** Sospetta Infezione da Ancilostomi
5. **[CEE#>0]** Sospetta Infezione da Tenia
6. **[SPI#>0]** Sospetta Infezione da Tenia
7. **[COD#>0]** Sospetta Infezione da Coccidi
8. **[SS2#>0]** Sospetta Infezione da Helicobacter

No.:	L I S:	Dottore:	Campione:	Proprietario:
Nome Pet:	Specie:	Genere:	Età:	Peso:

Immagine della distribuzione microbica



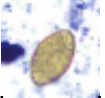


90um

ANE#

QTY:1.00/2888 photos

Co.:0.01/LPF

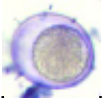


90um

SPI#

QTY:1.00/2888 photos

Co.:0.01/LPF

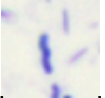


40um

COD1#

QTY:4.00/2888 photos

Co.:0.06/LPF

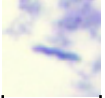


15um

CAM#

Co.:6.58/ug

Co.:0.63/HPF



15um

SS2#

Co.:7.72/ug

Co.:0.74/HPF

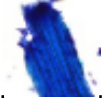


15um

YEA#

Co.:0.17/ug

Co.:0.02/HPF

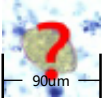


150um

PLA#

Co.:0.01/ug

Co.:0.01/HPF



90um

Sospetta presenza di uova di parassiti (SPAR#)

QTY:12/2888 photos

Urine Report

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	NegativePositive
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	—

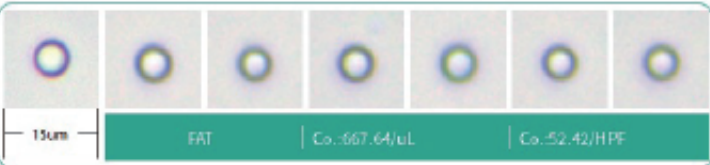
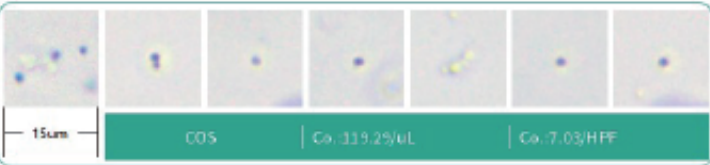
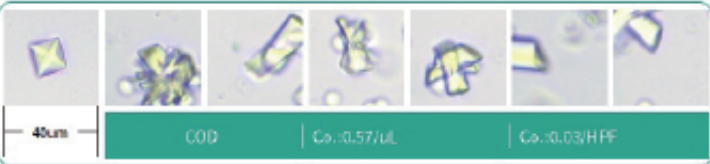
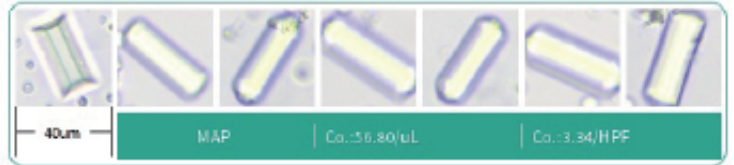
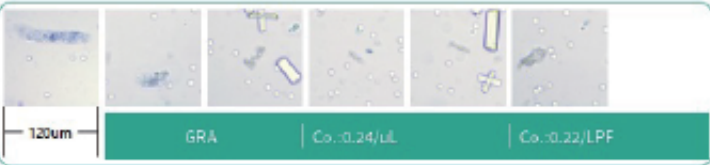
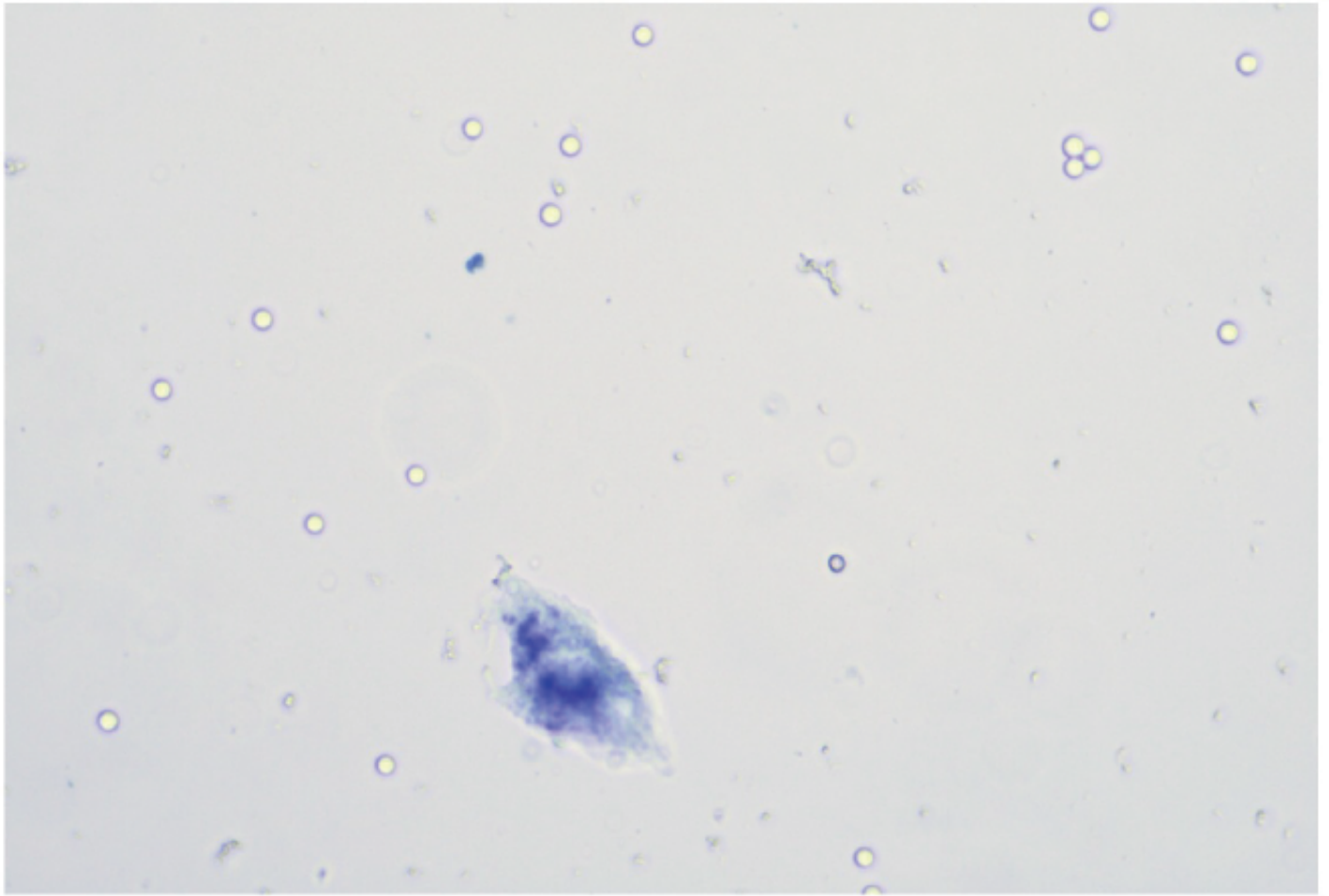
Diagnostic recommendation

- 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.

Urine Morphology Report

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

Urinary Sediment Image



Fluid Report

No.:	L I S:	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.

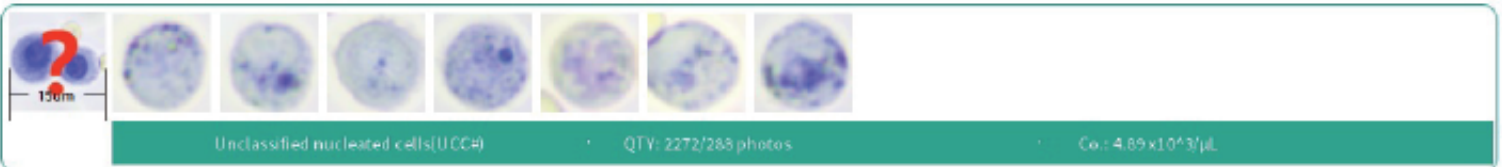
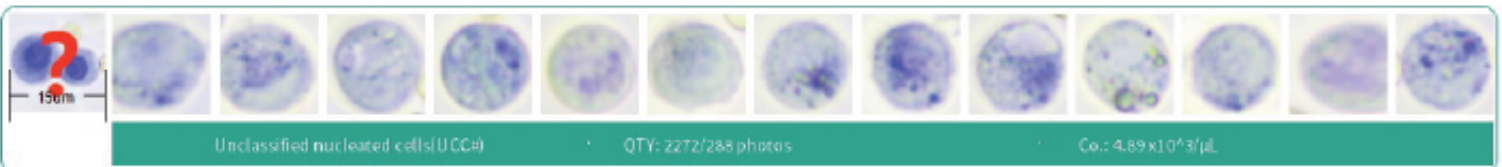
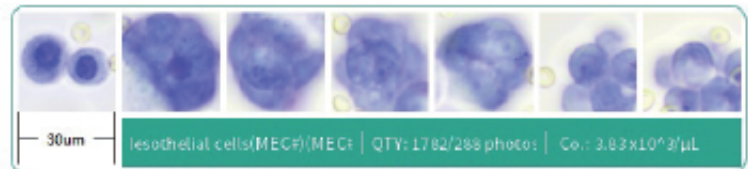
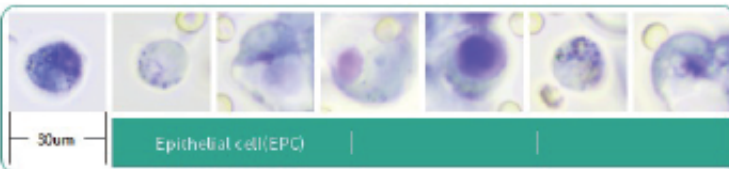
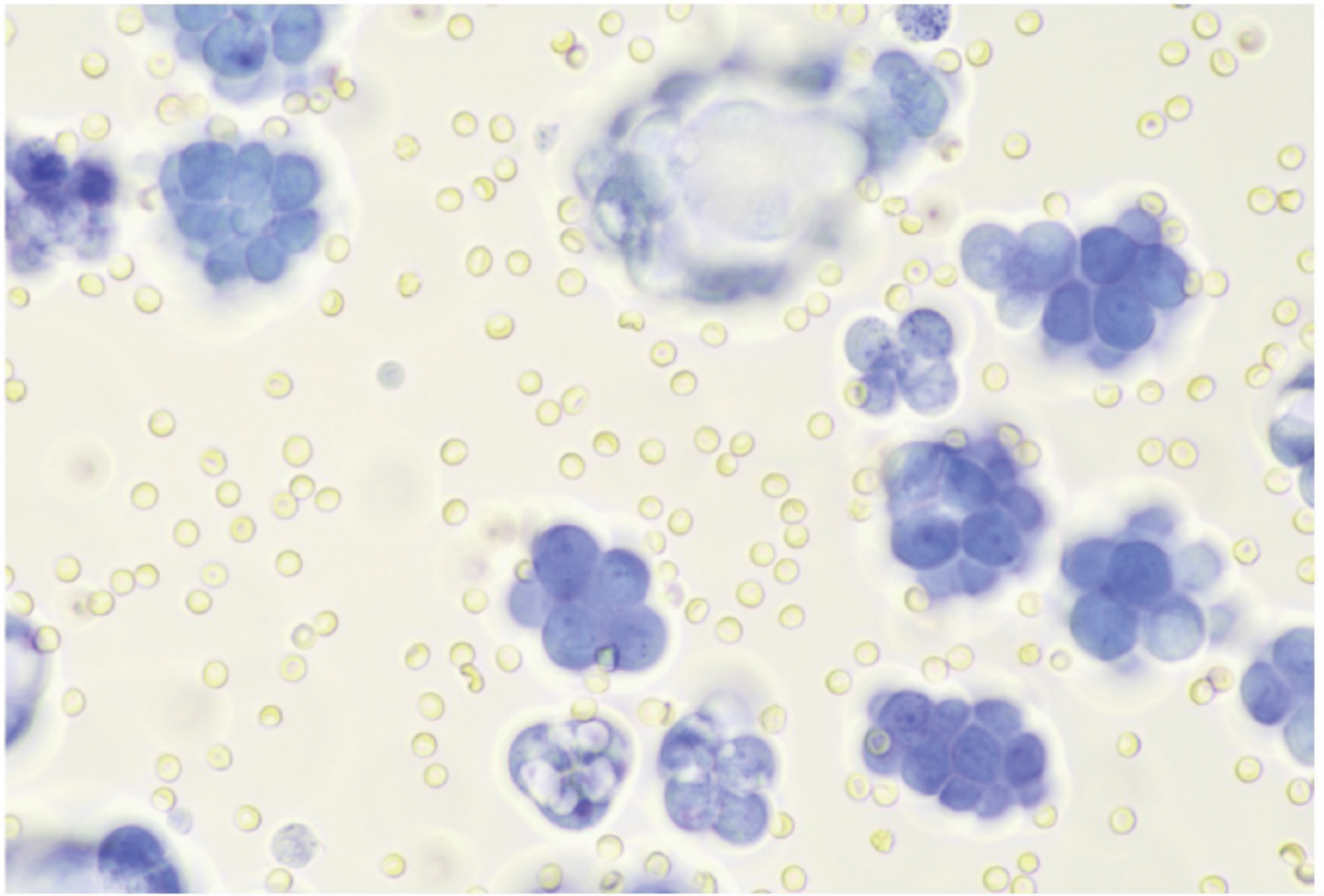
Modified transudates are a specialized form of transudate, characterized by an increase in protein or cellular content from non-inflammatory or mildly inflammatory sources. These are commonly associated with cardiovascular disease, tumors, feline infectious peritonitis, chylous leakage (chylothorax/abdomen), 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.

Fluid Morphology Report

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

Cell Distribution Chart



Turtle Blood Report

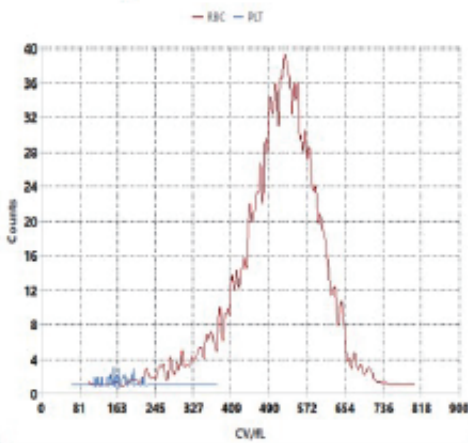
No.: LIS: Doctor: Sample: Owner:
Pet name: Species: Gender: Pet age: Weight:

Parameters

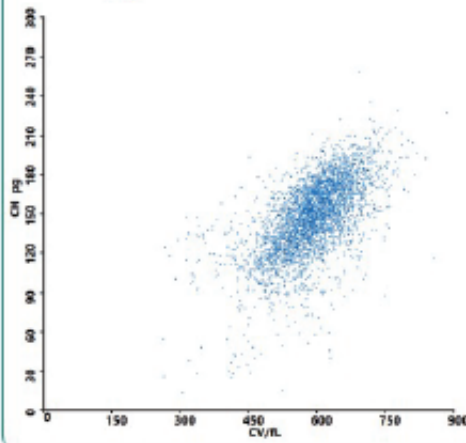
Detection items	Result	Unit	Reference
1.WBC	9.04	$10^9/L$	3.64-28.42
1-1.HET&EOS#	3.29	$10^9/L$	0.00-14.83
1-2.LYM#	4.78	$10^9/L$	0.08-9.67
1-3.MON#	0.13	$10^9/L$	0.00-2.29
1-4.BAS#	0.85	$10^9/L$	0.00-7.80
1-5.HET&EOS%	36.40	%	10.17-74.15
1-6.LYM%	52.83	%	6.25-56.82
1-7.MON%	1.41	%	0.00-13.40
1-8.BAS%	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



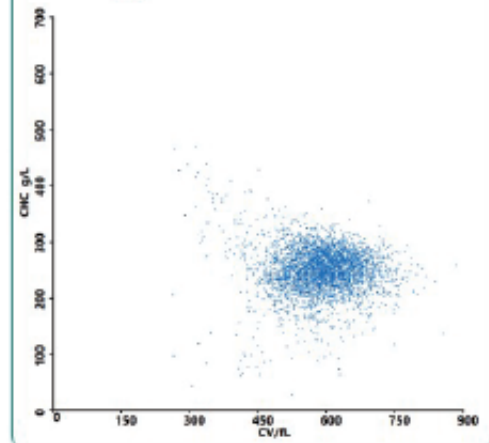
PLT-RBC Distribution chart



CH-CV Distribution chart



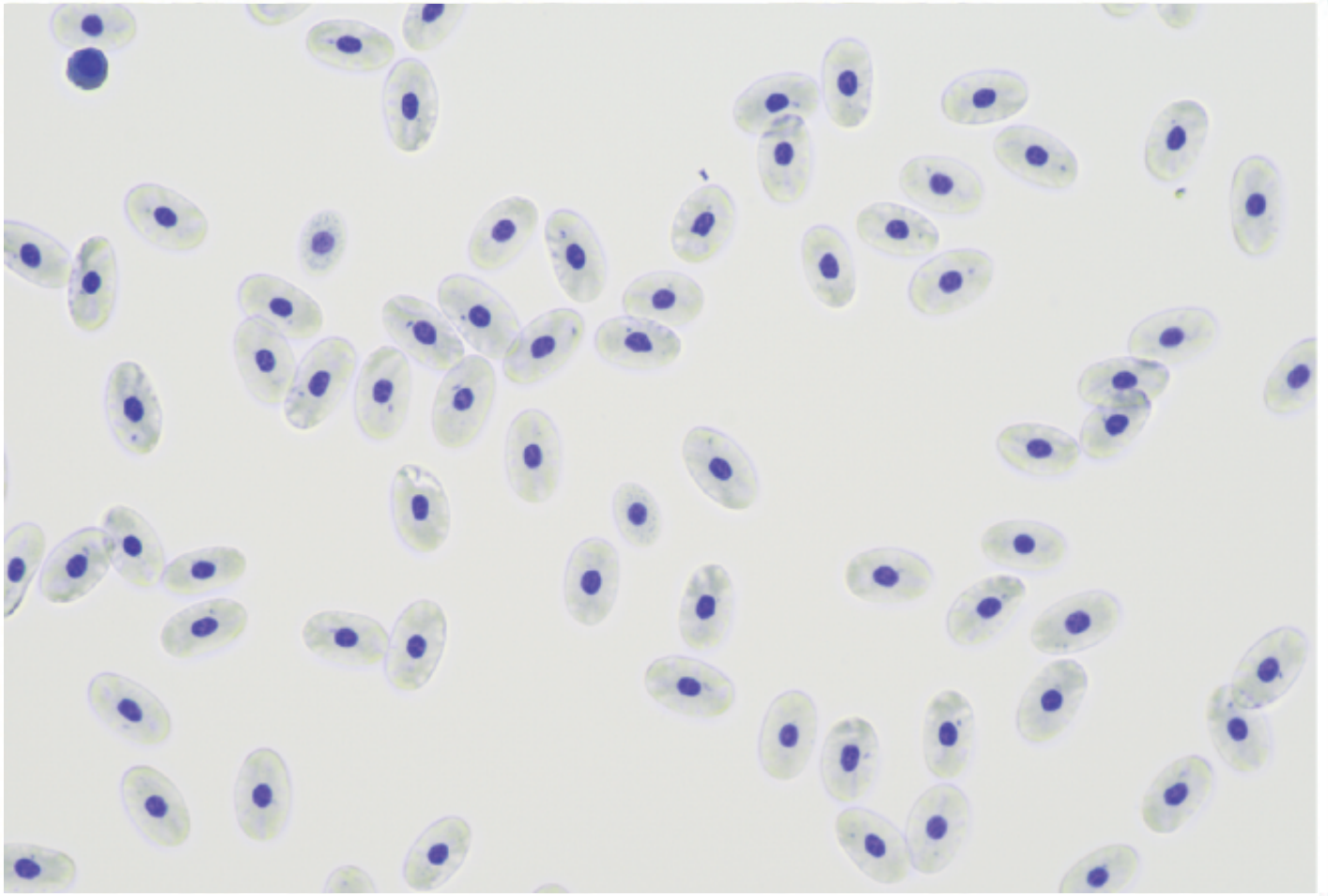
CHC-CV Distribution chart



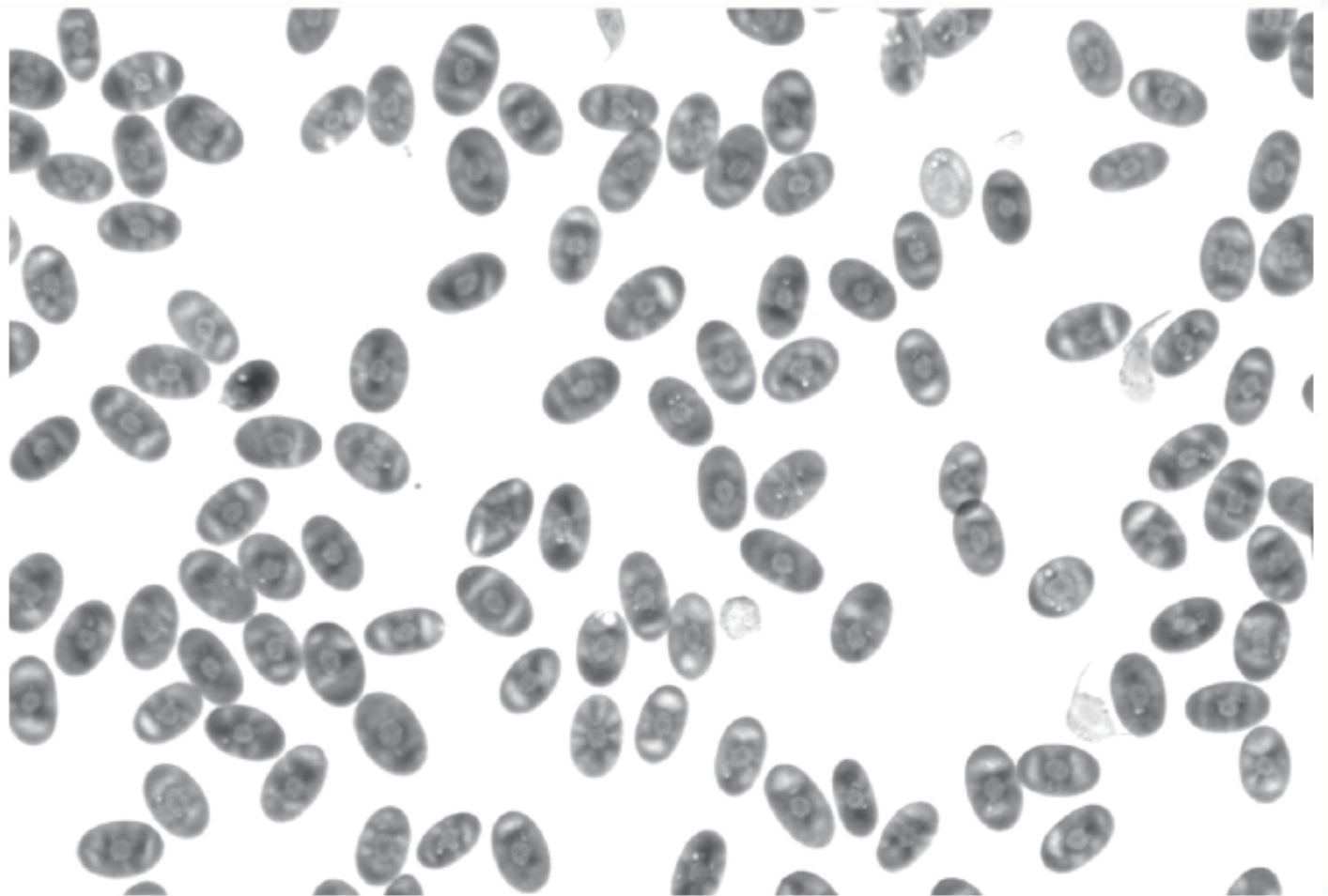
Turtle Morphology Report

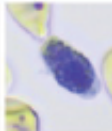
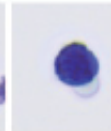
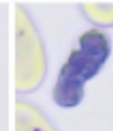
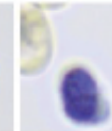
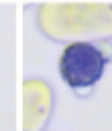
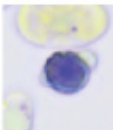
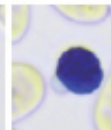
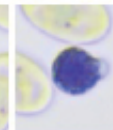
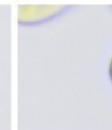
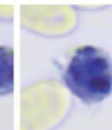
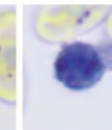
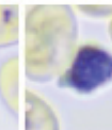
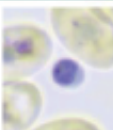
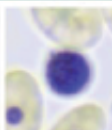
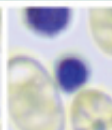
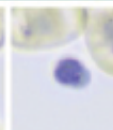
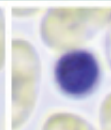
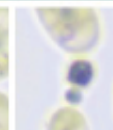
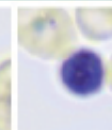
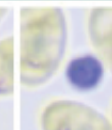
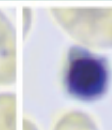
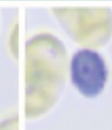
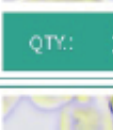
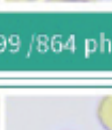
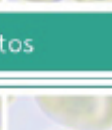
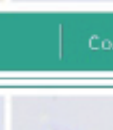
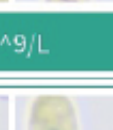
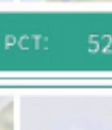
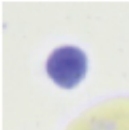
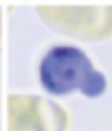
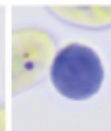
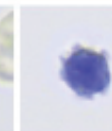
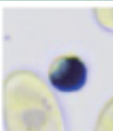
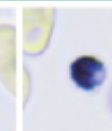
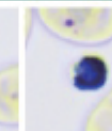
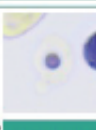
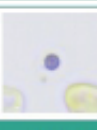
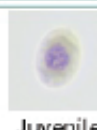
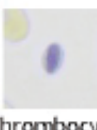
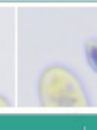
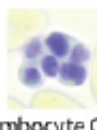
No.:	LIS:	Doctor:	Sample:	Owner:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Weight:

RBC&PLT Image



HGB Image



	         	         	QTY: 206 /864 photos Co.: $3.29 \times 10^9/L$ PCT: 36.40 HET&EOS#/WBC
	         	         	QTY: 299 /864 photos Co.: $4.78 \times 10^9/L$ PCT: 52.83 LYM#/WBC
	       		QTY: 8 /864 photos Co.: $0.13 \times 10^9/L$ PCT: 1.41 MON#/WBC
	         		QTY: 53 /864 photos Co.: $0.85 \times 10^9/L$ PCT: 9.36 BAS#/WBC
	     		QTY: 92 338 /864 phc Co.: $3.48 \times 10^{12}/L$ PCT: 99.97 Normocytes/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.: $0.00 \times 10^9/L$ 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