



AI-80Vet

Morphological Analyzer

For animals use only.



Optimize your laboratory
One Configurable Veterinary AI Analyzer

Broad Scope of Application:



Dog



Cat



Rabbit



Other mammals

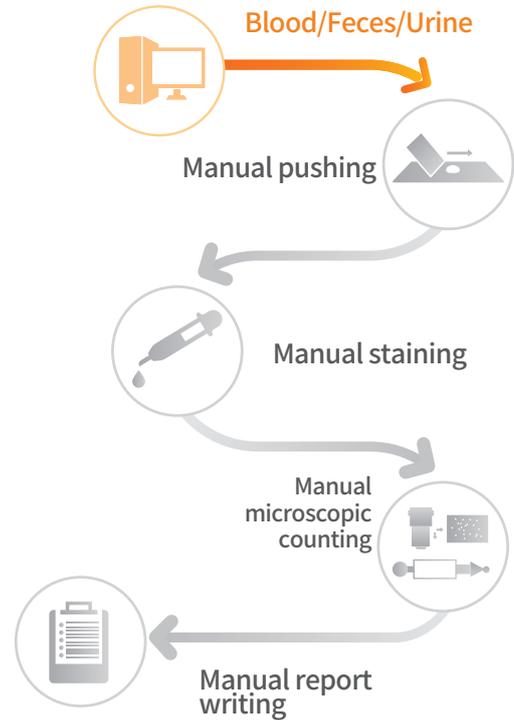




AI-80Vet



Traditional Method



One Device. One or Two Core Functions

Blood



46+
parameters

Urine



21+
parameters

Feces



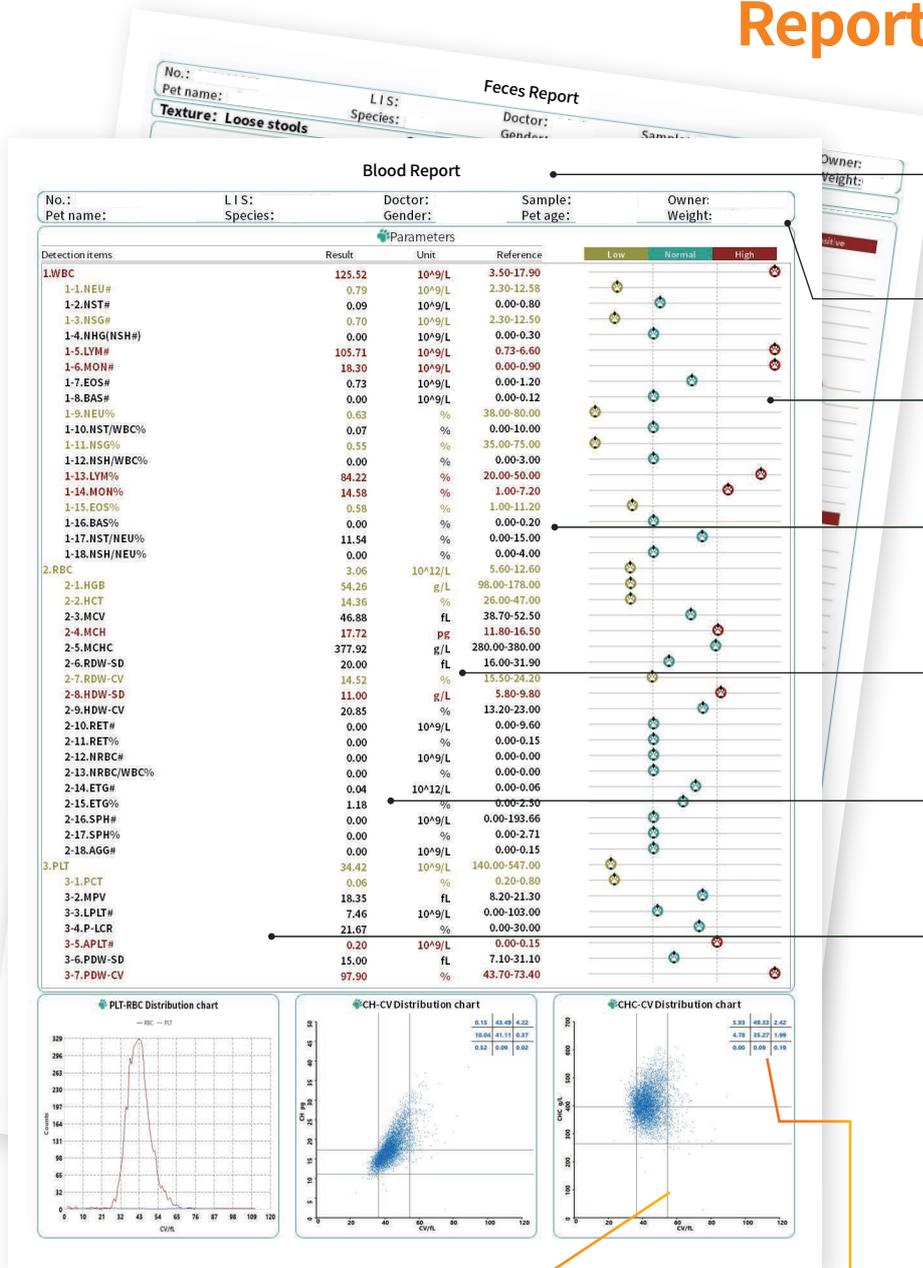
32+
parameters

Each unit is custom-built with your preferred combination — no more paying for features you don't use.

*For detailed information, please contact your local distributor.



Report Interpretation



Report Name

Sample Information

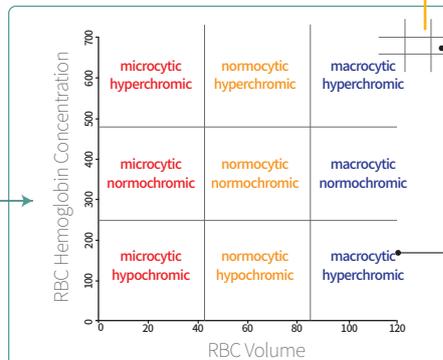
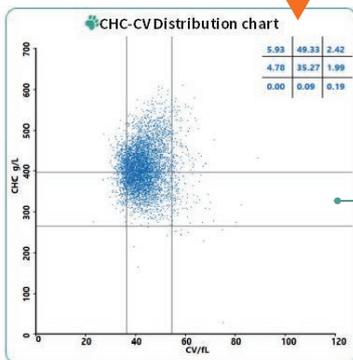
Indicator Range

Reference Range

Unit

Result

Blood Test Parameters



Percentage of RBCs in Each Region

Interpretation of CHC-CV Distribution Chart



10 Min

AI-powered blood smear test

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

RET & NRBC: Identifying regeneration of anemia

ETG: Assessing intravascular hemolysis

SPH: Red blood cell membrane damage

Agglutinated PLT: Revealing more accurate state of platelet

Large PLT: Indicating the regeneration of platelet

AGG: Immune system issues



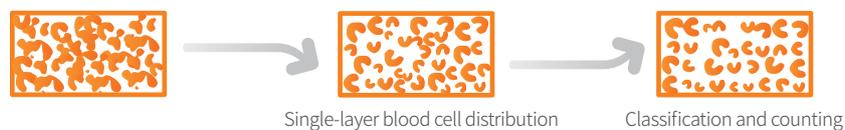
More Count



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



More Accurate Interpretation



- **Microfluidic technology:** allows the formation of a single layer of blood cells, enhancing the precision of cell classification and counting.



Gold Standard

46+ parameters

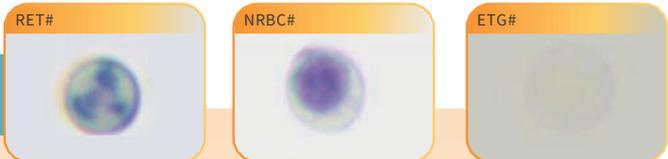
The AI-80Vet analyzer provides more comprehensive findings, empowering vets to make confident diagnoses

White Blood Cells (WBC): 7-Part Differential



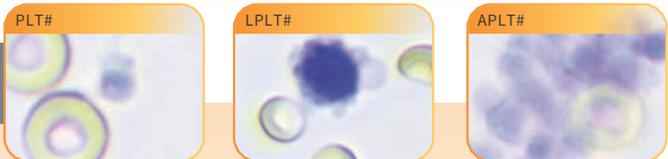
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| White blood cell count (WBC) | Neutrophil segmented granulocyte (NSG) | Monocyte (MON) |
| Neutrophils (NEU) | Neutrophil hypersegmented granulocyte (NSH) | Eosinophil (EOS) |
| Neutrophil stab granulocyte (NST) | Lymphocyte (LYM) | Basophil (BAS) |

Red Blood Cells (RBC): 5-Parameter Analysis



- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Red blood cell count (RBC) | Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW) | Nucleated red blood cell (NRBC) |
| Hemoglobin concentration (HGB) | Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) | Reticulocyte (RET) |
| Hematocrit (HCT) | Hemoglobin Distribution Width (HDW) | Mean Reticulocyte Volume (MRV) |
| Mean red blood cell volume (MCV) | Erythrocyte ghost (ETG) | Reticulocyte Distribution Width (RDW) |
| Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) | | |

Platelets (PLT): 3-Parameter Analysis



- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Platelet count (PLT) | Mean platelet volume (MPV) | Agglutinated platelet count (APLT) |
| Plateletcrit (PCT) | Large platelet (LPLT) | Platelet distribution width (PDW) |

More parameters, more insights — empowering more accurate diagnoses



URINE

High-Quality Urine Sediment Examination



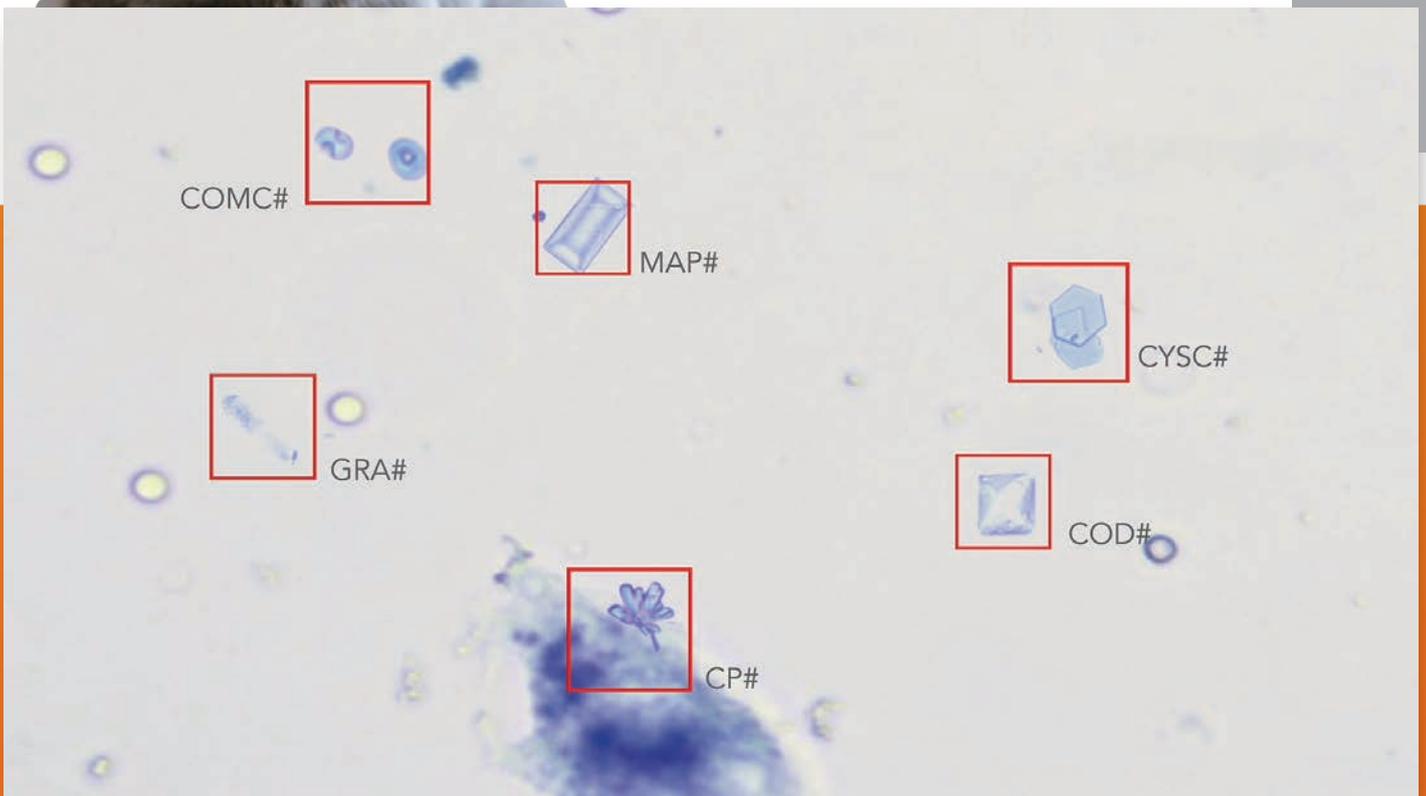
Less Time

- Sample addition within 15 seconds
- Automatic report generated within 11 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





URINE

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

Cast

- Hyaline cast
- Cellular cast
- Waxy cast
- Granular cast

Crystal

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

Cell

- Renal tubular epithelial cells
- Squamous epithelial cells
- Transitional epithelial cells
- Sperm

Pathogenic Microorganism

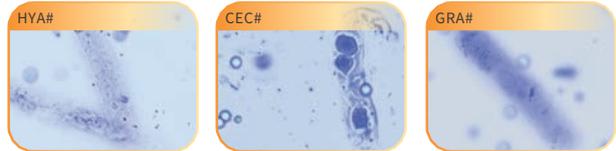
- Cocci
- Rods
- Yeast

Others

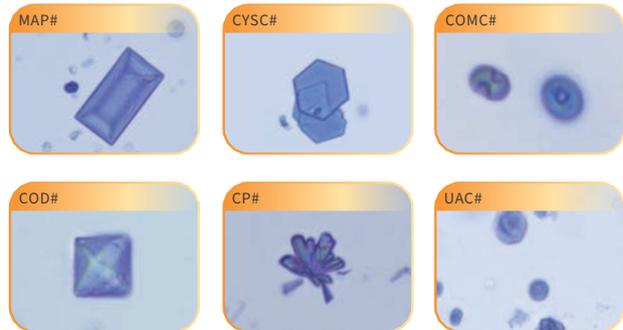
- Lipid droplet
- Mucus

Awalife Staining System: Urine Sediment Staining Atlas

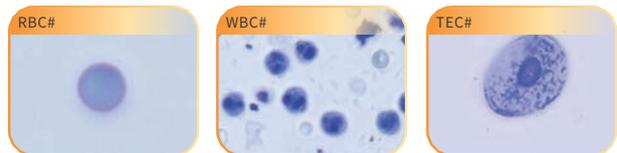
Cast



Crystal



Cell



Pathogenic Microorganism



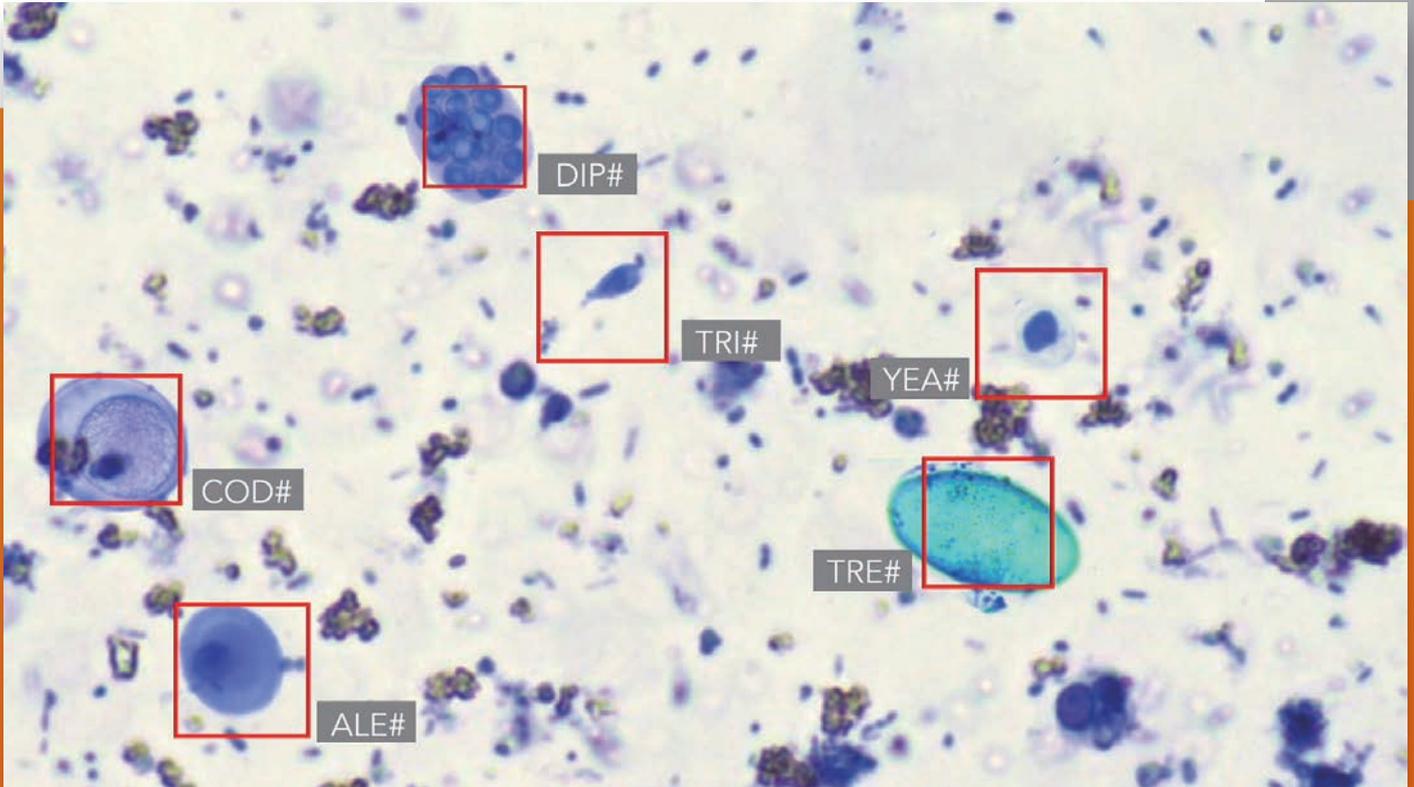
other





FECES

From Repetitive Inefficiency to Simple Efficiency



Time & Cost Saving

Tests are completed within 12 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



FECES

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

Parasite Eggs

- Ascaris egg
- Spirometra egg
- Hookworms egg
- Alaria egg
- Dipylidium caninum egg

Intestinal Protozoa

- Trichomonas
- Giardia cyst
- Giardia
- Coccidia
- Giardia trophozoite

Pathogenic Microorganism

- Campylobacter
- Spirochete
- Bacillus
- Yeast
- Helicobacter

Cell

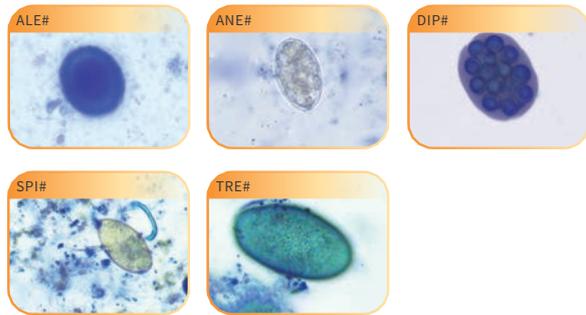
- RBC
- Epithelial cell
- WBC

Digestive Function

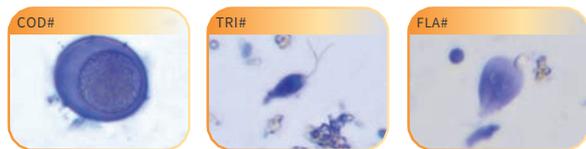
- Starch granules
- Plant fibers
- Fat droplets
- Muscle fibers

Awalife Staining System: Fecal Examination Atlas

Parasite Eggs



Intestinal Protozoa



Pathogenic Microorganism



Cell



Digestive Function



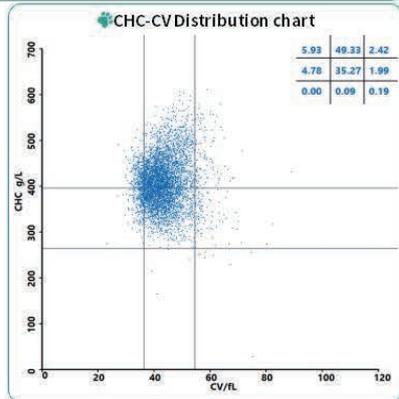
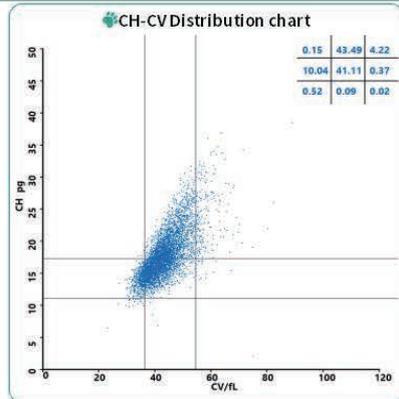
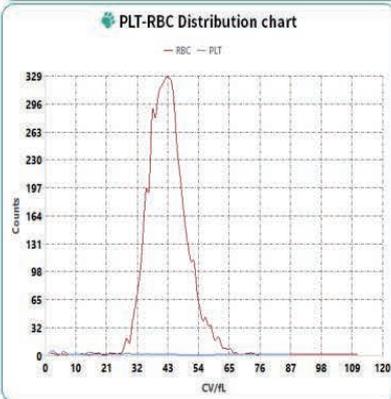


Blood Report

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			

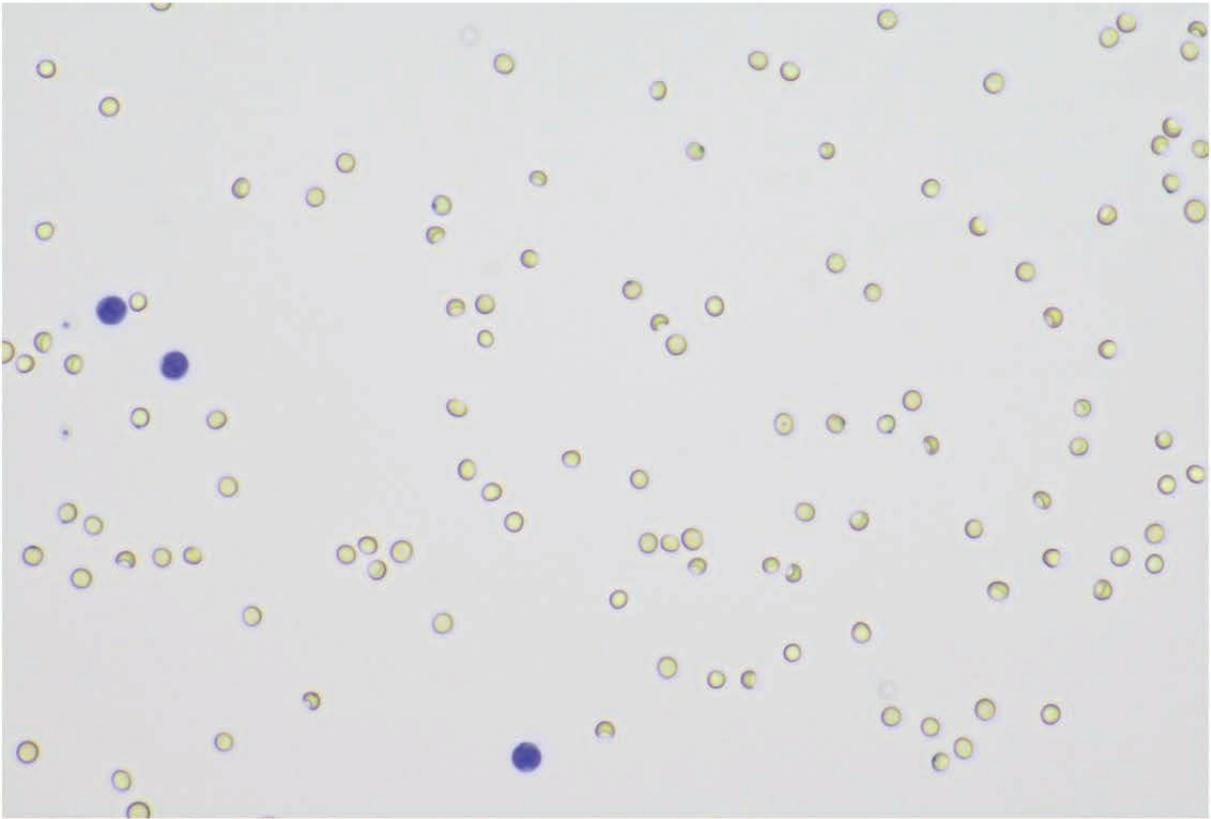




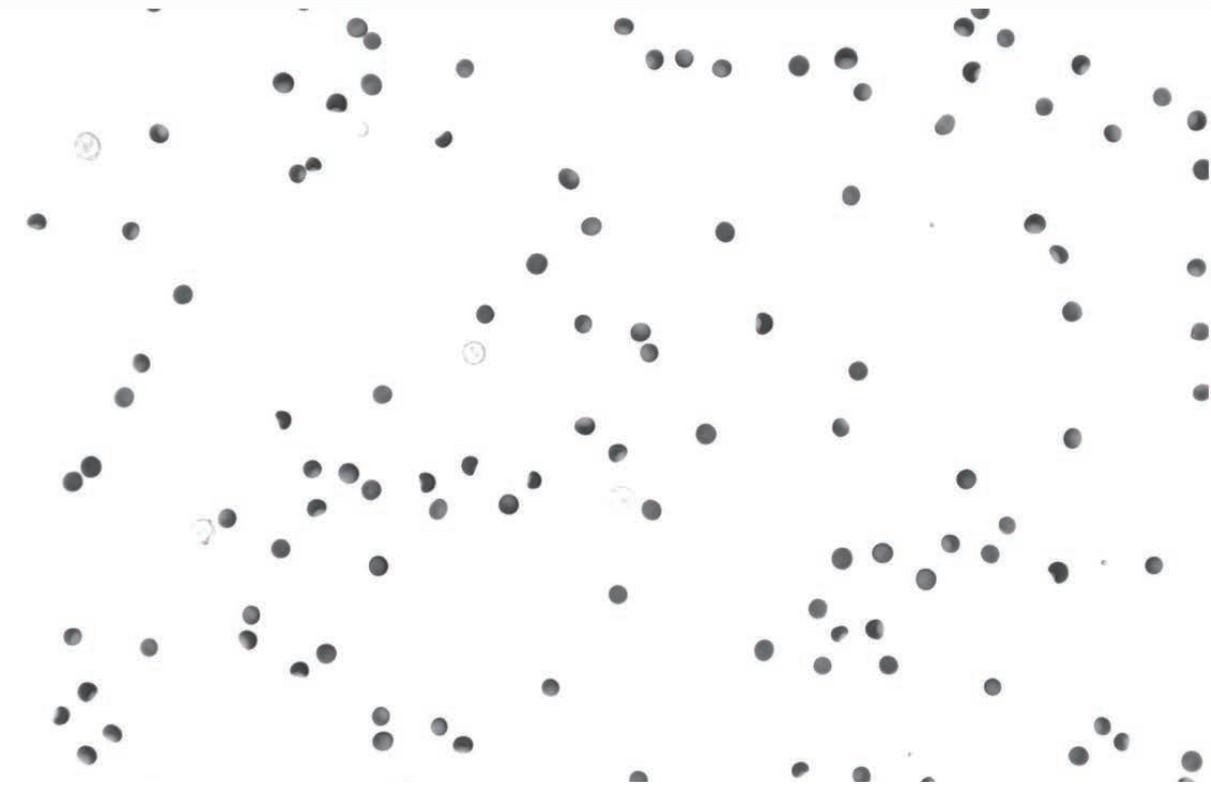
Blood Morphology Report

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

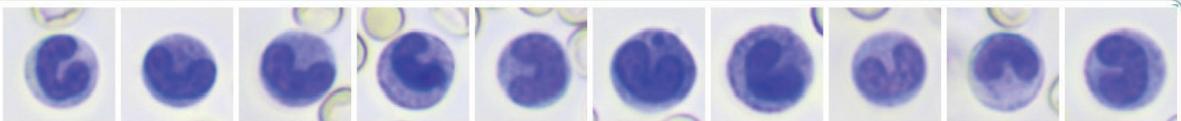
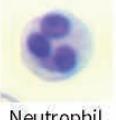
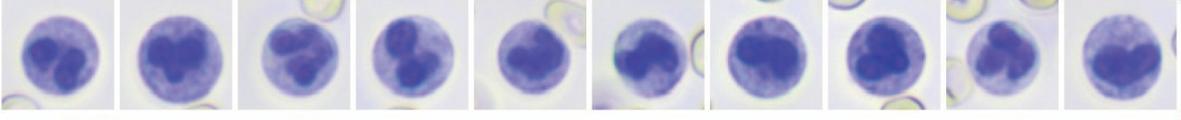
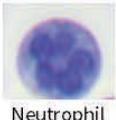
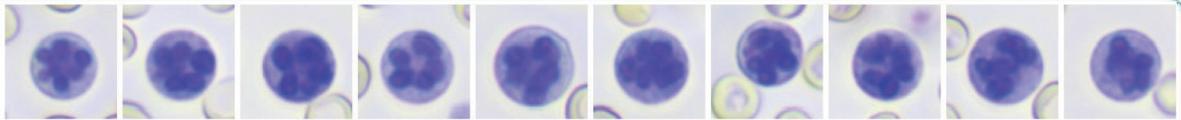
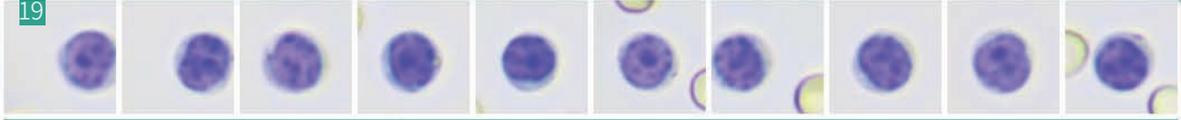
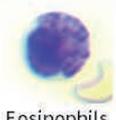
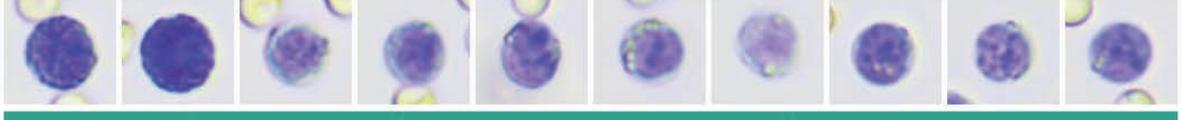
RBC & PLT distribution chart



HGB distribution chart





 neutrophil stab granulocyte		13TY.: 3 /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.: 0 /378photos	Co.: $0.00 \times 10^9/L$	PCT: 0.00 NSH#/WBC
 Lymphocyte		19 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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



Urine Report

No.:	L I S:	Doctor:	Sample:	Time: 2024/03/02(22:26:28)
Pet name:	Species:	Gender:	Pet age:	Owner:

Color: Yellowish Transparency: Turbid Co.: 1x

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	—	

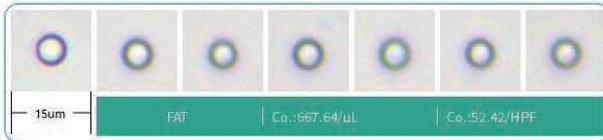
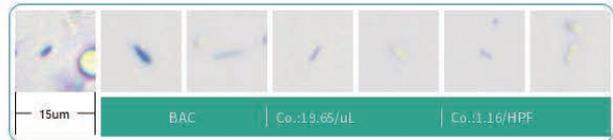
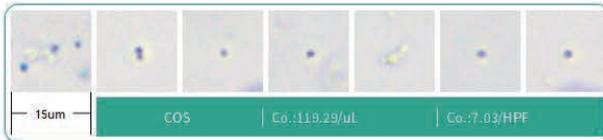
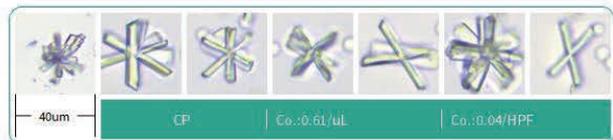
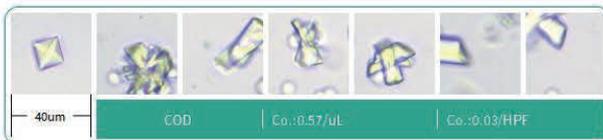
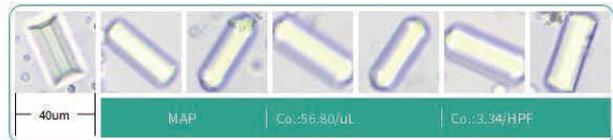
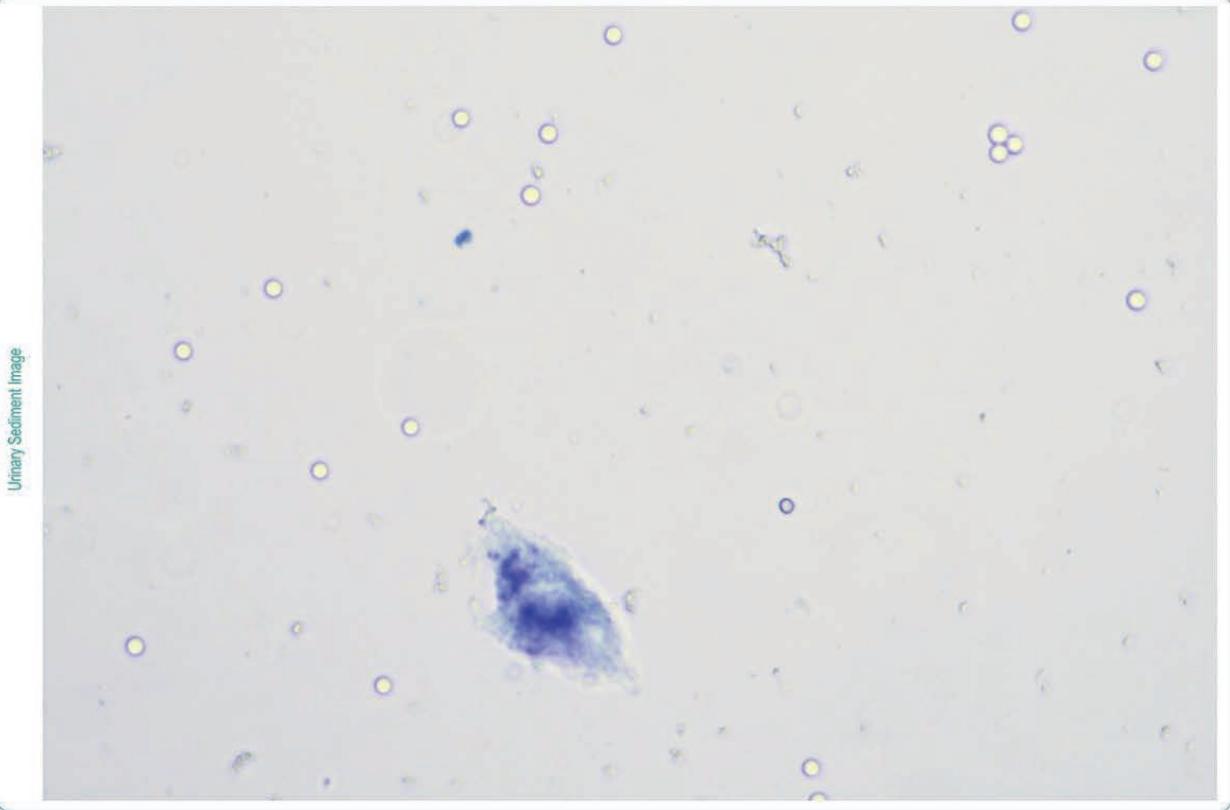
Diagnostic recommendation

- [Yellowish brown]** It is common in concentrated urine, bilirubin urine or biliverdin urine, excessive bile pigment in urine.
- [MAP#>5]** It is common in urinary tract bacterial infection, low urine volume, alkaline urine or elevated magnesium level in diet.
- [CP#>0]** It is commonly associated with conditions that cause hypercalciuria or hyperphosphatemia.
- [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.
- [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.
- [GRA#>0]** It is common in accelerated renal tubular degeneration and glomerular disease.
- [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:





Feces Report

No.: _____ LIS: _____ Doctor: _____ Sample: _____ Owner: _____
 Pet name: _____ Species: _____ Gender: _____ Pet age: _____ Weight:0.0kg

Texture: Loose stools **Smell: Smelly** **Color: pink**

Detection items	Parameters			Reference		Negative		Positive	
	Result/Unit	Result/Unit	Reference	Low	Normal	High	Low	High	
1.Parasite egg									
1-1.Ascaris(ALE#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
1-2.Hookworm(ANE#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
1-3.Tapeworm(CEE#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
1-4.Dipylidium caninum(DIP#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
1-5.Spirometra (SPI#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
1-6.Alaria alata(TRE#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
2.Intestinal protozoa.									
2.1 Trichomonas (TRI#)	170.00	23.00/LPF	0-0						
2.2 Giardia (GIA)	2.00	0.40/LPF	0-0						
2.3 Giardia Trophozoite (GIAT#)	2.00	0.40/LPF	0-0						
2-4.Giardia Cyst (GIAC#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
2-5.Isosporium coccidia(COD#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
2-6.Isosporium coccidia 0(COD0#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
2-7.Isosporium coccidia 1(COD1#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
2-8.Isosporium coccidia 2(COD2#)	0.00	0.00/LPF	0-0						
3.Germ									
3-1.Cocci(COS#)	71.76/ug	20.79/HPF	145-729/ug						
3-2.Rods(BACI#)	128.28/ug	37.17/HPF	510-13904/ug						
3-3.Brevibacterium(SBAC#)	108.68/ug	31.49/HPF	321-12462/ug						
3-4.Crude bacilli(CBAC#)	1.33/ug	0.39/HPF	15-1650/ug						
3-5.Thin bacilli (TBAC#)	18.27/ug	5.29/HPF	0-185/ug						
3-6.Cocci/Rods(C/B)	0.559	0.559	0.017-0.156						
3-7.Campylobacter(CAM#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-30/ug						
3-8.Bacillus(BAC#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-40/ug						
3-9.Serpentine spirochete(SS1#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug						
3-10.Helicobacter(SS2#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug						
3-11.Yeast(YEA#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-150/ug						
4.Cells									
4-1.RBC#	87.00/ug	19.00/HPF	0-0/ug						
4-2.WBC#	0.16/ug	0.05/HPF	0-0/ug						
4-3.Epithelial cells(EPC#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-12/ug						
5.Digestive function									
5-1.Starch granule(STA#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-9/ug						
5-2.Lipid drop(LFAT#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-1/ug						
5-3.Plant fiber(PLA#)	0.00/ug	0.00/HPF	0-0/ug						
5-4.Muscle fiber(AF#)	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:

