

**Dr. Vinay Chopra**  
 MD (Pathology & Microbiology)  
 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

**Dr. Yugam Chopra**  
 MD (Pathology)  
 CEO & Consultant Pathologist

<b>NAME</b>	: Mrs. KAVITA SHARMA	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1535719
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 62 YRS/FEMALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012407020019
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	: SURJESH	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 02/Jul/2024 10:11 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 02/Jul/2024 10:18AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01512363	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 02/Jul/2024 10:35AM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
<b>CLIENT ADDRESS</b>	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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## HAEMATOLOGY

### PROTHROMBIN TIME STUDIES (PT/INR)

PT TEST (PATIENT) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	19.5 <sup>H</sup>	SECS	11.5 - 14.5
PT (CONTROL) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	12	SECS	
ISI by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	1.1		
INTERNATIONAL NORMALISED RATIO (INR) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	1.71 <sup>H</sup>		0.80 - 1.20
PT INDEX by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	61.54	%	


#### INTERPRETATION:-


1. INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anti-coagulant therapy. Appropriate therapeutic range varies with the disease and treatment intensity.
2. Prolonged INR suggests potential bleeding disorder /bleeding complications
3. Results should be clinically correlated.
4. Test conducted on Citrated Plasma

#### RECOMMENDED THERAPEUTIC RANGE FOR ORAL ANTI-COAGULANT THERAPY (INR)

INDICATION	INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO (INR)
Treatment of venous thrombosis	Low Intensity 2.0 - 3.0
Treatment of pulmonary embolism	
Prevention of systemic embolism in tissue heart valves	
Valvular heart disease	
Acute myocardial infarction	
Atrial fibrillation	
Bileaflet mechanical valve in aortic position	
Recurrent embolism	High Intensity 2.5 - 3.5
Mechanical heart valve	



  
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Antiphospholipid antibodies <sup>+</sup>			
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**COMMENTS:**

The prothrombin time (PT) and its derived measures of prothrombin ratio (PR) and international normalized ratio (INR) are measures of the efficacy of the extrinsic pathway of coagulation. PT test reflects the adequacy of factors I (fibrinogen), II (prothrombin), V, VII, and X. It is used in conjunction with the activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) which measures the intrinsic pathway.


The common causes of prolonged prothrombin time are :


- 1.Oral Anticoagulant therapy.
- 2.Liver disease.
- 3.Vit K. deficiency.
- 4.Disseminated intra vascular coagulation.
- 5.Factor 5, 7 , 10 or Prothrombin deficiency

RECHECKED

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



  
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