

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mr. P.K JAIN

**AGE/ GENDER** : 72 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1543134

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012407090032

REFERRED BY : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT) REGISTRATION DATE : 09/Jul/2024 11:39 AM BARCODE NO. : 01512804 COLLECTION DATE : 09/Jul/2024 11:50 AM

CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 09/Jul/2024 12:21PM

**CLIENT ADDRESS**: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

# SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: G COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

#### RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	12.1	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.58	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	37.9 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)  by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	82.8	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	26.3 <sup>L</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31.8 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14.5	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	44.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	18.08	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	26.1	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < = 65.0
MANUEL DI COD CELLO (MIDOS)			IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0

### WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC)	6000	/cmm	4000 - 11000
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS)	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER &			
MICROSCOPY			
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER &			

**DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)** 



MICROSCOPY

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NEUTROPHILS by flow cytometry by Sf cube & microscopy	62	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	22	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	7 <sup>H</sup>	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	9	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy  ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	3720	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1320	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	420	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	540	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	0 <b>.RS.</b>	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	326000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.25	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)  by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	8	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	38000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	11.6	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)  by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE  NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	15.6	%	15.0 - 17.0



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval



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#### **GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)**

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): 7H 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD

CLIENT CODE.

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

**INTERPRETATION:** 

154.2<sup>H</sup> mg/dL

REPORTING DATE

60.00 - 140.00

: 09/Jul/2024 02:21PM

AS PER AMERICAN DI	IABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):	
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLO	OGIB (HBAIC) in %
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years	<5.7	
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.4	1
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5	
	Age > 19 Ye	ears
	Goals of Therapy:	< 7.0
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Actions Suggested:	>8.0
	Age < 19 Ye	ears

#### COMMENTS:

- 1. Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliace with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients.
- 2. Since Hb1c reflects long term fluctuations in blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who has recently under good control may still have high concentration of HbAlc. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- 3. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targetting a goal of < 7.0% may not be 4.High

Goal of therapy:

HbA1c (>9.0 -9.5 %) is strongly associated with risk of development and rapid progression of microvascular and nerve complications

5. Any condition that shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower HbA1c results.

6.HbA1c results from patients with HbSS,HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes including anemia, increased red cell turnover, and transfusion requirement that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term gycemic control.

7. Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenctomy may exhibit increse in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



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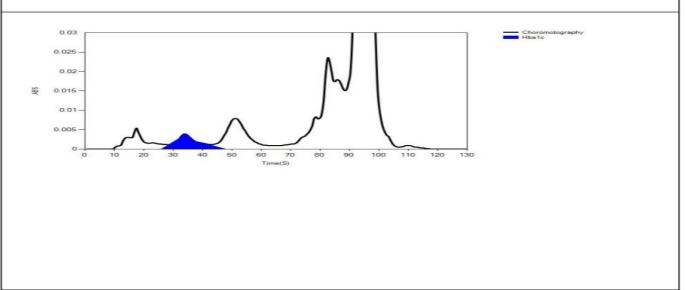
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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

#### LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

Name :	Case:	Patient Type :	Test Date: 09/07/2024 14:10:03
Age:	Department:	Sample Type: Whole Blood EDTA	Sample ld: 01512804
Gender:			Total Area: 11338

Peak Name	Retention Time(s)	Absorbance	Area	Result (Area %)
HbA0	70	2925	10054	85.2
HbA1c	37	79	824	7.0
La1c	25	39	209	1.8
HbF	21	12	12	0.1
Hba1b	12	54	142	1.2
Hba1a	10	31	97	0.8





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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

#### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)** 

31H

mm/1st hr

0 - 20

by MODIFIED WESTERGREN AUTOMATED METHOD INTERPRETATION:

1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and autoimmune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.

2. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such

as C-reactive protein

3. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as some others, such as systemic lupus erythematosus

CONDITION WITH LOW ESR

A low ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such as sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.

NOTE:

- 1. ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
  2. Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
  3. CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.
  4. If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
  5. Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
  6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while services and quiping may decrease it. aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it



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### CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY **GLUCOSE FASTING (F)**

REPORTING DATE

**GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA** 116.57<sup>H</sup> mg/dL NORMAL: < 100.0

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

CLIENT CODE.

INTERPRETATION
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.

3. A fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 mg/dl is highly suggestive of diabetic state. A repeat post-prandial is strongly recommended for all such patients. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	LIPID PROFILE	: BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	155.36	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	124.18	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	54.05	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	76.47	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	101.31	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	24.84	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM  by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	434.9	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.87	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.41	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0



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TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM	2.3 <sup>L</sup>	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**INTERPRETATION:** 

1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.

2. As per NLA-2014 guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended.

3. Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available

to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.

4. NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants) along with LDL-cholesterol as co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL &Non

5. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP,Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement

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### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.86	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.26	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.6	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	17.9	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM  by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	19.5	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM  by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.92	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by Para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl propanol	94.12	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	18.75	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM  by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.81	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM  by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	3.83	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.98	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.29	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

#### **INTERPRETATION**

NOTE:- To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Referance Range.

**USE**:- Differential diagnosis of diseases of hepatobiliary system and pancreas.

#### INCREASED:

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY_	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS	> 1.5



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS		> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)	

#### DECREASED:

- 1. Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)
- 2. Extra Hepatic cholestatis: 0.8 (normal or slightly decreased).

#### PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE:

NORMAL	< 0.65
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6



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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

mmol/L

135.0 - 150.0

NAME : Mr. P.K JAIN

**AGE/ GENDER** : 72 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1543134

COLLECTED BY : SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012407090032

REFERRED BY: CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT)REGISTRATION DATE: 09/Jul/2024 11:39 AMBARCODE NO.: 01512804COLLECTION DATE: 09/Jul/2024 11:50 AMCLIENT CODE.: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LABREPORTING DATE: 09/Jul/2024 01:38 PM

**CLIENT ADDRESS**: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval		
KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)					
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	26.81	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00		
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.14	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40		
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	12.53	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0		
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	10.99	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0		
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	23.52	RATIO			
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	6.36	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70		
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	10.1	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60		
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.15	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70		

### SODIUM: SERUM

**ELECTROLYTES** 

 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

 POTASSIUM: SERUM
 4.3
 mmol/L
 3.50 - 5.00

 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)
 101.32
 mmol/L
 90.0 - 110.0

 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)
 101.32
 mmol/L
 90.0 - 110.0

135.1

#### **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 68.3

(eGFR): SERUM
by CALCULATED

**INTERPRETATION:** 

To differentiate between pre- and post renal azotemia.

#### INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH NORMAL CREATININE:

- 1. Prerenal azotemia (BUN rises without increase in creatinine) e.g. heart failure, salt depletion, dehydration, blood loss) due to decreased glomerular filtration rate.
- 2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.



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**NAME** : Mr. P.K JAIN

AGE/ GENDER : 72 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1543134

**COLLECTED BY** : SURJESH :012407090032 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT) **REGISTRATION DATE** : 09/Jul/2024 11:39 AM

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

- 3. GI haemorrhage.
- 4. High protein intake.
- 5. Impaired renal function plus
- 6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).
- 7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)
- 8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)
- 9. Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)

#### INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS:

- 1. Postrenal azotemia (BUN rises disproportionately more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive uropathy).
- 2. Prerenal azotemia superimposed on renal disease.

#### DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN:

- 1. Acute tubular necrosis.
- 2. Low protein diet and starvation.
- 3. Severe liver disease.
- 4. Other causes of decreased urea synthesis.
- 5. Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).
- 6. Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).
- 7. SIADH (syndrome of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) due to tubular secretion of urea.
- 8. Pregnancy.

#### **DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE:**

- 1. Phenacimide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine).
- 2. Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine).
- 3. Muscular patients who develop renal failure.

#### **INAPPROPIATE RATIO:**

- 1. Diabetic ketoacidosis (acetoacetate causes false increase in creatinine with certain methodologies, resulting in normal ratio when dehydration should produce an increased BUN/creatinine ratio).
- 2. Cephalosporin therapy (interferes with creatinine measurement) ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE:

ESTIMATED GEOMEROLAR TIETERATION RATE.				
CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR ( mL/min/1.73m2 )	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS	
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria	
G2	Kidney damage with	>90	Presence of Protein,	
	normal or high GFR		Albumin or cast in urine	
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR	60 -89		
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59		
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29		
G5	Kidney failure	<15		



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: 09/Jul/2024 11:50AM

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:01512804

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

COMMENTS:

BARCODE NO.

1. Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.

2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

3. In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure

**COLLECTION DATE** 

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

**BICARBONATE (HCO3-)** 

BICARBONATE (HCO3-) 20.5<sup>L</sup> mMol/L 22.0 - 29.0

**INTERPRETATION:** 

Bicarbonate measurement is used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous potentially serious disorders associated with changes in body acid-base balance.

#### **INCREASED:**

- 1. Compensated respiratory alkalosis
- 2.Metabolic alkalosis

#### **DECREASED:**

- 1.compensated respiratory alkalosis
- 2.metabolic acidosis

It should be used in conjunction with other clinical and laboratory information for proper evaluation of acid base balance.

#### DISCLAIMER:

- 1.In case, the precautions listed below are not followed cautiously, the results may be erratic: \*
- 2. Serum or heparinized plasma samples to be used,
- 3.EDTA, citrate and oxalate should not be used as anticoagulants as they affect the results. \* 4.Serum/plasma should be immediately separated from the cells and stored frozen.
- 5.Sample should be stored/transported tightly sealed as diffusion of CO2 (upto 6mmol/hr) from the sample may cause erroneous results.
- 6.Ideally the sample should be analyzed within 1hr of collection.

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



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