

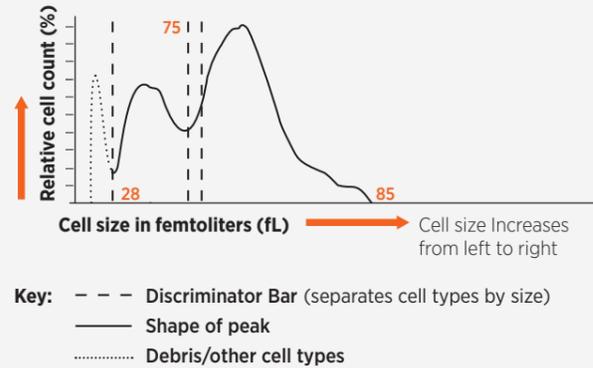
INTERPRETING HISTOGRAMS



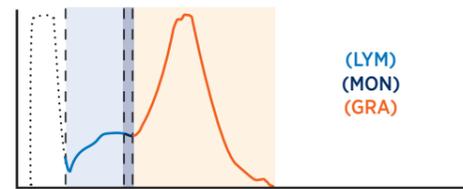
Elements of a Histogram

Histograms are graphical representations of the blood cell populations. In a histogram, cells are separated according to their cell type based on their size, with each peak representing a different cell type. Histograms can help verify the differential cell counts, serve as a quality control check, identify uncommon disease processes, and indicate sample integrity.

- The area under the curve is equal to the relative cell count for the specific sample run
- Histograms will vary from sample to sample, and the peak height of a histogram cannot be compared between different sample runs



White Blood Cells (WBC) Histogram

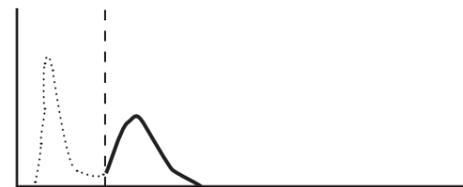


Normal Histograms^{1, 2}

White Blood Cells. The peaks in the WBC histogram, separated by discriminator bars, correspond with LYM, MON, and GRA. Debris (lysed RBCs) from the WBC counting step may be seen to the left of the first discriminator bar.

- **Lymphocyte.** The LYM peak (left) is seen to the right of the first discriminator bar. In canines, the LYM peak starts on the low-to-mid portion along the Y-axis, as shown, indicating lower populations of this cell type. In felines, the LYM peak starts on the mid-to-high portion of the y-axis due to higher relative number of LYM in cats
- **Monocyte.** The MON peak (center) is seen to the right of the second discriminator bar, and is typically shorter due to a smaller population relative to other WBCs
- **Granulocyte.** The GRA peak (right) is seen to the right of the third discriminator bar, and is predominantly comprised of neutrophils. It is the tallest and widest peak, indicating it is the most numerous WBC population

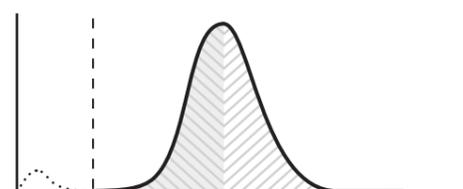
Eosinophil (EOS) Histogram



Eosinophil. The EOS histogram varies and may be symmetrical or asymmetrical, jagged or smooth. Debris (lysed cells) from the EOS counting step may be seen to the left of the discriminator bar. It is not uncommon for the EOS discriminator bar to appear on the edge of the EOS peak.

- The eosinophils are counted separately from the other WBC types, and are thus shown in a separate histogram
- Interpreting EOS by focusing on the numerical HM5 data is recommended

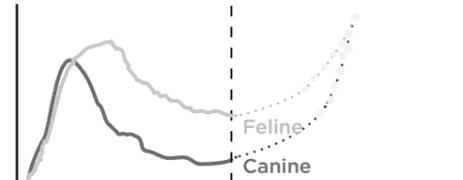
Red Blood Cells (RBC) Histogram



Red Blood Cells. The RBC histogram in normal dogs and cats should present as an almost symmetrical, bell-shaped curve. The PLT peak can be seen to the left of the discriminator bar.

- The width of the curve relates to the red cell distribution width (RDW)
- An increased RDW would show on the RBC histogram as a wider peak, and mean that some of the RBCs are either larger and/or smaller than normal
- RDW measures anisocytosis, or RBC size variation

Platelet (PLT) Histogram

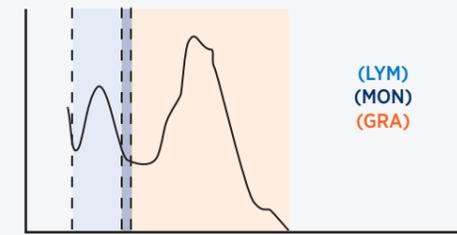


Platelet. The PLT histogram begins with a sharp increase to a peak and tapers downward as cell size increases. This indicates that the majority of platelets are smaller in size, with fewer large sized platelets. The RBC peak can be seen starting to the right of the discriminator bar.

- In felines, the histogram tapers downward less sharply, indicating more cells of a larger size, commonly associated with mild platelet clumping
- The reported PLT number is the minimum number of free platelets counted by the analyser
- PLT histogram should be evaluated whenever the PLT count is low and/or lymphocytes are elevated. **A blood smear to confirm a low platelet count is also recommended.**

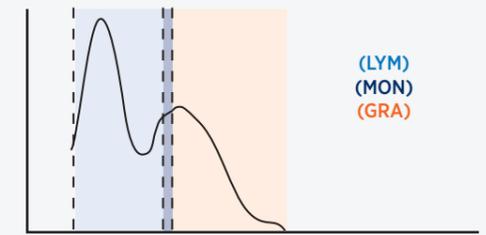
Histogram Case Studies

Normal (Feline WBC Histogram)³



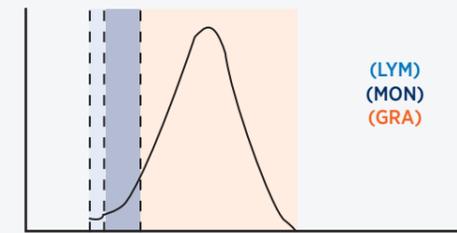
- Distinct LYM peak and GRA peaks
- LYM begins in upper-middle of Y-axis, higher than in canines which begin lower on the Y-axis

Lymphocytosis (Canine WBC Histogram)³



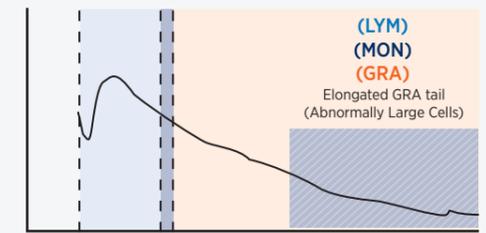
- Tall LYM peak indicates large numbers of this cell type
- Narrowed GRA peak, with "flattened" area under the curve, indicates a relative neutropaenia

Stress Leukogram (Canine WBC Histogram)³



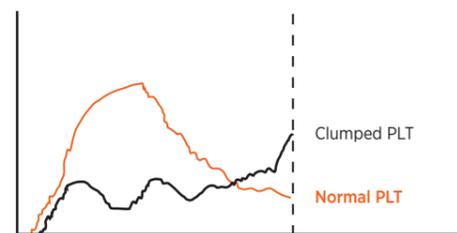
- Low LYM and/or MON peak
- A peak of primarily GRA is seen, indicating a relative lymphopaenia and neutrophilia
- Feline stress leukogram WBC histogram has similar appearance

Leukaemia (Canine WBC Histogram)⁴



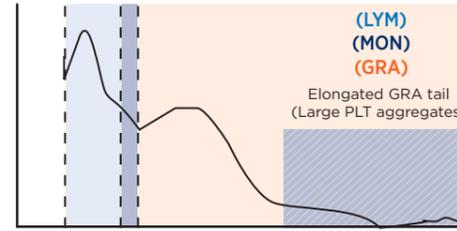
- LYM, GRA peaks are often indistinct as cells may vary in size and are not homogenous
- Elongated GRA tail indicates presence of larger cells

Clumped Platelets (Feline PLT Histogram)³



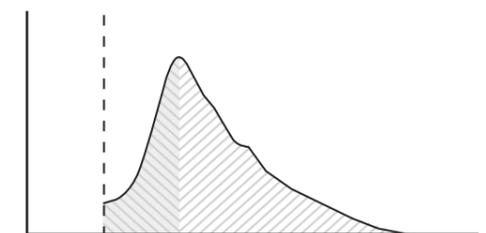
- PLT histogram peak slopes up toward the right, indicating the presence of larger PLT clumps and fewer individual PLT
- Reported PLT count may be falsely decreased
- A blood smear to confirm a severely low platelet count is recommended

Feline WBC Histogram¹



- In severe cases of PLT clumping, WBC histogram may show clumped platelets falsely counted as LYM (smaller aggregates) and/or GRA (larger aggregates)
- Elongated GRA tail represents large PLT aggregates
- Reported WBC count may be falsely increased with severe PLT clumping

Regenerative Anaemia (Feline RBC Histogram)⁵



- RBC histogram is asymmetrical and weighted toward the right, indicating the presence of larger sized RBC (reticulocytes and/or immature RBCs)

RBC Results (Feline)

RBC:	-	3.78	10 ¹² /l	5		10
HGB:	-	5.9	g/dL	8		15
HCT:	-	19.17	%	24		45
MCV:		51	fl	39		55
MCH:		15.7	pg	12.5		17.5
MCHC:		30.8	g/dL	30		36
RDWc:	+	24.0	%			

- RDWc measures anisocytosis, or RBC size variation
- RDWc and histogram indicate a regenerative response despite normocytic, normochromic anaemia
- RDWc will be elevated in moderate to severe cases (>20% cell size variation) due to large RBC sizes, as indicated by the histogram asymmetry

1. Thomas ETA, Bhagya S, Majeed A. Clinical Utility of Blood Cell Histogram Interpretation. Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research. 2017;11(9):OE01-OE04. 2. Constantino BT. The Red Cell Histogram and The Dimorphic Red Cell Population. Laboratory Medicine. 2011;42(5):300-308. 3. Zoetis Data on File. LBL-03063. 4. Zoetis Data on File. Study No. TI-04204. 5. Zoetis Data on File. Study No. TI-04205
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