Urine analysis report

Contact number: Hospital address:

Report number:2512300001	Medical No.:	Test time:2025.12.30 09:32:15
Pet nickname:l4_1	Pet Type:Feline	Pet Gender:Male
Pet Age: Year	Sample Type: Urine	Owner's name:

Color	Transparency	Centrifugation:Dilution (1x)

Parameters	Result	Ref. Range	Negative	Positive
01.CAST				
HYA#	0.00 piece/LPF	0.00 - 1.00 piece/LPF	-	
RBC-C#	0.00 piece/LPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/LPF	-	
LC#	0.00 piece/LPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/LPF	-	
RTC#	0.00 piece/LPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/LPF	-	
GRA#	5.26 piece/LPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/LPF		+++
WAC#	0.00 piece/LPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/LPF	-	
FC#	0.00 piece/LPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/LPF	-	
BC#	0.00 piece/LPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/LPF	-	
02.CRY				
MAP#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.30 piece/HPF	-	
COMC#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	
COD#	0.34 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.30 piece/HPF		+
CP#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	
UAC#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	
CYSC#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	
CC#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	
BilC#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	
AUC#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.30 piece/HPF	-	
03.CEL				
RBC#	2.51 piece/HPF	0.00 - 5.00 piece/HPF	-	
WBC#	3.24 piece/HPF	0.00 - 5.00 piece/HPF	-	
RTE#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	
SEC#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 2.00 piece/HPF	-	
TEC#	3.48 piece/HPF	0.00 - 2.00 piece/HPF		+
SPE#	0.03 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF		+
04.MIC				
COS#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	

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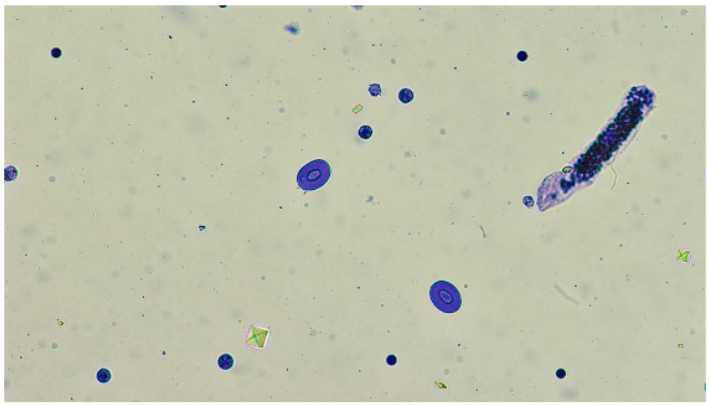
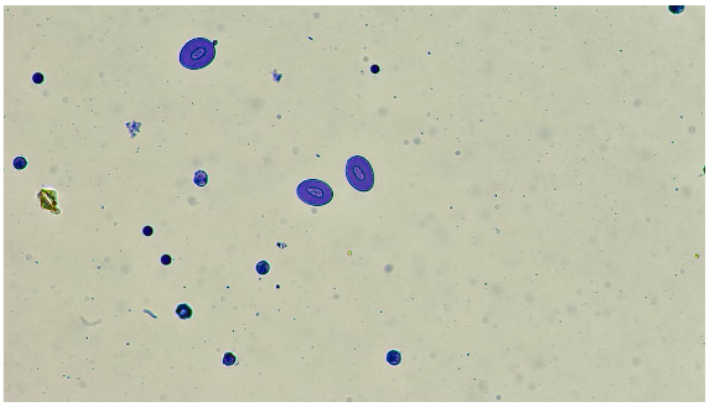
Parameters	Result	Ref. Range	Negative	Positive
BAC#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	
SAC#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	
FUN#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF	-	
05.OTH				
FAT#	0.00 piece/HPF	0.00 - 5.00 piece/HPF	-	
PHL#	0.00 piece/LPF	0.00 - 1.00 piece/LPF	-	

Urinary sediment distribution graph



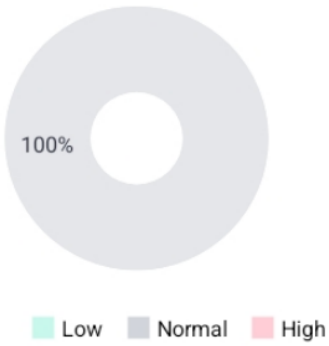


1.Tubuloglomerular Injury
criterion:Increased granular casts suggest structural damage to the glomeruli or renal tubules, commonly seen in glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, and diabetic nephropathy, accompanied by abnormal urine tests.

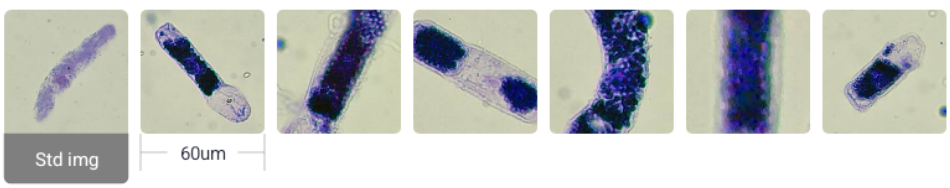
2.Increase in calcium oxalate crystals
criterion:An increase in COD# indicates an increase in calcium oxalate crystals, commonly seen in hypercalciuria and urolithiasis, which can lead to difficulty urinating, hematuria, and urinary tract obstruction.

3.Renal tubular injury
criterion:Elevated TEC# suggests renal tubular epithelial injury, commonly seen in renal tubulitis or toxic nephropathy, accompanied by abnormal renal function.

4.Increased sperm count
criterion:Increased sperm count is commonly seen in male animals, which may be a physiological manifestation, also suggesting urethral irritation or active reproductive system activity.



GRA# 5.26 piece/LPF (0.00 - 0.00 piece/LPF)
-Clinical indication:Indicates damage to the glomerulus or renal tubules, commonly seen in various types of glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, interstitial nephritis, hypertensive nephropathy, diabetic nephropathy, and other complex kidney diseases
-Basis for judgment:Elevated granular casts mainly reflect damage to the glomeruli or renal tubules, suggesting potential severe tubular damage, and are more specific than transparent casts, associated with various kidney diseases.



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COD# 0.34 piece/HPF (0.00 - 0.30 piece/HPF)
-Clinical indication:Indicates dehydration/water deficiency, high oxalate and high calcium diets, hypercalciuria, ethylene glycol poisoning (antifreeze poisoning) occasionally seen
-Basis for judgment:Elevated levels of calcium oxalate dihydrate crystals indicate that the urine is in a chemical environment conducive to the formation of calcium oxalate stones, but may not yet have entered a stable stone formation phase. Monohydrate crystals directly point to a solid stone.

TEC# 3.48 piece/HPF (0.00 - 2.00 piece/HPF)
-Clinical indication:Stimulation (urinary stones, catheterization) or inflammation, indicating upper urinary tract (such as ureter, renal pelvis, bladder) pathology
-Basis for judgment:Detection of transitional epithelium may indicate kidney tubule injury or other diseases. It represents the mucosal layer of the urinary system (from the renal pelvis to the proximal urethra) undergoing sloughing, renewal, or abnormal proliferation. It is often associated with urinary tract infections, leading to an increase in transitional epithelium. Kidney or urinary system tumors may cause an increase in transitional epithelial cells.

SPE# 0.03 piece/HPF (0.00 - 0.00 piece/HPF)
-Clinical indication:Increased sperm count may be related to reproductive system activity or urethral irritation
-Basis for judgment:The presence of sperm in urine is more commonly seen in male cats and dogs. If there are no other signs of inflammation, it can be considered a normal physiological phenomenon. However, an increase should be evaluated in conjunction with clinical findings to rule out urinary tract irritation or infection.

RBC# 2.51 piece/HPF (0.00 - 5.00 piece/HPF)

WBC# 3.24 piece/HPF (0.00 - 5.00 piece/HPF)

Possible conditions and reasoning

Acute Glomerulonephritis High
An increase in GRA# directly corresponds to the pathological features of acute glomerulonephritis, which is the typical manifestation

Hypercalciuria High
An increase in COD# directly suggests the formation of calcium oxalate crystals, indicating an abnormal increase in calcium excretion in the urine (high urine calcium concentration), and severe hypercalciuria can lead to calcium oxalate urolithiasis.

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Acute tubular necrosis High
An elevated TEC# is a direct manifestation of renal tubular damage, seen in ischemic or toxic injuries.

[1]Reppas G, Foster SF. Análisis práctico de orina en gatos: 1: precauciones y mitos comunes en el examen visual de la orina [J]. Revista de medicina y cirugía felina, 2016, 18 (3): 190–202.

[2]Reppas G, Foster SF. Análisis práctico de orina de gato: 2: precauciones y mitos comunes para el examen microscópico de orina [J]. Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery, 2016, 18 (5): 373–385.

[3]La renta per cápita para la localidad era de $31,458. Borne,C.A.). Recomendación de consenso de la academia americana de medicina veterinaria (ACVIM) para el tratamiento y prevención de la urolitiasis en perros y gatos en pequeños animales [J]. Revista de medicina veterinaria interna, 2016, 30: 1564–1574.

[4]Van Vertloo,L. urolitíase en pequeños animales [M/OL]. Manual veterinario de Merck, 2025 (5).

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