

BATINGA AMC Test Report of Hematology Analysis

Hospital Address:SM CITY CDO UPTOWN

Contact number:09061211260

Report No.:2606080003

Medical No.:

Test Time:2026.06.08 18:40:15

Pet Name:PUTI

Pet type:Canine

Gender:Male

Age: Year

Sample Type:Whole blood

Owner:

Parameters	Result	Reference range	Low	Normal	High
01. WBC (White blood cell count)	4.87 10 ³ /uL↓	5.05-16.76			
NEU# (Neutrophil count)	3.11 10 ³ /uL	2.95-11.64			
NST# (Band neutrophil count)	0.07 10 ³ /uL	0.00-0.80			
NSG# (Segmented neutrophil count)	3.03 10 ³ /uL	2.50-11.30			
NSH# (Hypersegmented neutrophil count)	0.02 10 ³ /uL	0.00-0.40			
LYM# (Lymphocyte count)	0.75 10 ³ /uL↓	1.05-5.10			
SLYM# (Small lymphocyte count)	0.75 10 ³ /uL↓	1.05-5.10			
LLYM# (Large lymphocyte count)	0.00 10 ³ /uL	0.00-0.00			
MON# (Monocyte count)	1.00 10 ³ /uL	0.16-1.12			
EOS# (Eosinophil count)	0.00 10 ³ /uL↓	0.06-1.23			
BAS# (Basophil count)	0.00 10 ³ /uL	0.00-0.10			
NEU% (Neutrophil ratio)	63.98 %	52.00-78.00			
NST/WBC% (Band neutrophil ratio)	1.34 %	0.00-10.00			
NST/NEU% (Band neutrophil ratio)	2.10 %	0.00-20.00			
NSG% (Segmented neutrophil ratio)	62.19 %	50.00-75.00			
NSH/WBC% (Hypersegmented neutrophil ratio)	0.45 %	0.00-5.00			
NSH/NEU% (Hypersegmented neutrophil ratio)	0.70 %	0.00-7.00			
LYM% (Lymphocyte ratio)	15.44 %↓	16.00-41.50			
MON% (Monocyte ratio)	20.58 %↑	1.00-13.00			
EOS% (Eosinophil ratio)	0.00 %↓	0.50-11.85			
BAS% (Basophil ratio)	0.00 %	0.00-0.90			
02. RBC (Red blood cell count)	4.55 10 ⁶ /uL↓	5.65-8.87			
HGB (Hemoglobin concentration)	9.28 g/dL↓	13.10-20.50			
HCT (Hematocrit)	28.06 %↓	37.30-61.70			
MCV (Mean red cell volume)	61.61 fL	61.60-73.50			
MCH (Mean Hb per RBC)	20.38 pg↓	21.20-25.90			
MCHC (Mean Hb conc in RBC)	33.07 g/dL	32.00-37.90			
RDW-CV (RBC dist width-CV)	11.97 %	11.20-17.10			
RDW-SD (RBC dist width-SD)	27.58 fL	25.60-41.60			
HDW-CV (Hb dist width-CV)	11.80 %	7.00-20.00			
HDW-SD (Hb dist width-SD)	0.24 g/dL	0.20-0.80			
RET# (Reticulocyte count)	0.33 10 ³ /uL↓	3.00-110.00			
RET% (Reticulocyte ratio)	0.01 %	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)	0.32 10 ⁹ /L	0.00-130.10			
SPH% (Spherocyte ratio)	0.01 %	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)	0.32 10 ³ /uL↑	0.00-0.15			
03. PLT (Platelet count)	16.25 10 ³ /uL↓	148.00-484.00			
MPV (Mean platelet volume)	10.45 fL	8.70-13.20			
PDW (Platelet distribution width)	18.56 fL	9.10-19.40			
PCT (Plateletcrit)	0.02 %↓	0.14-0.46			
APLT# (Aggregated platelet count)	0.00 10 ³ /uL	0.00-0.15			
P-LCC (Large platelet count)	0.98 10 ³ /uL	0.00-66.00			
P-LCR (Large platelet ratio)	6.00 %	0.00-25.00			

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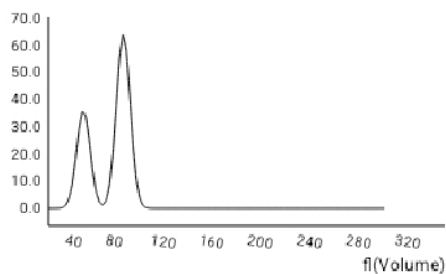
Contact number:09061211260

Report No.:2606080003

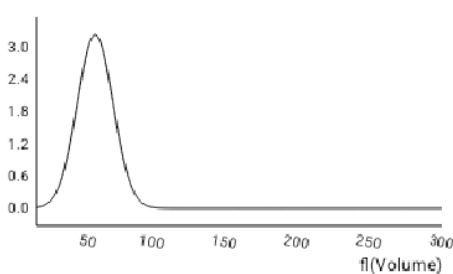
Pet Name:PUTI

Pet type:Canine

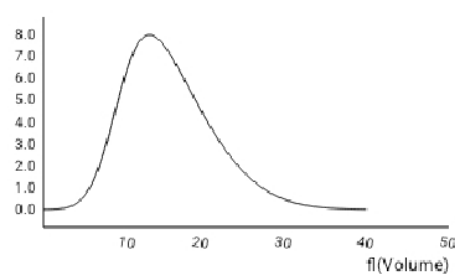
WBC



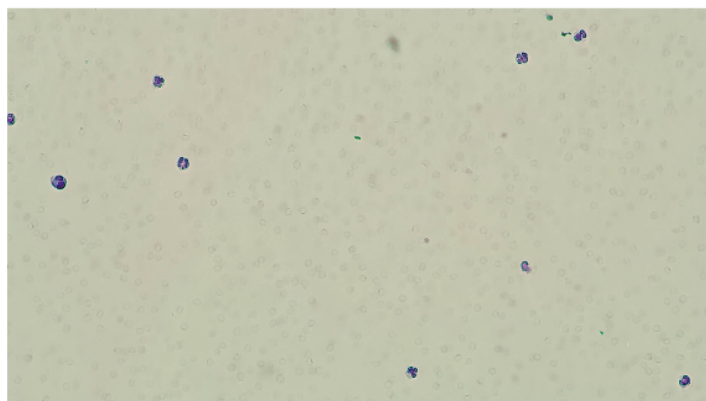
RBC



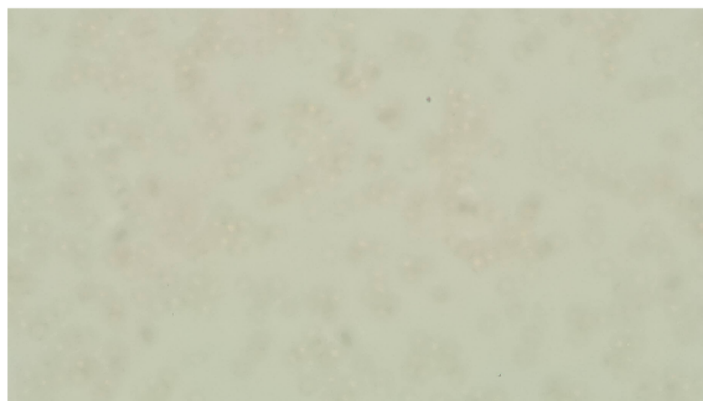
PLT



WBC images



RBC&PLT images



NST# 0.07 $10^3/uL$



STD image Number: 7 sheets/143 images/754 images

NSG# 3.03 $10^3/uL$



STD image Number: 300 sheets/143 images/754 images

NSH# 0.02 $10^3/uL$



STD image Number: 2 sheets/143 images/754 images

SLYM# 0.75 $10^3/uL$



STD image Number: 71 sheets/143 images/754 images

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Pet Name: PUTI

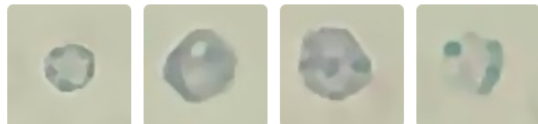
Pet type: Canine

MON# 1.00 10³/uL



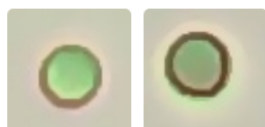
STD image Number: 106 sheets/143 images/754 images

RET# 0.33 10³/uL



STD image Number: 3 sheets/143 images/754 images

SPH# 0.32 10⁹/L



STD image Number: 1 sheets/36 images/754 images

AGG# 0.32 10³/uL



STD image Number: 1 sheets/36 images/754 images

P-LCC 0.98 10³/uL



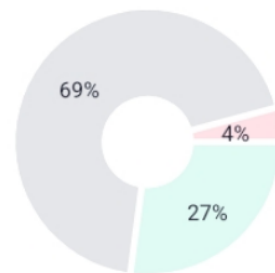
STD image Number: 77 sheets/575 images/754 images

1. Leukopenia with lymphopenia

Basis for judgment: Decreased White Blood Cells and lymphocytes suggest an immunosuppressive state, commonly seen in viral infections or stress responses, accompanied by a decrease in eosinophils.

2. Possible immune or non-immune mediated agglutination

Basis for judgment: RBC agglutination may be antibody-mediated, cold agglutination, or sampling_ID__ID__ID 3 related; microscopic confirmation is mandatory



Low Normal High

AGG# 0.32 10³/uL † (0.00-0.15)

-Clinical indication: Suggests RBC agglutination (requires microscopic confirmation and exclusion of in vitro factors)

-Basis for judgment: Elevated RBC aggregation count; confirm via blood smear and saline dispersion test

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WBC 4.87 10³/uL ↓ (5.05-16.76)

-Clinical indication:Decreased total White Blood Cell count suggests severe infection or viral infection, indicating immunosuppression or bone marrow suppression.

-Basis for judgment:[4] indicates that decreased WBC is common in viral infections (e. g. , feline panleukopenia), autoimmune diseases, or bone marrow suppression, and severe bacterial infections (e. g. , sepsis).

LYM# 0.75 10³/uL ↓ (1.05-5.10)

-Clinical indication:Lymphopenia suggests stress, severe infection, consumption after viral infection, drugs (glucocorticoid effect), lymphoma, or immunosuppressive states, etc.

-Basis for judgment:Lymphopenia is common in various diseases accompanied by neutrophilia, where lymphoid tissue is destroyed, stress, severe infection, viral infections (e. g. , canine distemper, feline panleukopenia), hyperadrenocorticism, or immunosuppressive diseases.

EOS# 0.00 10³/uL ↓ (0.06-1.23)

-Clinical indication:Eosinopenia may be due to infectious diseases or severe febrile diseases, bone marrow suppression, stress, or glucocorticoid effects.
-Basis for judgment:Eosinopenia is common in the early to peak stages of infectious or severe febrile diseases, severe bone marrow damage, application of corticosteroids, and the shock phase of stress response. Prolonged disappearance indicates a poor prognosis, but reappearance after disappearance indicates improvement.

Possible diseases and basis for inference

Stress-induced leukopenia Medium

Acute stress can cause temporary pancytopenia, especially affecting lymphocytes.

Immune-mediated hematological disease (e. g. , prodromal phase of AIHA) Low

Bone marrow suppression or autoimmune destruction can lead to multilineage cytopenia, but usually accompanied by other abnormal manifestations.

Immune-mediated hemolysis High

Antibody-mediated RBC aggregation

Infection or immune disorder Medium

Immune abnormalities leading to agglutination

In vitro pseudo-agglutination Low

Caused by EDTA or low temperature

[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.