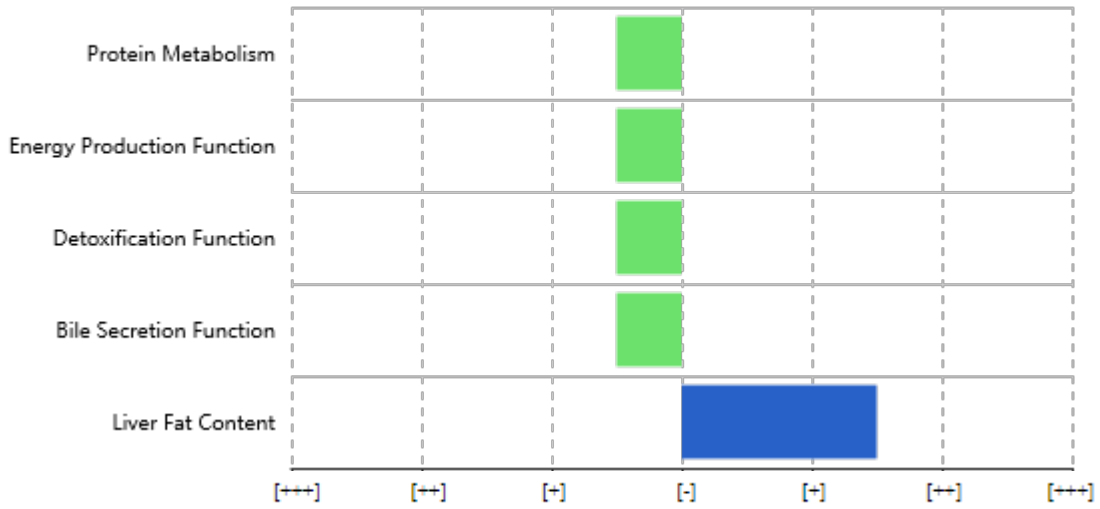
(Liver Function) Analysis Report Card

Name: Leif Rehnvall | Sex: Male | Age: 81

Figure: 168cm, 54kg | Testing Time: 2026-07-07 19:03



Actual Testing Results

Testing Item	Normal Range	Actual Measurement Value	Testing Result
Protein Metabolism	116.34 - 220.621	188,103	
Energy Production Function	0.713 - 0.992	0,988	
Detoxification Function	0.202 - 0.991	0,566	
Bile Secretion Function	0.432 - 0.826	0,644	
Liver Fat Content	0.097 - 0.419	0,482	

Reference Standard:	**Normal(-)** **Moderately Abnormal (++)**	**Mildly Abnormal(+)** **Severely Abnormal (+++)**
Protein Metabolism:	116.34-220.621(-) 60.23-90.36(++)	90.36-116.34(+) <60.23(+++)
Energy Production Function:	0.713-0.992(-) 0.381-0.475(++)	0.475-0.713(+) <0.381(+++)
Detoxification Function:	0.202-0.991(-) 0.043-0.094(++)	0.094-0.202(+) <0.043(+++)
Bile Secretion Function:	0.432-0.826(-)	0.358-0.432(+)

	0.132-0.358(++)	<0.132(+++)
Liver Fat Content:	0.097-0.419(-)	0.419-0.582(+)
	0.582-0.692(++)	>0.692(+++)

Parameter Description
Protein Metabolism: Protein in food is digested and absorbed by the intestinal tract to be sent to the liver for conversion and reorganization, different types of amino acids are metabolized to manufacture a variety of proteins for the need of cells according to the body's need. In addition, the liver will decompose the useless protein into amino acids, and then the amino acids are further changed into urea to be excreted by the kidney or intestinal tract.
Energy Production Function: After carbohydrates are digested, the liver will carry out powdered sugar metabolism to produce energy for the need of cells and then convert overmuch powdered sugar into glycogen for storage. After fatty foods are digested, the liver will further convert fat into energy.
Detoxification Function: Food will produce some toxins in the digestive process and the metabolism process. The liver as well as detoxifying enzymes carry out detoxification to decompose the hazardous substances (alcohol and ammonia) into harmless substances (such as urea, water and carbon dioxide) to be excreted out of the body.
Bile Secretion Function: Bile is the end product of metabolism in the liver, which has the role of fat digestion and promotes the body to absorb fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E and K. The overmuch bile will be sent to gallbladder for standby.
Liver Fat Content: If the liver fat content is more than 5% of wet weight or over 1 / 3 liver cells of per unit area on liver biopsy have lipid droplets under a microscope, the liver is called as a fatty liver. The fatty liver is also known as liver fatty degeneration which refers to fat accumulation in liver cells due to a variety of causes. When a healthy person takes in meals with reasonable ingredients, the liver fat content accounts for 5% of the weight of liver. B-US can detect the fatty liver with over 30% of liver fat content. The fatty liver is divided into obese fatty liver, alcoholic fatty liver, diabetes fatty liver which are the three common causes of fatty liver. In addition, there are nutritional disorder fatty liver, drug-induced fatty liver, acute fatty liver of pregnancy and so on. What are the symptoms of fatty liver? The person with mild fatty liver can have no any discomfort. The patients with moderate or severe fatty liver can have loss of appetite, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, abdominal distension, diarrhea, liver pain, left shoulder and back pain and swollen and other symptoms. The hepatomegaly can be found by a medical examination, and a few livers have mild jaundice and spider angioma. Abnormal liver function, triglycerides and cholesterol increase can be found by a laboratory test. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment can effectively control the further development of fatty liver, so fat deposition in the liver can fade.

The test results for reference only and not as a diagnostic conclusion.