

HEALTHCARE FOR ALL



4-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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TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD**

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AI-100Vet

Multifunctional Morphological Analyzer

About AWALIFE

200+

Patent Applications

3,000sqm

Factory Floor Area

1000+

Installation

40+

Countries

95%+

Accuracy Rate

Shenzhen Anlv Medical Technology Co., Ltd (AWALIFE) is a company headquartered in China that strategically integrates innovative research and development, precise manufacturing processes, and effective marketing strategies. Specializing in the swift development of In Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) devices and reagents specifically designed for the animal medical field, our overarching goal is to furnish pet clinics with advanced IVD solutions. We achieve this objective by harnessing independent and pioneering technologies.



Unique Worldwide Testing: Multi-Species & Multi-Samples

Broad Scope of Application :

- more than 10 species and 4 sample types:



High Testing Efficiency:

- Blood: 46+ parameters
- Urine: 21+ parameters
- Feces: 30+ parameters
- Optional Fluid: 11+ parameters

Independent Intellectual Property:

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

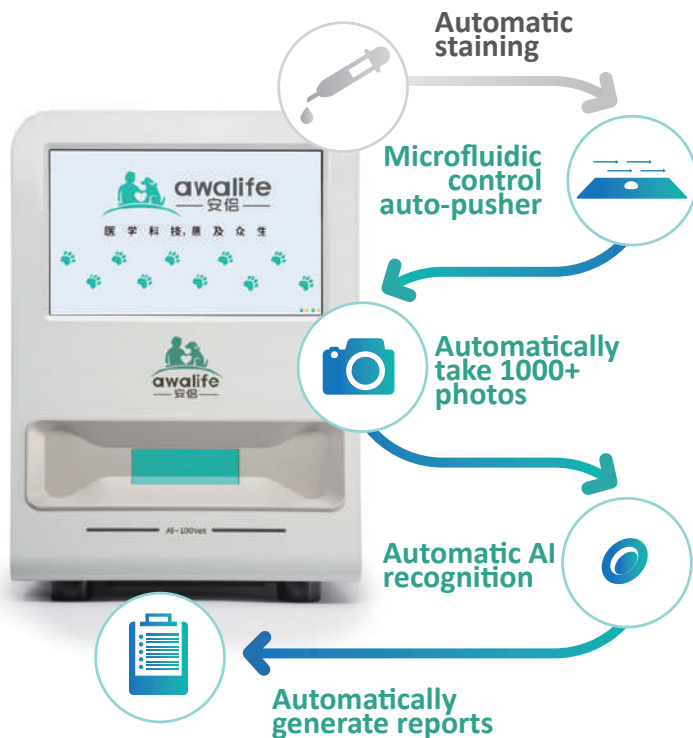
AI-100Vet

Multifunctional Morphological Analyzer

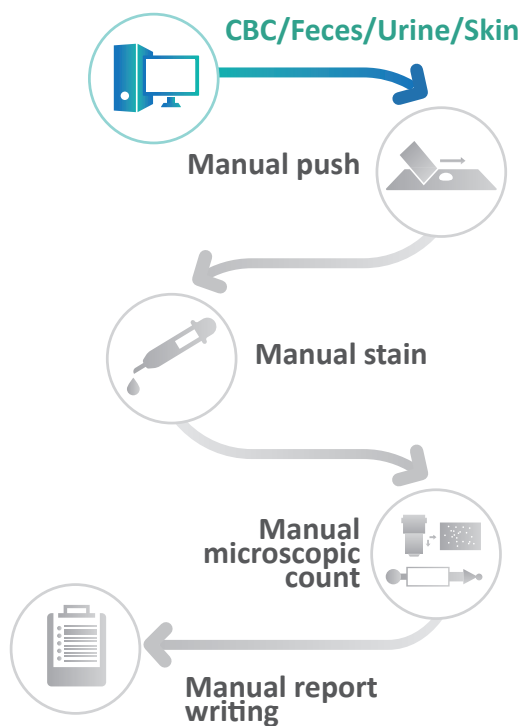
INNOVATOR

Veterinary Diagnostic Innovator

AWALIFE AI-100Vet



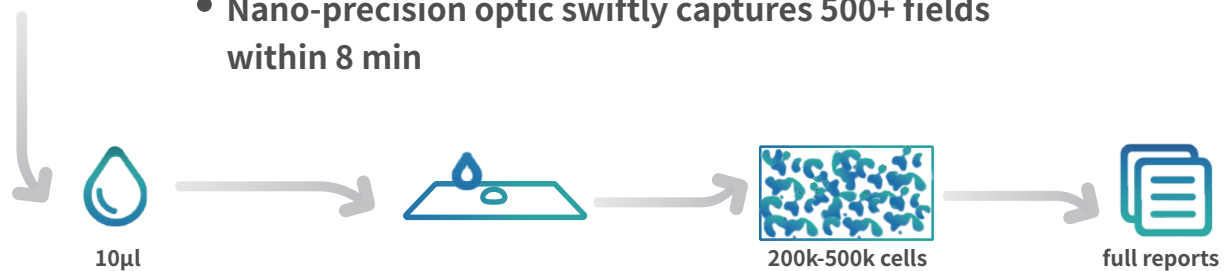
Traditional Method





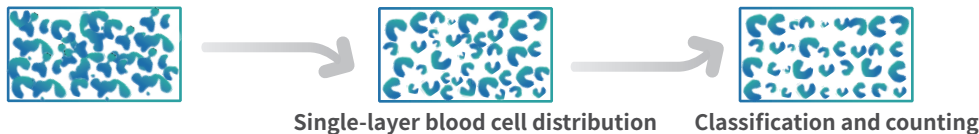
More Count

- 10µl blood, Allow 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

- Microfluid 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 types of anemia

ETG: Assessing intravascular hemolysis

Agglutinated PLT: Correcting platelet count

Large PLT: Indicator of platelet regeneration

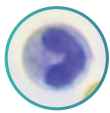
DOOLB

AI-100Vet

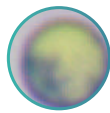
Multifunctional Morphological Analyzer

BLOOD Gold Standard

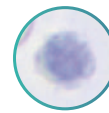
The AI 100-Vet analyzer provides more comprehensive findings,
empowering vets to make confident diagnosis



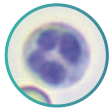
Neutrophil Stab
Granulocyte



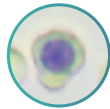
Reticulocyte



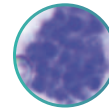
Large Platelet



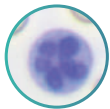
Neutrophil Segmented
Granulocyte



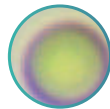
Nucleated RBC



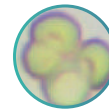
Agglutinated Platelet



Neutrophil Hypersegmented
Granulocyte



Spherocytes



Agglutinated RBC

The most comprehensive CBC available
in veterinary medicine.

White blood cell parameters

White blood cell (WBC) count
Neutrophils (NEU; # and %)
Neutrophil Stab Granulocyte
Neutrophil Segmented Granulocyte
Neutrophil Hypersegmented Granulocyte
Lymphocyte count (LYM; # and %)
Monocyte count (MON; # and %)
Eosinophil count (EOS; # and %)
Basophil count (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 %)
Mean reticulocyte volume (MCV)

Platelet parameters

Platelet parameters
Platelet (PLT) count
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

All test completes within 9 minutes, no manual intervention required



Professional and Comprehensive Report

30-parameter report, with image insights and diagnostic cues for pet owner's 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+ 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
Coccidia
Coccidia 0
Coccidia 1
Coccidia 2

Germes

Cocci
Rods
Brevibacterium
Crude bacilli
Anaerofilum
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

Germes

Cocci
Rods
Yeast

Others

Lipid droplet
Mucus



Less Time

- Sample addition within 15 seconds
- Automatic report generated within 9 minutes, no 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 Count (TNCC#)
- Total Inflammatory Cell Count (INC#)
- Total Granulocyte Count (GRL#)
- Lymphocytes (LYM#)
- Macrophages (MAPC#)
- Granulocyte Percentage (GRL#/TNCC#)
- Lymphocyte Percentage (LYM#/TNCC#)
- Macrophage Percentage (MAPC#/TNCC#)
- Unclassified Nucleated Cells (UCC#)

- **Red Blood Cells**

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

- **Bacteria**

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

- **Preliminary Screening Before Bacterial Culture**
- **Precision Fluid Analysis: Expertly Categorizing Transudate, Exudate, and Modified Exudate**

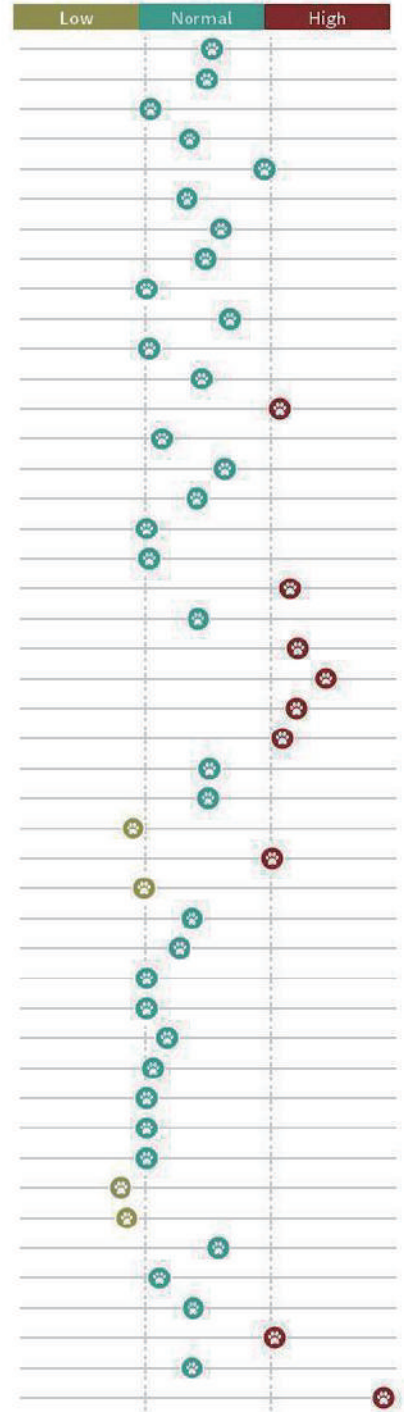


Blood Report

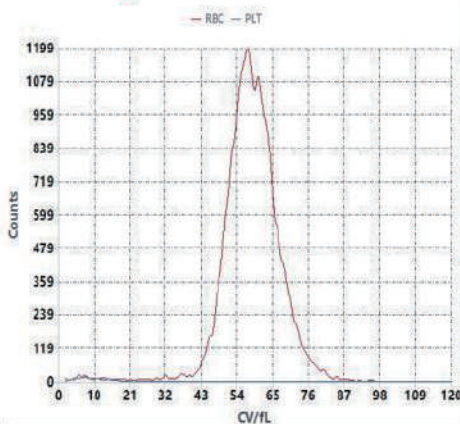
No.: LIS: Doctor: Sample: Owner:
Pet name: Species: Gender: Pet age: Weight:

Parameters

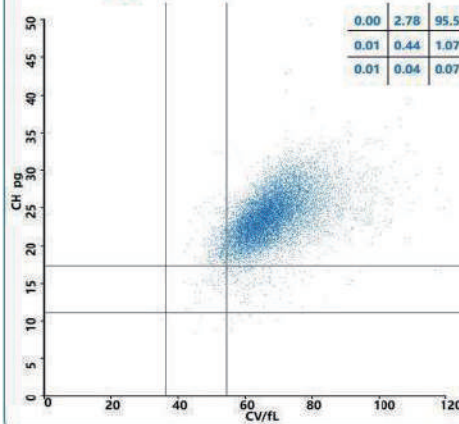
Detection items	Result	Unit	Reference
1.WBC	11.14	10⁹/L	3.50-17.90
1-1.NEU#	7.37	10 ⁹ /L	2.30-12.58
1-2.NST#	0.03	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.80
1-3.NSG#	5.89	10 ⁹ /L	2.30-12.50
1-4.NSH#	1.44	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-1.51
1-5.LYM#	2.66	10 ⁹ /L	0.73-6.60
1-6.MON#	0.54	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.90
1-7.EOS#	0.58	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-1.20
1-8.BAS#	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.12
1-9.NEU%	66.09	%	38.00-80.00
1-10.NST/WBC%	0.29	%	0.00-10.00
1-11.NSG%	52.87	%	35.00-75.00
1-12.NSH/WBC%	12.93	%	0.00-10.30
1-13.LYM%	23.85	%	20.00-50.00
1-14.MON%	4.89	%	1.00-7.20
1-15.EOS%	5.17	%	1.00-11.20
1-16.BAS%	0.00	%	0.00-0.20
1-17.NST/NEU%	0.43	%	0.00-15.00
1-18.NSH/NEU%	19.57	%	0.00-14.00
2.RBC	8.55	10¹²/L	5.60-12.60
2-1.HGB	203.10	g/L	98.00-178.00
2-2.HCT	61.42	%	26.00-47.00
2-3.MCV	71.84	fL	38.70-52.50
2-4.MCH	23.75	pg	11.80-16.50
2-5.MCHC	330.66	g/L	280.00-380.00
2-6.RDW-SD	24.00	fL	16.00-31.90
2-7.RDW-CV	12.40	%	15.50-24.20
2-8.HDW-SD	10.00	g/L	5.80-9.80
2-9.HDW-CV	13.10	%	13.20-23.00
2-10.RET#	3.57	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-9.60
2-11.RET%	0.04	%	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#	0.01	10 ¹² /L	0.00-0.06
2-15.ETG%	0.14	%	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	97.73	10⁹/L	140.00-547.00
3-1.PCT	0.15	%	0.20-0.80
3-2.MPV	15.82	fL	8.20-21.30
3-3.LPLT#	11.11	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-103.00
3-4.P-LCR	11.36	%	0.00-30.00
3-5.APLT#	3.07	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-0.15
3-6.PDW-SD	16.00	fL	7.10-31.10
3-7.PDW-CV	110.07	%	43.70-73.40



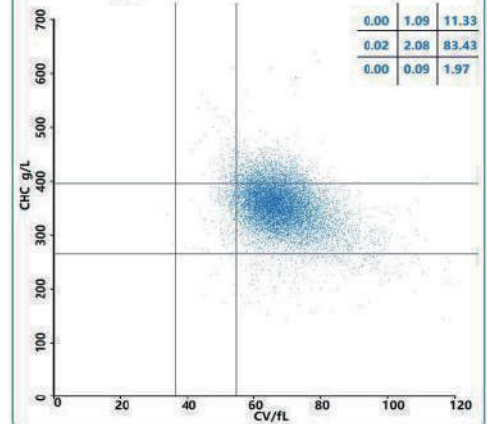
PLT-RBC Distribution chart



CH-CV Distribution chart



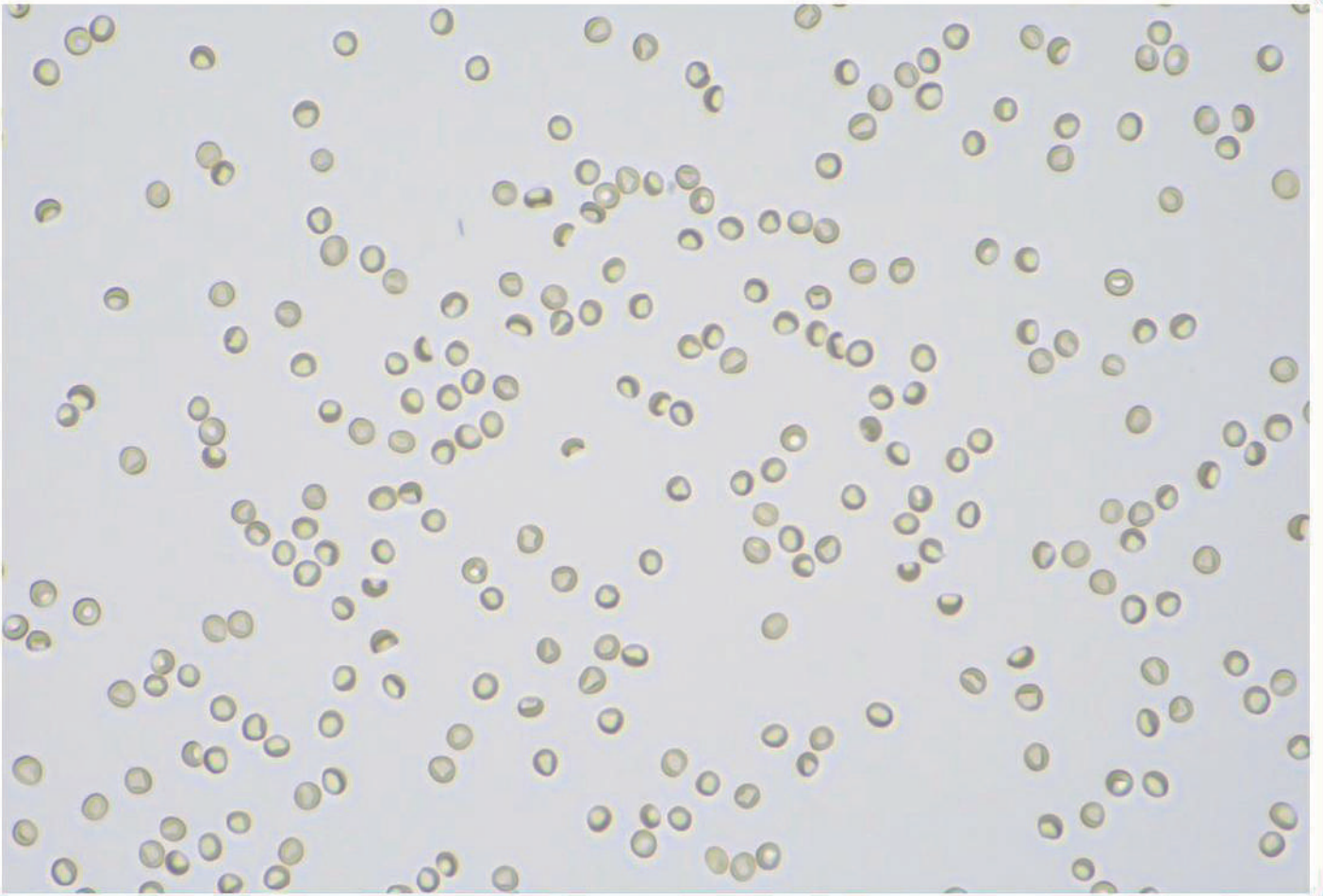
CHC-CV Distribution chart



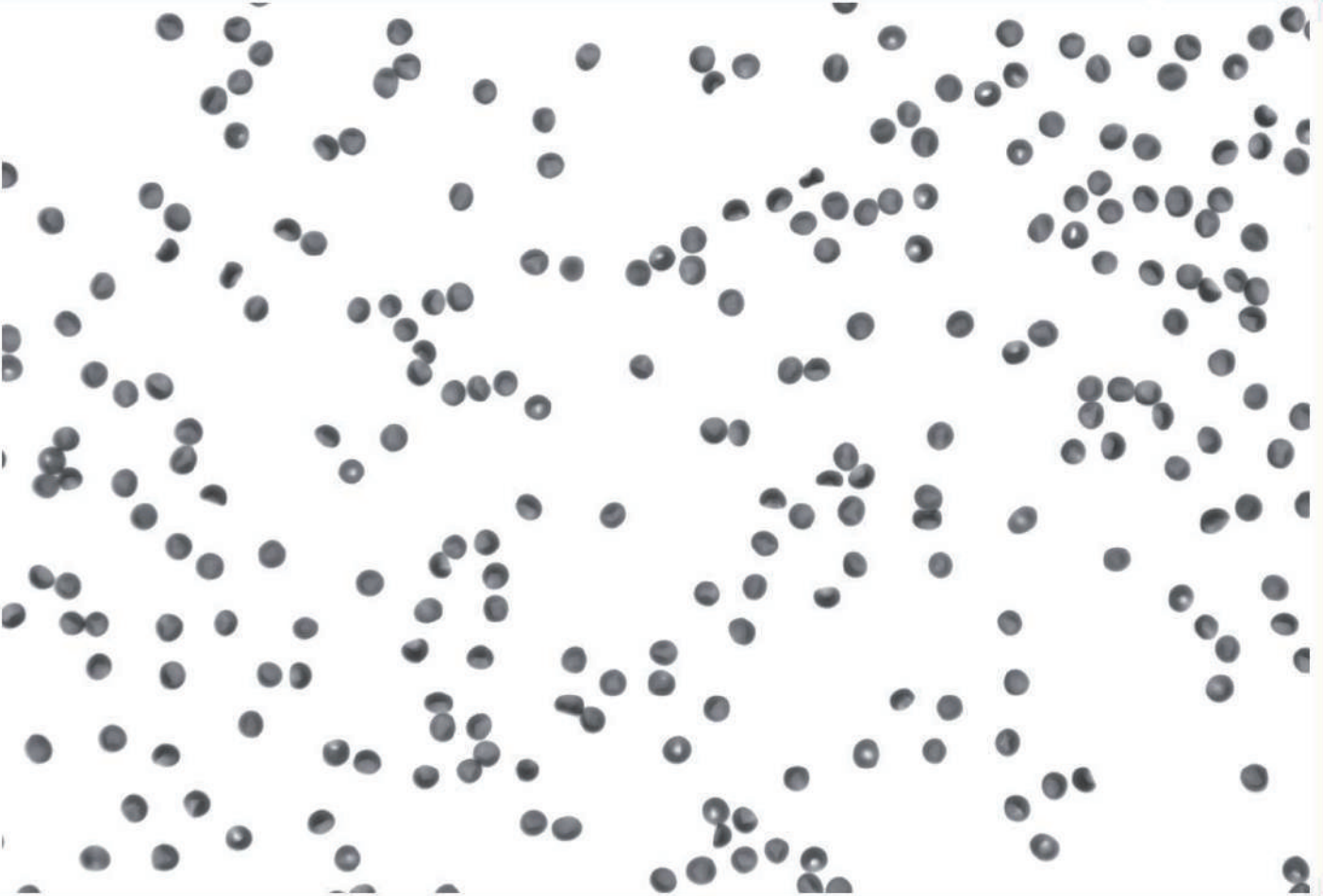
Blood Morphology Report

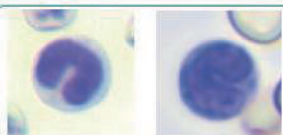
No.:	LIS:	Doctor:	Sample:	Owner:
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Weight:

RBC&PLT Image



HGB Image



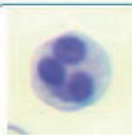


Banded
neutrophils

QTY: 1 /288 photos

Co.: $0.03 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 0.29 NST#/WBC

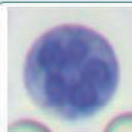


Segmented
neutrophil

QTY: 184 /288 photos

Co.: $5.89 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 52.87 NSG#/WBC



NSH

QTY: 45 /288 photos

Co.: $1.44 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 12.93 NSH#/WBC

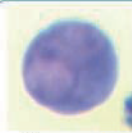


Lymphocyte

QTY: 83 /288 photos

Co.: $2.66 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 23.85 SLYM#/WBC



Monocyte

QTY: 17 /288 photos

Co.: $0.54 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 4.89 MON#/WBC

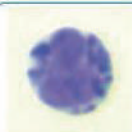


Eosinophils

QTY: 18 /288 photos

Co.: $0.58 \times 10^9/L$

PCT: 5.17 EOS#/WBC

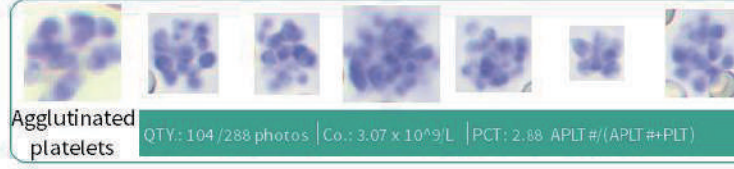
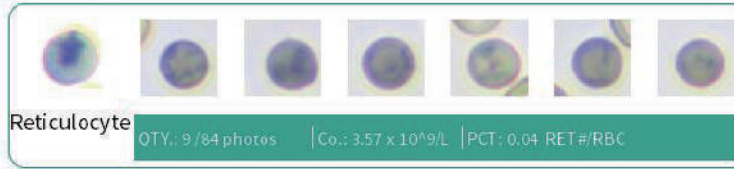
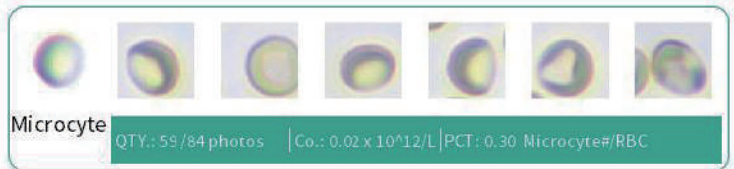
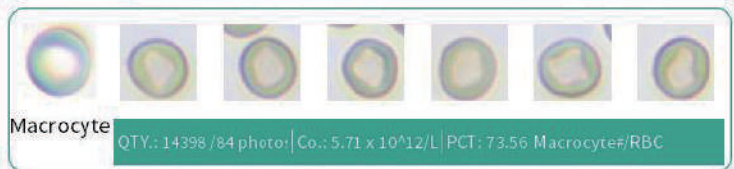
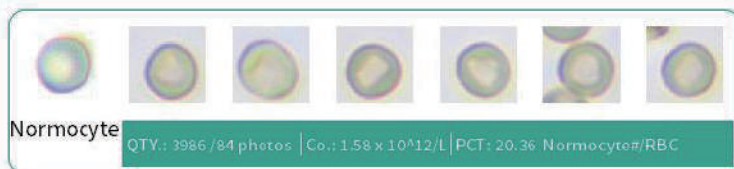


Basophil

QTY: 0 /288 photos

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

PCT: 0.00 BAS#/WBC



Diagnostic recommendation

Single diagnosis:

I、【WBC】

1、【NSH/WBC%>10.3%】 It is suggested that neutrophil nucleus shift to the right, senile leukocytosis, chronic inflammation, serious infection, use of antibiotics or anti-inflammatory drugs, megaloblastic anemia and so on.

II、【RBC】

1、【HGB>178.00】 It is common in diseases related to dehydration, compensatory or pathological increase of erythropoietin, adrenocortical hyperfunction, true polycythemia and so on.

2、【HCT>47.00】 It is common in dehydration, use of catecholamines, compensatory or pathological increase of erythropoietin, adrenocortical hyperfunction, hyperthyroidism, limb hypertrophy and so on.

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.

Feces Report

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

Texture: Loose stools	Smell: Smelly	Color: pink
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Parameters

Detection items	Result/Unit	Result/Unit	Reference	Negative	Positive
1.Parasite egg					
1-1.Ascaris	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-2.Hookworm	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-3.Tapeworm	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-4.Dipylidium caninum	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-5.Spirometra	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
1-6.Alaria alata	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2.Intestinal protozoa.					
2-1.Trichomonas	130.00	25.84/LPF	0-0		
2-2.Giardia	2.00	0.40/LPF	0-0		
2-3.Isosporium coccidia	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-4.Isosporium coccidia 0	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-5.Isosporium coccidia 1	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
2-6.Isosporium coccidia 2	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0		
3.Germ					
3-1.Cocci	230.67/ug	54.68/HPF	145-729/ug		
3-2.Rods	1304.26/ug	309.17/HPF	510-13904/ug		
3-3.Brevibacterium	1032.54/ug	244.76/HPF	321-12462/ug		
3-4.Crude bacilli	60.06/ug	14.24/HPF	15-1650/ug		
3-5.Anaerofilum	211.66/ug	50.17/HPF	0-185/ug		
3-6.Cocci/Rods	0.177	0.177	0.017-0.156		
3-7.Campylobacter	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-30/ug		
3-8.Bacillus	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-40/ug		
3-9.Serpentine spirochete	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug		
3-10.Helicobacter	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug		
3-11.Yeast	0.05/ug	0.01/HPF	0-150/ug		
4.Cells					
4-1.RBC	90.04/ug	21.34/HPF	0-5/ug		
4-2.WBC	0.94/ug	0.22/HPF	0-0/ug		
4-3.Epithelial cells	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-12/ug		
5.Digestive function					
5-1.Starch granule	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-9/ug		
5-2.Lipid drop	2.10/ug	0.50/HPF	0-1/ug		
5-3.Plant fiber	0.02/ug	0.02/HPF	0-0/ug		
5-4.Muscle fiber	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug		

Diagnostic recommendation

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

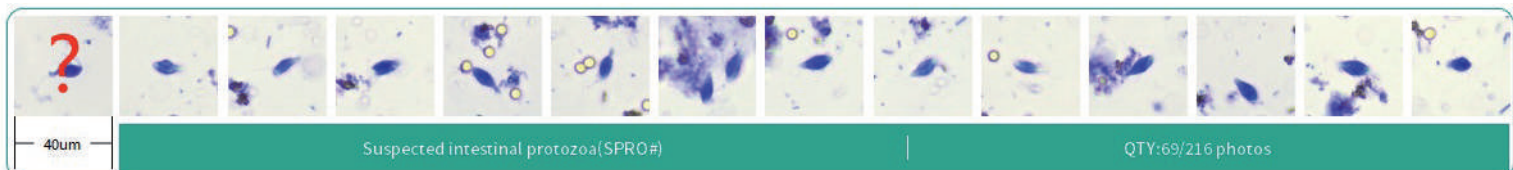
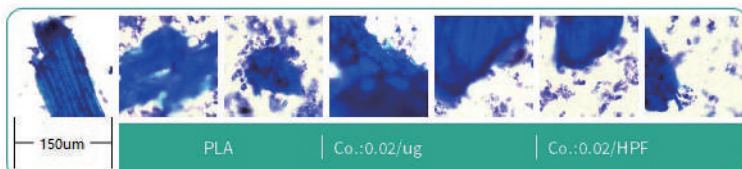
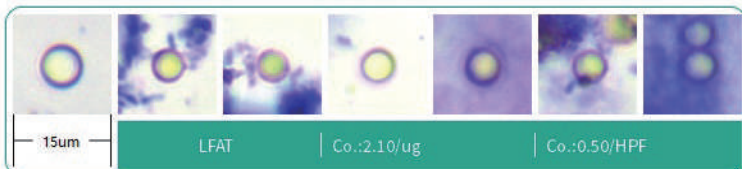
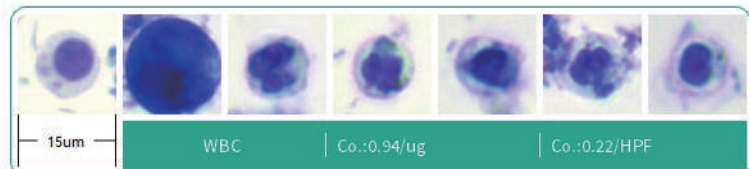
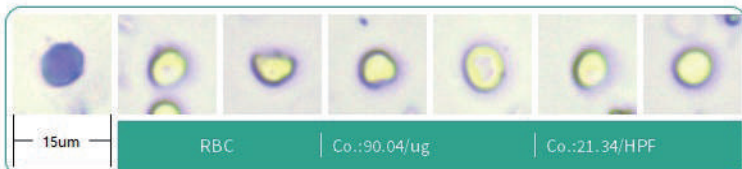
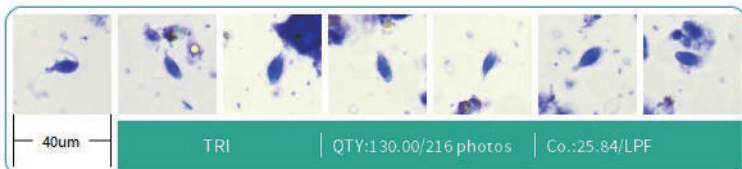
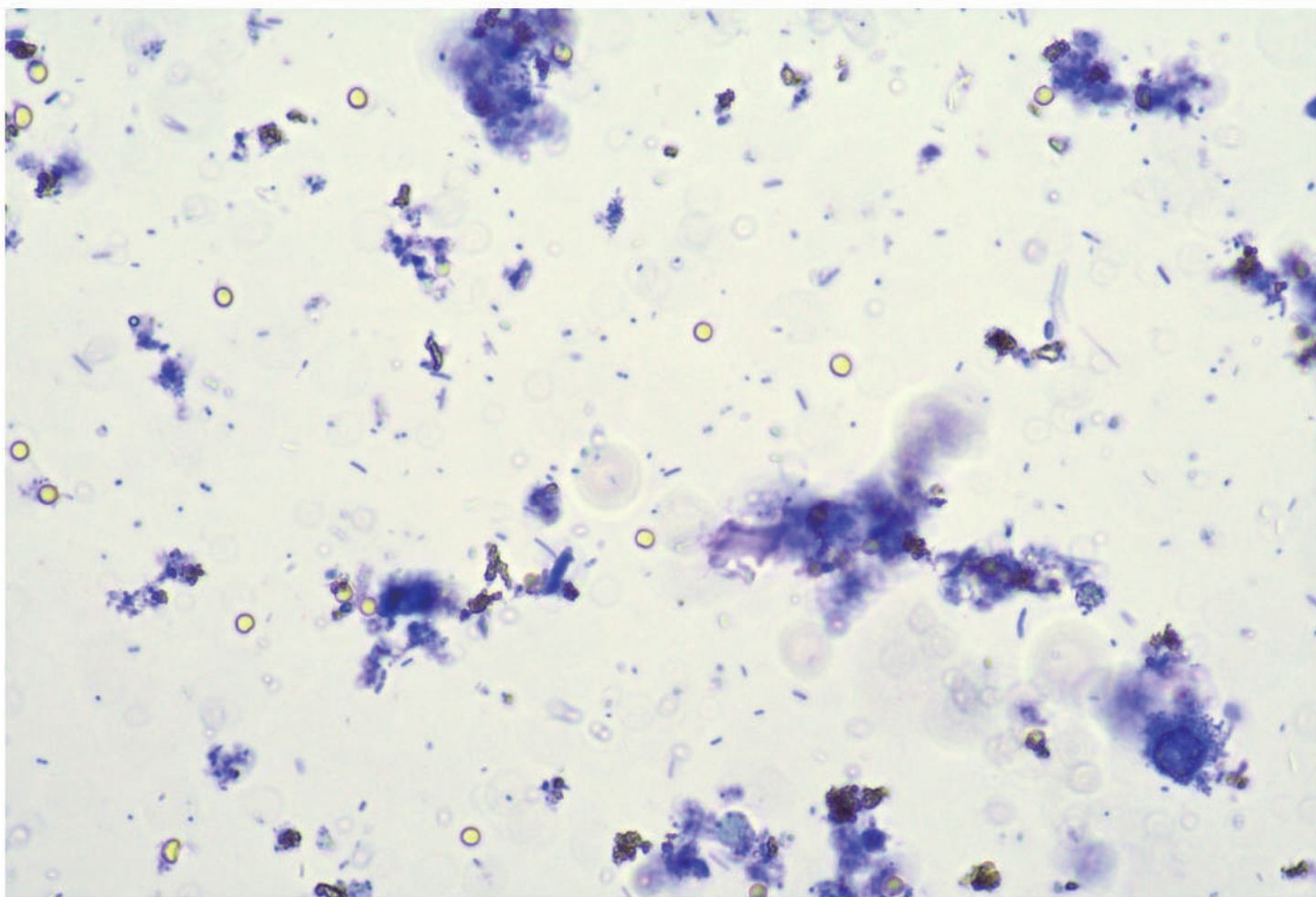
Due to various factors such as different stages of parasite infection, different parasite sites and different methods, operations and sites of specimen collection, eggs and bodies may be missed. It is recommended to reexamine fecal samples at different sites and at different times to improve the detection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

— 《Methods for laboratory examination of parasitic diseases》

Feces Morphology Report

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

Germ Image



Urine Report

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

Color: Yellowish	Transparency: Turbid	Co.: 1x
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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	—	

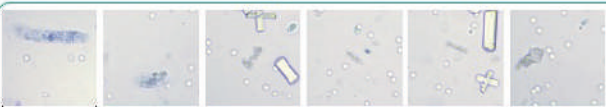
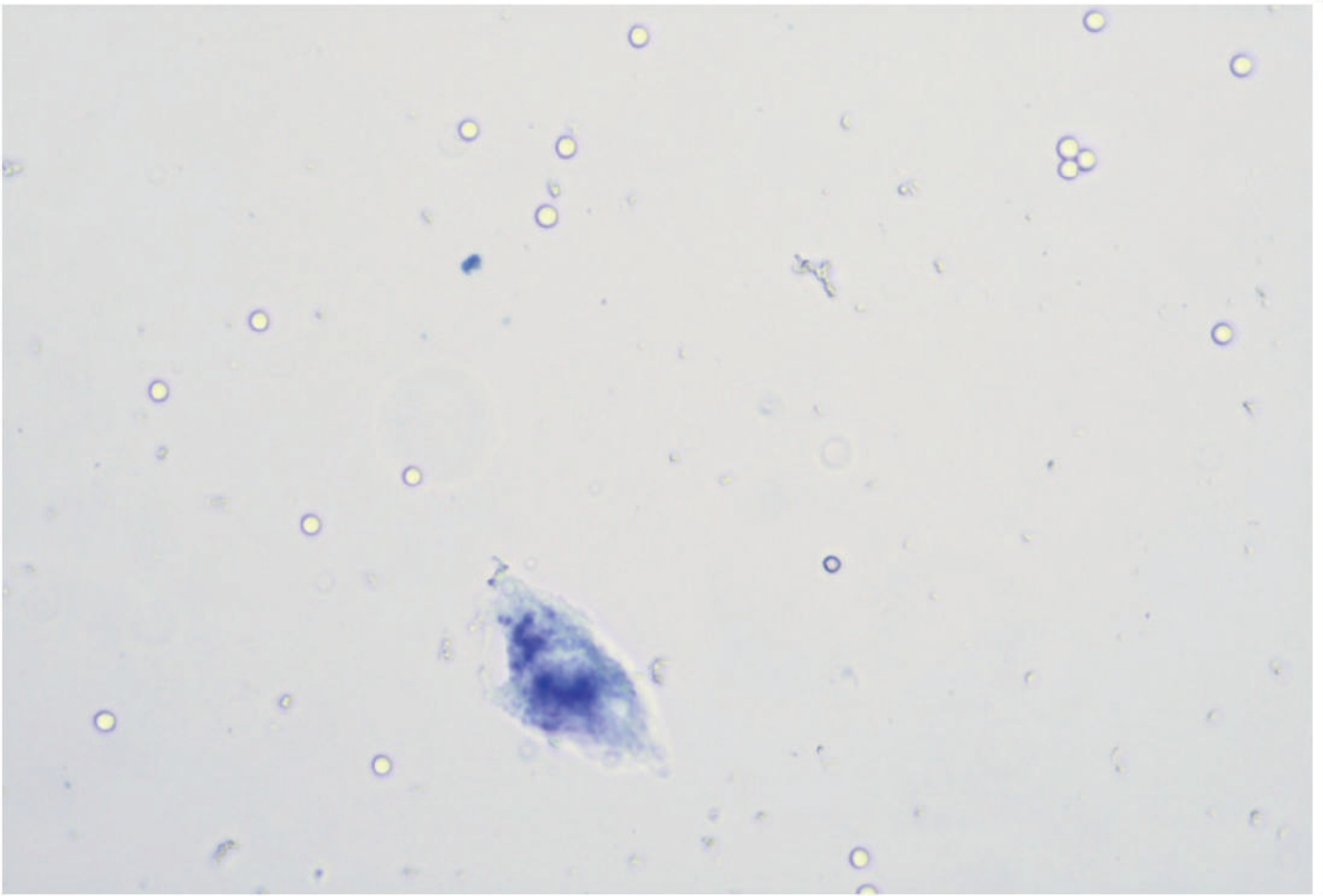
Diagnostic recommendation

- 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.

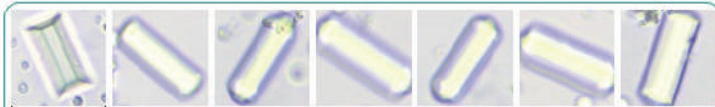
Urine Morphology Report

No.: _____ L | S: _____ Doctor: _____ Sample: _____ Time: _____
 Pet name: _____ Species: _____ Gender: _____ Pet age: _____ Owner: _____

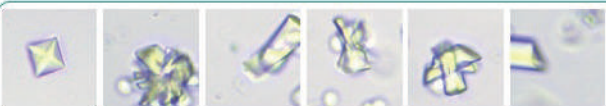
Urinary Sediment Image



120um GRA Co.:0.24/uL Co.:0.22/LPF



40um MAP Co.:56.80/uL Co.:3.34/HPF



40um COD Co.:0.57/uL Co.:0.03/HPF



40um CP Co.:0.61/uL Co.:0.04/HPF



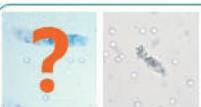
15um COS Co.:119.29/uL Co.:7.03/HPF



15um BAC Co.:19.65/uL Co.:1.16/HPF



15um FAT Co.:667.64/uL Co.:52.42/HPF



120um Suspected cast(SCAS#)

QTY:1/960 photos

Fluid Report

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

Color: Yellow

Turbidity: mild turbid

Protein Concentration: unknown

Parameters

Detection items	Result/Unit	Result/Unit	Reference	Negative	Positive
1. Nucleated Cells					
1-1. Total Nucleated Cell Count (TNCC#)	21.55	10 ³ /μL	0-0		++++
1-2. Total Inflammatory Cell Count (INC#)	7.11	10 ³ /μL	0-0		++++
1-3. Total Granulocyte Count (GRL#)	2.31	10 ³ /μL	0-0		++++
1-4. Lymphocytes (LYM#)	0.75	10 ³ /μL	0-0		+
1-5. Macrophages (MAPC#)	4.06	10 ³ /μL	0-0		++++
1-6. Granulocyte Percentage (GRL#/TNCC#)	10.72	%			
1-7. Lymphocyte Percentage (LYM#/TNCC#)	3.47	%			
1-8. Macrophage Percentage (MAPC#/TNCC#)	18.82	%			
1-9. Unclassified Nucleated Cells (UCC#)	14.44	10 ³ /μL	0-0		++++
2. Red Blood Cells					
2-1. Total Red Blood Cell Count (RBC#)	22.74	10 ³ /μL	0-0		++++
2-2. Packed Cell Volume (PCV%)	0.04	%	0-0		+
3. Bacteria					
3-1. Bacilli (BAC#)	0.00	↑/uL	0-0	—	
3-2. Cocci (COS#)	0.00	↑/uL	0-0	—	

Diagnostic recommendation

1、【RBC#>0】 Common in hemorrhage

Combined Diagnosis:

1. Protein Unknown, TNCC# > 7.0: This is commonly seen in exudates and needs to be combined with the sample's protein content for comprehensive judgment. Diagnostic criteria:

- **Transudate:** Total protein < 2.5 g/dl, with a total nucleated cell count (TNCC) < 1500 cells/μL.
- **Modified Transudate:** Total protein between 2.5 and 7.5 g/dl, with TNCC between 1500 and 7000 cells/μL.
- **Exudate:** Total protein > 3 g/dl, with TNCC > 7000 cells/μL.

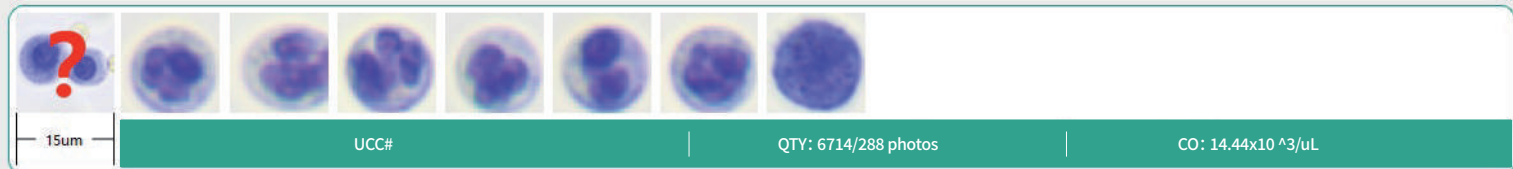
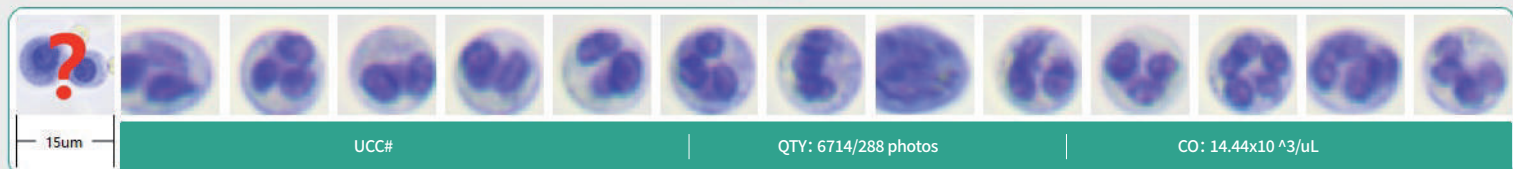
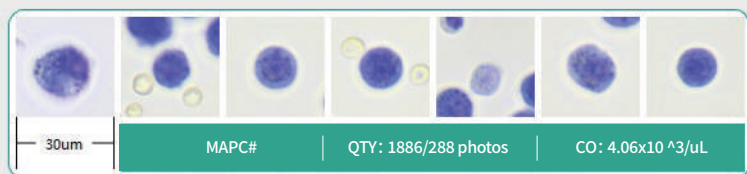
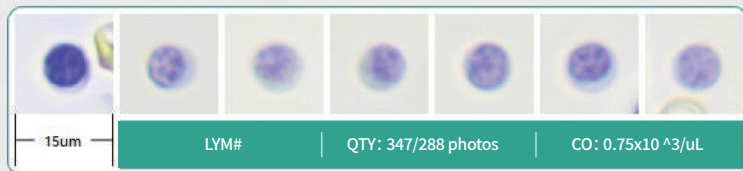
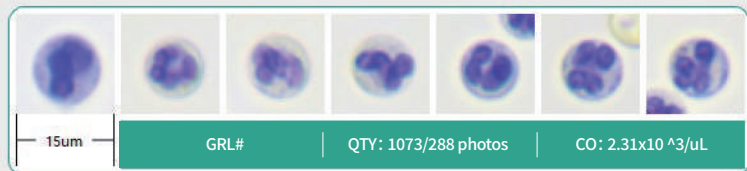
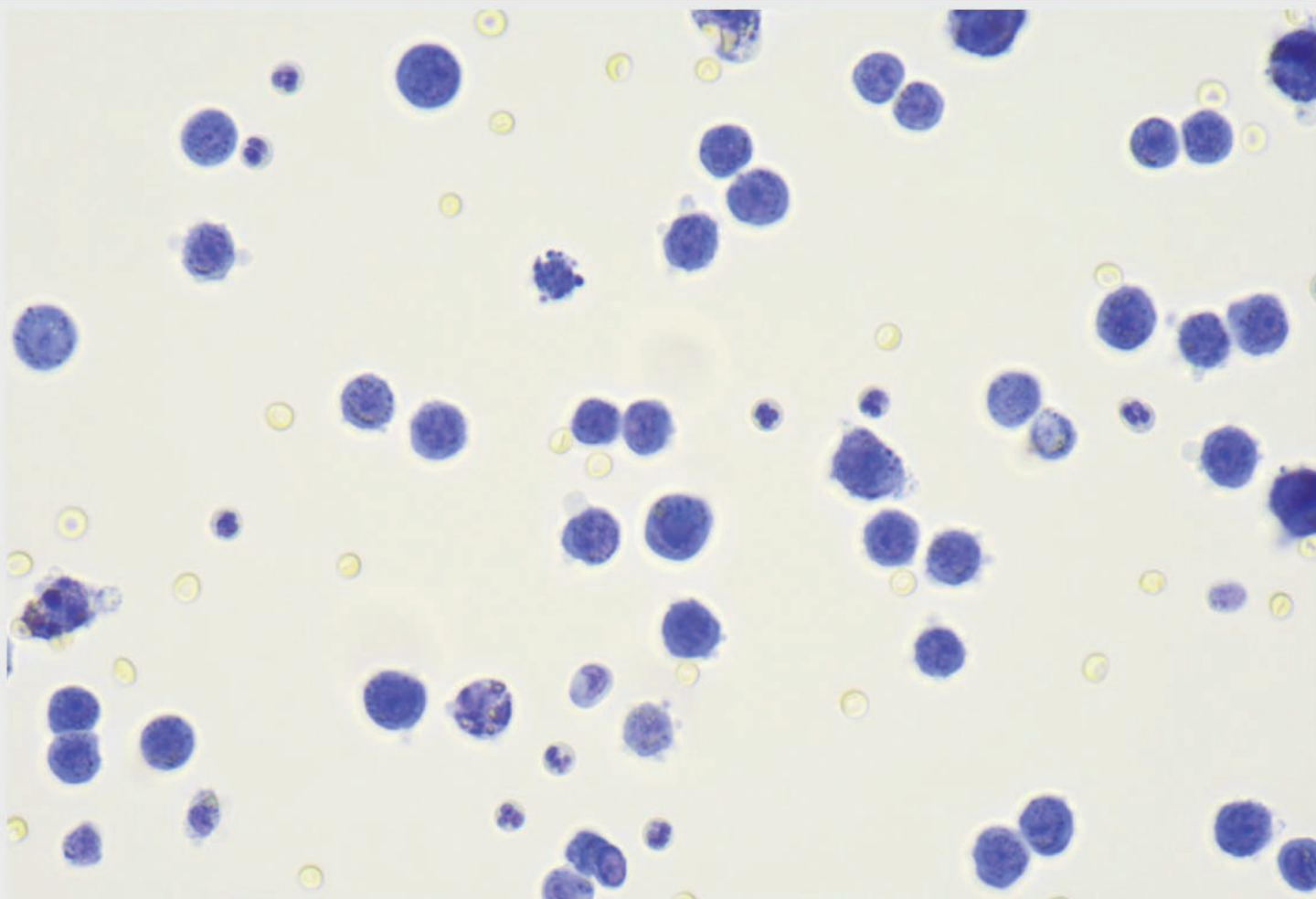
Reference: "Cytology and Hematology of the Dog and Cat, 4th Edition."

Exudates are typically inflammatory and may be due to either infectious or non-infectious inflammation. They can be seen in infectious diseases such as bacterial, fungal, viral, or parasitic infections, as well as non-infectious conditions such as pancreatitis, lipidosis, tumors, and chemical irritation. Common examples include purulent pleural or abdominal effusion, chronic chylous effusion, and tumors.

When there is a high suspicion of bacterial or fungal infection, it is recommended to perform microbiological cultures for confirmation.

Fluid Morphology Report

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



Turtle Blood Report

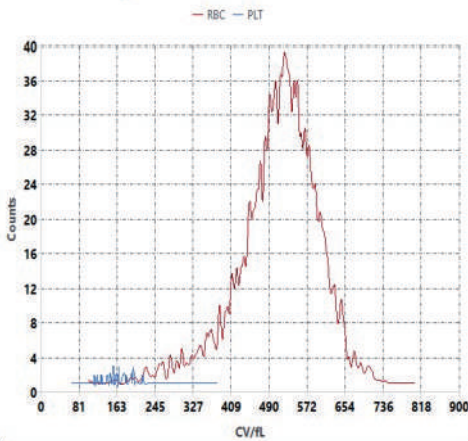
No.: LIS: Doctor: Sample: Owner:
Pet name: Species: Gender: Pet age: Weight:

Parameters

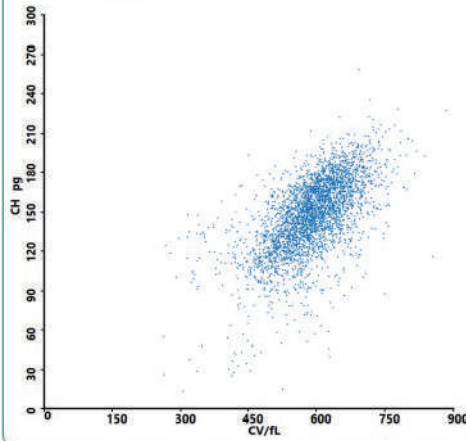
Detection items	Result	Unit	Reference
1.WBC	9.04	10⁹/L	3.64-28.42
1-1.HET&EOS#	3.29	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-14.83
1-2.LYM#	4.78	10 ⁹ /L	0.08-9.67
1-3.MON#	0.13	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-2.29
1-4.BAS#	0.85	10 ⁹ /L	0.00-7.80
1-5.HET&EOS%	36.40	%	10.17-74.15
1-6.LYM%	52.83	%	6.25-56.82
1-7.MON%	1.41	%	0.00-13.40
1-8.BAS%	9.36	%	5.69-43.17
2.RBC	1.48	10¹²/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	10⁹/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



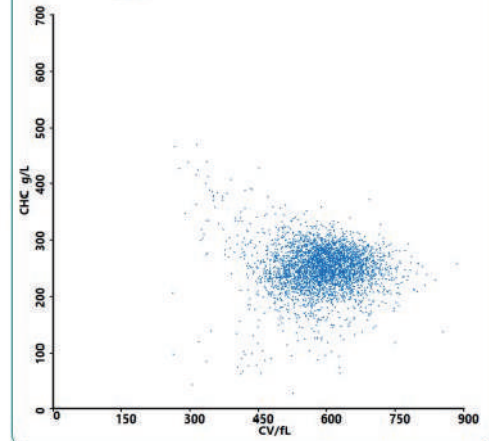
PLT-RBC Distribution chart



CH-CV Distribution chart



CHC-CV Distribution chart



Turtle Morphology Report

No.:
Pet name:

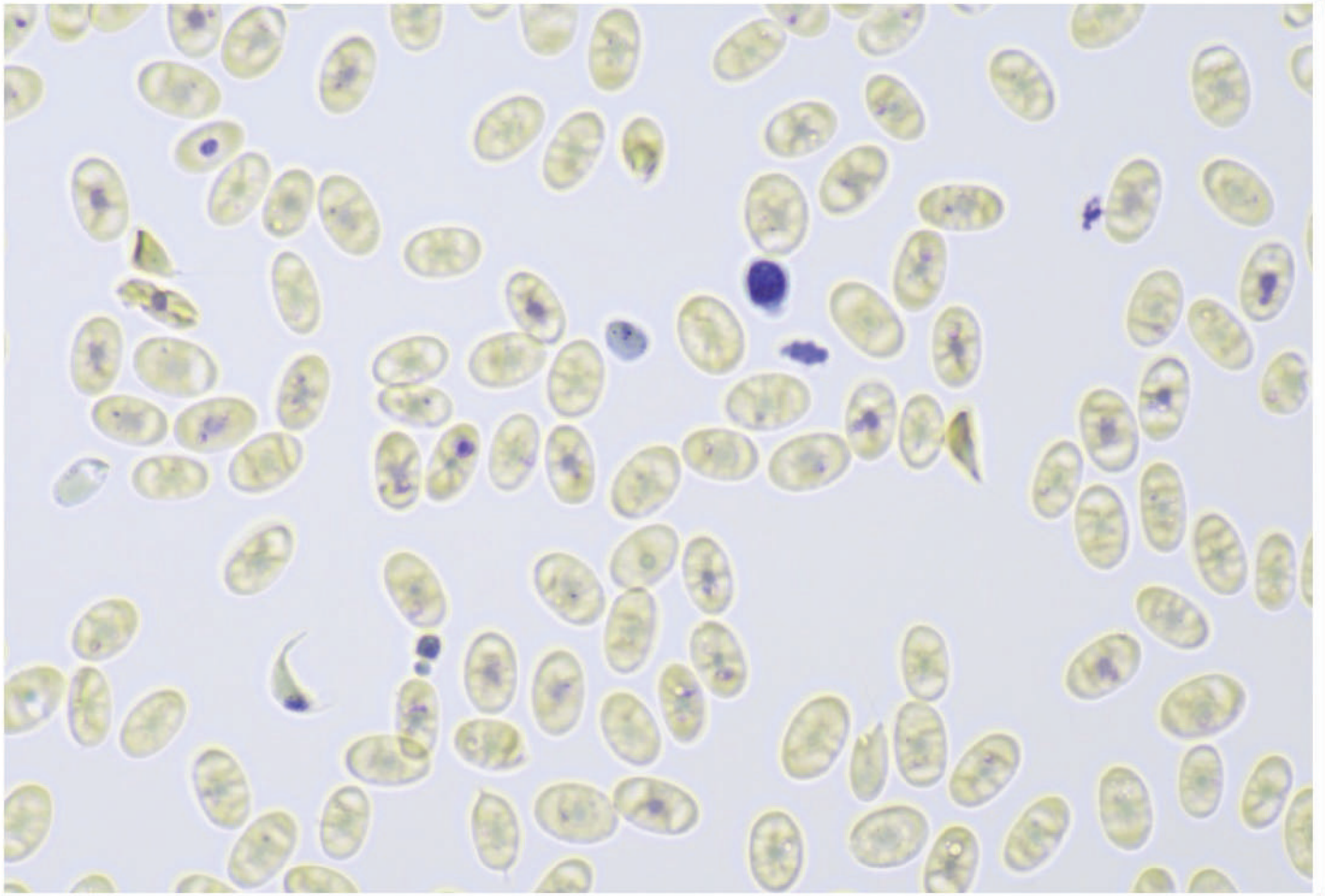
LIS:
Species:

Doctor:
Gender:

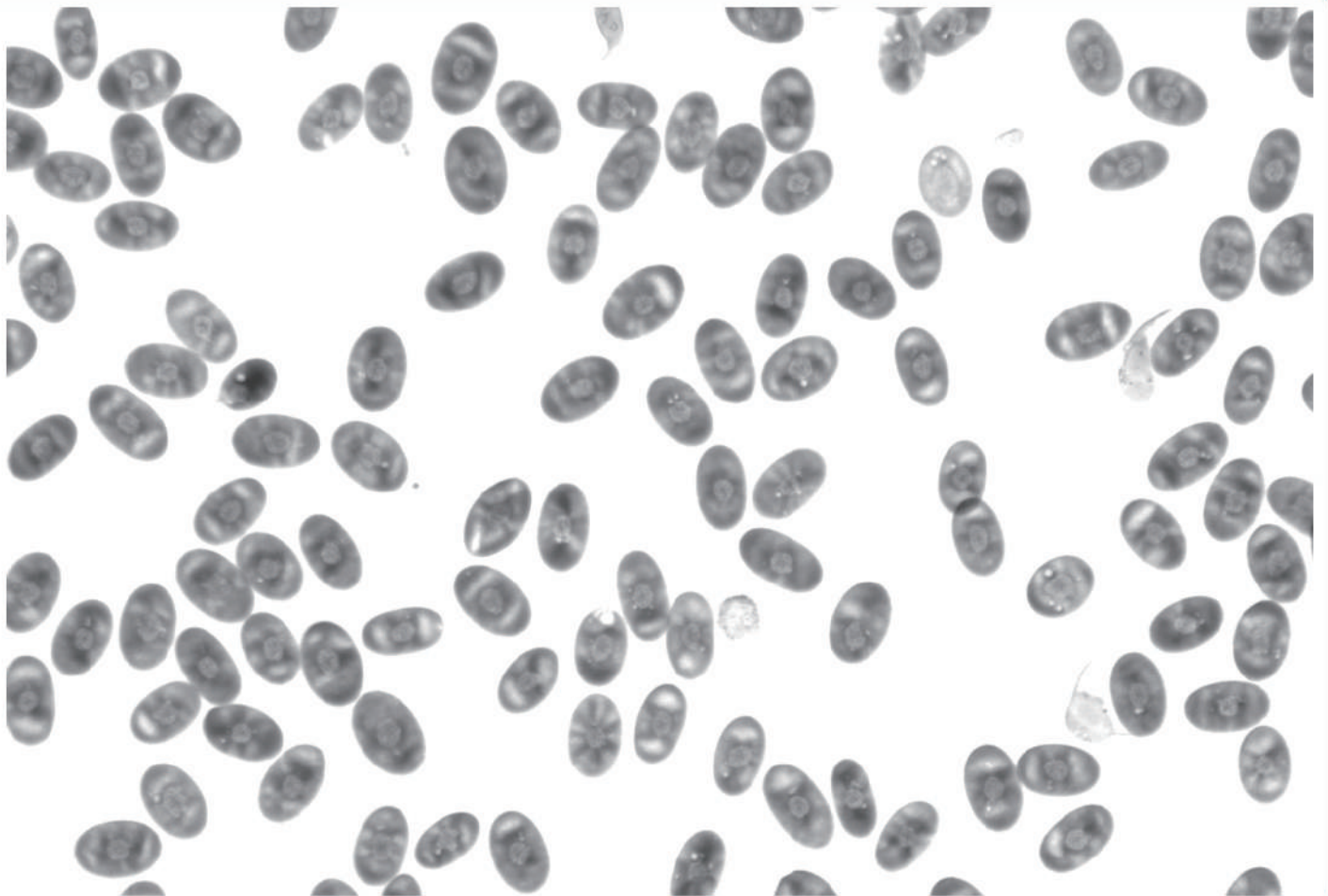
Sample:
Pet age:

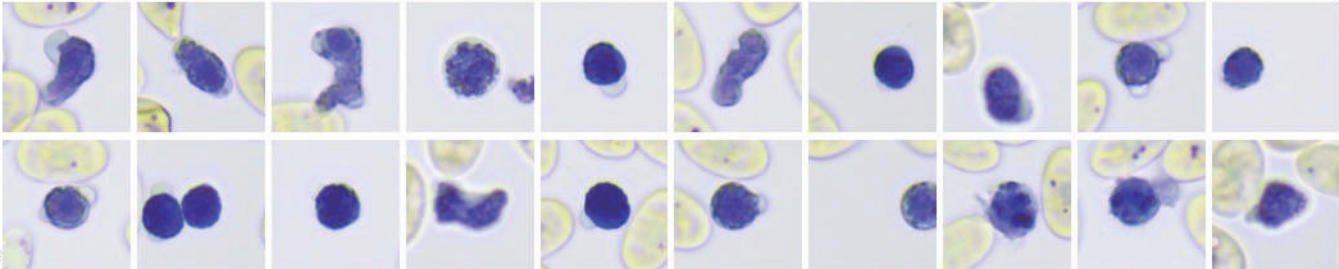
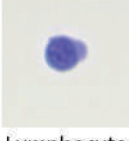
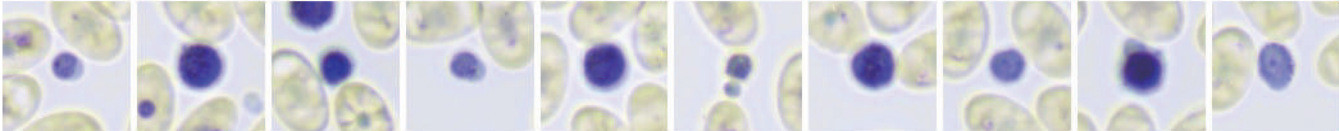
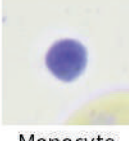
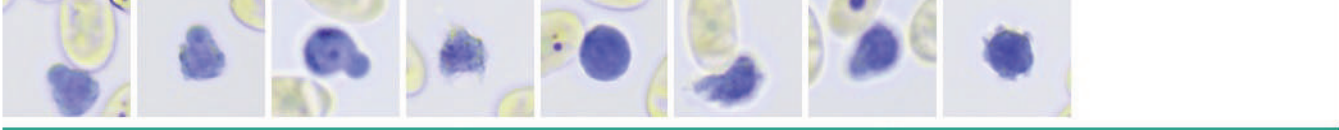
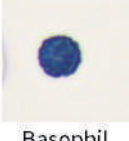
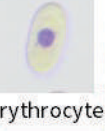
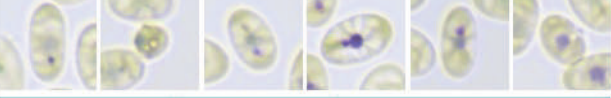
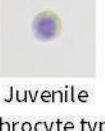
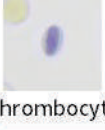
Owner:
Weight:

RBC&PLT Image



HGB Image



 Heterophil And Eosinophils		QTY.: 206 /864 photos Co.: $3.29 \times 10^9/L$ PCT: 36.40 HET&EOS#/WBC
 Lymphocyte		QTY.: 299 /864 photos Co.: $4.78 \times 10^9/L$ PCT: 52.83 LYM#/WBC
 Monocyte		QTY.: 8 /864 photos Co.: $0.13 \times 10^9/L$ PCT: 1.41 MON#/WBC
 Basophil		QTY.: 53 /864 photos Co.: $0.85 \times 10^9/L$ PCT: 9.36 BAS#/WBC
 Erythrocyte		QTY.:92338 /864 phc Co.: $1.48 \times 10^{12}/L$ PCT:99.97 Normocyte#/RBC
 Juvenile erythrocyte type I		QTY.:25 /864 photos Co.: $0.40 \times 10^9/L$ PCT:0.03 IRBC1#/RBC
 Erythrocyte Ghost		QTY.:4 /864 photos Co.: $0.06 \times 10^9/L$ PCT:0.00 ETG#/1000/RBC
 Juvenile erythrocyte type II		QTY.:2 /864 photos Co.: $0.03 \times 10^9/L$ PCT:0.00 IRBC2#/RBC
 Thrombocyte		QTY.:334 /864 photo Co.: $5.34 \times 10^9/L$ PCT:99.40 TC#/TC
 Thrombocyte Clumps		QTY.:2 /864 photos Co.: $0.03 \times 10^9/L$ PCT:0.60 CTC#/TC