

BATINGA AMC Test Report of Hematology Analysis

Hospital Address:SM CITY CDO UPTOWN Contact number:09061211260

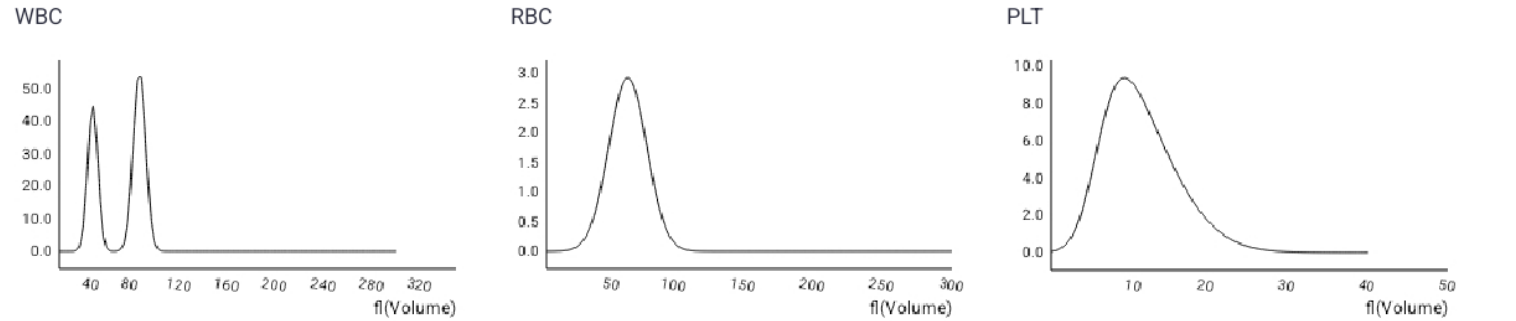
Report No.:2607140001	Medical No.:	Test Time:2026.07.14 09:21:07
Pet Name:RUBY	Pet type:Canine	Gender:Female
Age: Year	Sample Type:Whole blood	Owner:

Parameters	Result	Reference range	Low	Normal	High
01. WBC (White blood cell count)	21.81 10^3/uL↑	5.05-16.76			
NEU# (Neutrophil count)	11.97 10^3/uL↑	2.95-11.64			
NST# (Band neutrophil count)	0.05 10^3/uL	0.00-0.80			
NSG# (Segmented neutrophil count)	10.75 10^3/uL	2.50-11.30			
NSH# (Hypersegmented neutrophil count)	1.17 10^3/uL↑	0.00-0.40			
LYM# (Lymphocyte count)	5.10 10^3/uL	1.05-5.10			
SLYM# (Small lymphocyte count)	5.10 10^3/uL	1.05-5.10			
LLYM# (Large lymphocyte count)	0.00 10^3/uL	0.00-0.00			
MON# (Monocyte count)	0.91 10^3/uL	0.16-1.12			
EOS# (Eosinophil count)	3.80 10^3/uL↑	0.06-1.23			
BAS# (Basophil count)	0.02 10^3/uL	0.00-0.10			
NEU% (Neutrophil ratio)	54.89 %	52.00-78.00			
NST/WBC% (Band neutrophil ratio)	0.25 %	0.00-10.00			
NST/NEU% (Band neutrophil ratio)	0.45 %	0.00-20.00			
NSG% (Segmented neutrophil ratio)	49.28 %↓	50.00-75.00			
NSH/WBC% (Hypersegmented neutrophil ratio)	5.37 %↑	0.00-5.00			
NSH/NEU% (Hypersegmented neutrophil ratio)	9.77 %↑	0.00-7.00			
LYM% (Lymphocyte ratio)	23.40 %	16.00-41.50			
MON% (Monocyte ratio)	4.17 %	1.00-13.00			
EOS% (Eosinophil ratio)	17.44 %↑	0.50-11.85			
BAS% (Basophil ratio)	0.10 %	0.00-0.90			
02. RBC (Red blood cell count)	8.87 10^6/uL	5.65-8.87			
HGB (Hemoglobin concentration)	20.43 g/dL	13.10-20.50			
HCT (Hematocrit)	60.05 %	37.30-61.70			
MCV (Mean red cell volume)	67.72 fL	61.60-73.50			
MCH (Mean Hb per RBC)	23.04 pg	21.20-25.90			
MCHC (Mean Hb conc in RBC)	34.03 g/dL	32.00-37.90			
RDW-CV (RBC dist width-CV)	12.91 %	11.20-17.10			
RDW-SD (RBC dist width-SD)	30.02 fL	25.60-41.60			
HDW-CV (Hb dist width-CV)	14.77 %	7.00-20.00			
HDW-SD (Hb dist width-SD)	0.34 g/dL	0.20-0.80			
RET# (Reticulocyte count)	76.05 10^3/uL	3.00-110.00			
RET% (Reticulocyte ratio)	0.86 %	0.00-1.50			
ETG# (Shadow red cell count)	0.00 10^12/L	0.00-0.05			
ETG% (Shadow red cell ratio)	0.00 %	0.00-1.65			
SPH# (Spherocyte count)	0.00 10^9/L	0.00-130.10			
SPH% (Spherocyte ratio)	0.00 %	0.00-1.54			
ACA# (Acanthocyte count)	0.00 10^3/uL	0.00-0.00			
NRBC# (Nucleated red cell count)	0.00 10^3/uL	0.00-0.00			
NRBC/WBC% (Nucleated red cell ratio)	0.00 %	0.00-0.00			
AGG# (Agglutinated red cell count)	0.00 10^3/uL	0.00-0.15			
03. PLT (Platelet count)	298.17 10^3/uL	148.00-484.00			
MPV (Mean platelet volume)	10.03 fL	8.70-13.20			
PDW (Platelet distribution width)	16.59 fL	9.10-19.40			
PCT (Plateletcrit)	0.30 %	0.14-0.46			
APLT# (Aggregated platelet count)	0.00 10^3/uL	0.00-0.15			
P-LCC (Large platelet count)	17.89 10^3/uL	0.00-66.00			
P-LCR (Large platelet ratio)	6.00 %	0.00-25.00			

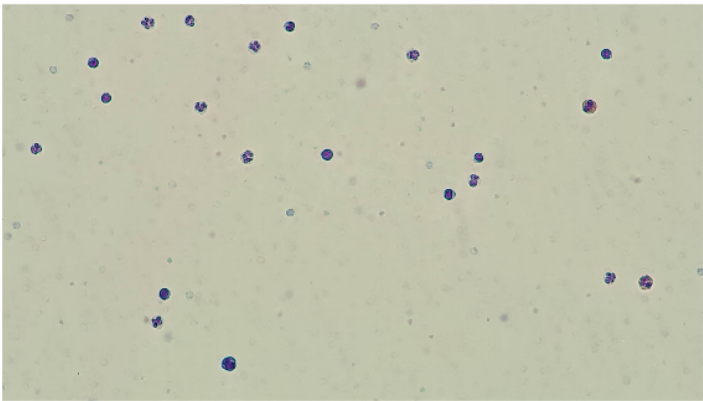
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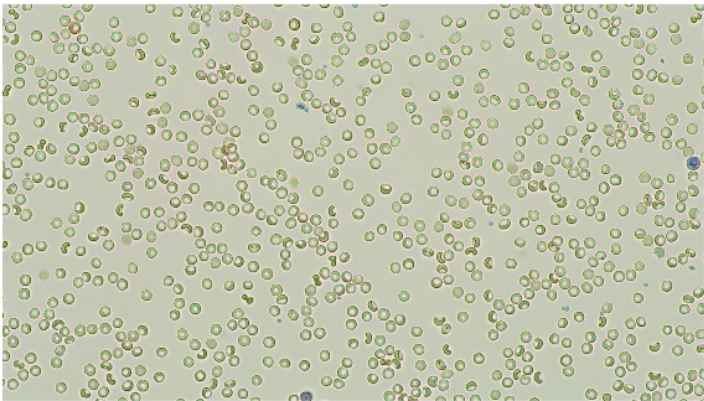
Report No.:2607140001	Pet Name:RUBY	Pet type:Canine
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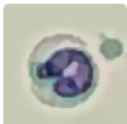
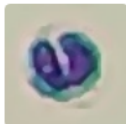
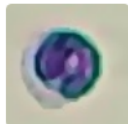
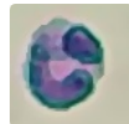
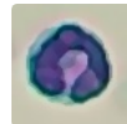
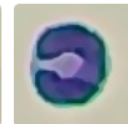
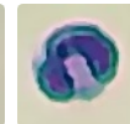
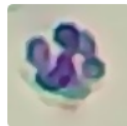
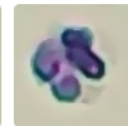
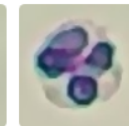
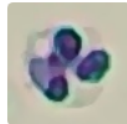
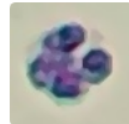
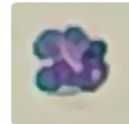
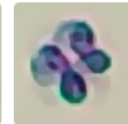
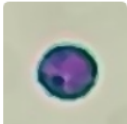
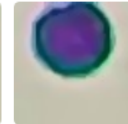
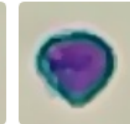
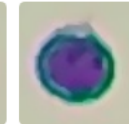


WBC images



RBC&PLT images



NST#	0.05 10 ³ /uL											
STD image	Number: 8 sheets/143 images/754 images											
NSG#	10.75 10 ³ /uL											
STD image	Number: 1146 sheets/143 images/754 images											
NSH#	1.17 10 ³ /uL											
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SLYM#	5.10 10 ³ /uL											
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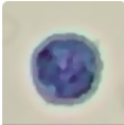
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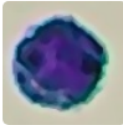
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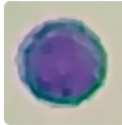
Report No.:2607140001	Pet Name:RUBY	Pet type:Canine
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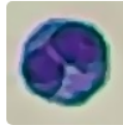
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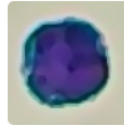
0.91 10^3/uL

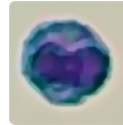


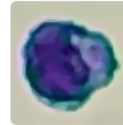


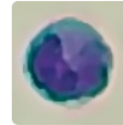


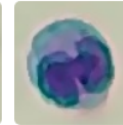


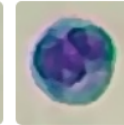


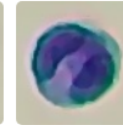












STD image

Number: 98 sheets/143 images/754 images

EOS#

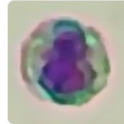
3.80 10^3/uL







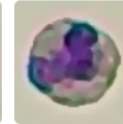




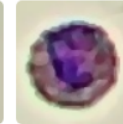










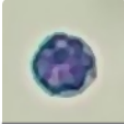


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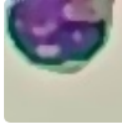
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BAS#

0.02 10^3/uL







STD image

Number: 2 sheets/143 images/754 images

RET#

76.05 10^3/uL

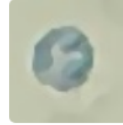


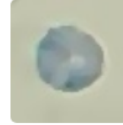


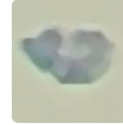


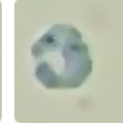


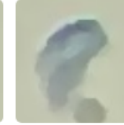














STD image

Number: 787 sheets/143 images/754 images

P-LCC

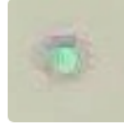
17.89 10^3/uL

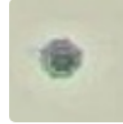




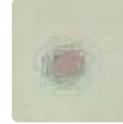
















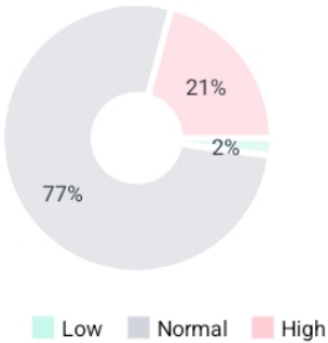


STD image

Number: 1276 sheets/575 images/754 images

1.Acute inflammation with stress response
Basis for judgment:Significant elevation of White Blood Cell (WBC) and various granulocytes suggests acute inflammation or stress response; concurrent eosinophilia suggests possible parasitic infection or allergic factors.

2.Polycythemia
Basis for judgment:Elevated RBC is the only abnormality; combined with other Within Normal Range red blood cell parameters, it suggests relative or absolute polycythemia, commonly seen in dehydration or primary myeloproliferative diseases, accompanied by symptoms such as fatigue and dyspnea.



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Contact number:09061211260

Report No.:2607140001

Pet Name:RUBY

Pet type:Canine

WBC 21.81 $10^3/uL$ ↑ (5.05-16.76)

-Clinical indication:Presence of acute inflammation or infection (bacterial infection is most typical), tissue damage/necrosis, drug/hormone effects, stress response, or myeloproliferative disorders.

-Basis for judgment:Bacterial infection stimulates the bone marrow to accelerate the release of White Blood Cells (WBC) to fight pathogens; inflammatory reactions caused by trauma, surgery, burns, pancreatitis, etc. ; use of drugs such as glucocorticoids and colony-stimulating factors can induce elevated WBC; physiological or pathological stress leads to redistribution of WBC, resulting in transient elevation; abnormal proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells leads to persistent and significant elevation of WBC (mostly malignant lesions).

NEU# 11.97 $10^3/uL$ ↑ (2.95-11.64)

-Clinical indication:Suggests acute inflammation or infection (local or systemic bacterial infection), tissue necrosis, tumors, stress/cortisol effects, hemorrhage or Hemolysis, granulocytic leukemia, etc.

-Basis for judgment:Neutrophilia is a typical manifestation of acute inflammation (surgery, trauma, infarction, tumor necrosis, thermal injury) or bacterial infection (such as pneumonia, pyelonephritis, cellulitis, pyometra); tumors can secrete granulocyte colony-stimulating factors, stimulating excessive bone marrow production; chronic myeloid leukemia, Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS), etc. , where the bone marrow itself undergoes uncontrolled proliferation; exogenous corticosteroids are the most common drugs leading to iatrogenic neutrophilia.

NSH# 1.17 $10^3/uL$ ↑ (0.00-0.40)

-Clinical indication:Right shift of neutrophil nucleus, commonly seen in Vitamin B 12 or folic acid deficiency, use of antimetabolites, long-term use of antibiotics/hormones, metabolic issues, chronic inflammation, etc. Right shift is a sign of declining bone marrow hematopoietic function, often caused by severe exhaustion of the body in serious cases.

-Basis for judgment:Vitamin B 12 or folic acid deficiency affects all rapidly dividing cells, leading to DNA synthesis disorder → delayed nuclear development → nuclear right shift. During the recovery phase of inflammation, a transient neutrophil nuclear right shift often occurs. Severe right shift suggests bone marrow function decline; in serious illness, bone marrow hematopoietic exhaustion and decreased disease resistance indicate a poor prognosis.

LYM# 5.10 $10^3/uL$ ↑ (1.05-5.10)

-Clinical indication:Commonly seen in viral infectious diseases, lymphocytic leukemia, acute infectious diseases, and the recovery period of acute poisoning. Physiological: young animals, excitement (especially cats), related to hypoadrenocorticism or immune response.

-Basis for judgment:Physiological/reactive increase (most common) is the body's normal immune response to stimuli; viral infection (antigenic stimulation) with long-term, continuous immune system activation (distemper, feline rhinotracheitis, parvovirus, feline panleukopenia, etc.); cortisol deficiency caused by hypoadrenocorticism (Addison's disease); lymphoproliferative diseases (most critical): neoplastic proliferation of the lymphocyte lineage itself.

EOS# 3.80 $10^3/uL$ ↑ (0.06-1.23)

-Clinical indication:Increased possibility of parasitic infection, allergic reactions, skin diseases, or inflammatory responses.

-Basis for judgment:Eosinophilia is commonly seen in parasitic infections (such as flukes, intestinal parasites), allergic diseases (urticaria, atopic dermatitis), tumors, leukemia, hypereosinophilic syndrome, and certain chronic inflammatory states.

RBC 8.87 $10^6/uL$ ↑ (5.65-8.87)

-Clinical indication:Polycythemia possible

-Basis for judgment:Seen in increases leading to reduced blood volume (dehydration, vomiting, high fever, diarrhea, polyuria, excessive sweating, extensive burns, etc.), Polycythemia Vera, diseases causing compensatory Increase in Erythropoietin (EPO) (Elevated altitude adaptation, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, congenital heart disease, etc.) or pathological Elevated (renal tumor, hydronephrosis, tumors, etc.).

Possible diseases and basis for inference

Bacterial infection **High**

Elevation of multiple granulocyte parameters supports acute bacterial infection.

Severe hypertonic dehydration **High**

Massive loss of water → sharp reduction in plasma volume → blood concentration → Elevated Red Blood Cell count; often accompanied by dry mucous membranes, Decreased skin elasticity, and sharp reduction in urine output; Red Blood Cell count can quickly return to Within Normal Range after fluid replacement to correct dehydration.

[1]Boden,E. Andrews,A. (2015). The Black Veterinary Dictionary (22nd Edition). London: Bloomsbury Press.

[2]Latimer,K.S. (2011). Duncan & Plath Veterinary Laboratory Medicine: Clinical Pathology (5th Edition). Ames, Iowa: Willy Blackwell Publishing House.

[3]Merck Veterinary Manual (2025). Clinical Hematology - Clinical Pathology and Operating Procedures.[4]Weiss,D.J. and Wardrop,K.J. (2010). Schalm Veterinary Hematology (6th Edition). Ames, Iowa: Willy Blackwell Publishing House.