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NAME	**: Mr. HARJEET KUMAR JAGGI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 62 YRS/MALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1545313
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012407110002**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 11/Jul/2024 07:35 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01512898	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 11/Jul/2024 07:42AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 11/Jul/2024 09:06AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: D

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) *by CALORIMETRIC*	14.1	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	4.87	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	44.2	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	90.6	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	28.9	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) ***by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER***	**31.9[L]**	**g/dL**	**32.0 - 36.0**
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	15	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	50.7	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX *by CALCULATED*	18.6	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX *by CALCULATED*	27.85	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < = 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0

WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	5100	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER & MICROSCOPY*	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER & MICROSCOPY*	NIL	%	< 10 %

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	52	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	38	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	4	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	6	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	2652	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	1938	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	204	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	306	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) ***by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE***	**86000^{L}**	**/cmm**	**150000 - 450000**
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	0.12	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) ***by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE***	**14^{H}**	**fL**	**6.50 - 12.0**
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	44000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) ***by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE***	**51.3^{H}**	**%**	**11.0 - 45.0**
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	16.4	%	15.0 - 17.0
ADVICE	**KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY**		

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

RECHECKED.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	5	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 auto-immune 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 aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA *by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)*	**123.52^{H}**	**mg/dL**	**NORMAL: < 100.0** **PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0** **DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0**

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*	198.65	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM *by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)*	94.01	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*	40.33	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM ***by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY***	**139.52^{H}**	**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***	**158.32^{H}**	**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*	18.8	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	491.31	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM ***by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY***	**4.93^{H}**	**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***	**3.46^{H}**	**RATIO**	**LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0**

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	**2.33**^{L}	**RATIO**	**3.00 - 5.00**

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 HDL.
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)

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM *by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	**1.21^{H}**	**mg/dL**	**INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20**
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM *by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	**0.46^{H}**	**mg/dL**	**0.00 - 0.40**
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	0.75	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	**53.59^{H}**	**U/L**	**7.00 - 45.00**
SGPT/ALT: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	42.44	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	1.26	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM *by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL*	68	U/L	40.0 - 150.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM *by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY*	**56^{H}**	**U/L**	**0.00 - 55.0**
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM *by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	7.18	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM *by BROMOCRESOL GREEN*	3.71	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	3.47	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	1.07	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
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)			
UREA: SERUM *by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)*	22.53	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM *by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	0.66	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	10.53	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	15.95	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	34.14	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM *by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE*	4.51	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
CALCIUM: SERUM *by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	8.97	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM *by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	2.55	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
ELECTROLYTES			
SODIUM: SERUM *by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)*	138	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM *by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)*	4.13	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM *by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)*	103.5	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE			
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM *by CALCULATED*	106		

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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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:

CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR (mL/min/1.73m2)	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with normal or high GFR	>90	Presence of Protein , 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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

COMMENTS:

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 eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD
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).

ADVICE:

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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ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM	5.166	µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFFERENCE RANGE (µIU/mL)
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 – 15.20
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 – 11.00
3 – 11 Months	0.70 – 8.40
1 – 5 Years	0.70 – 7.00
6 – 10 Years	0.60 – 5.50
11 - 15	0.50 – 5.50
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 – 5.50
PREGNANCY	
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10

NOTE:-*TSH levels are subjected to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.*

USE:- TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid harmones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality.

INCREASED LEVELS:

1.Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
2.Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
3.Hashimotos thyroiditis.
4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
5.Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

DECREASED LEVELS:

1.Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
2.Over replacement of thyroid harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
3.Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
4.Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic hypothyroidism
5.Acute psychiatric illness
6.Severe dehydration.

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7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.
8.Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

LIMITATIONS:

1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.
2.Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES SCREENING

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL RESULT *by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY*	NON - REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:

1.Anti HCV total antibody assay identifies presence IgG antibodies in the serum . It is a useful screening test with a specificity of nearly 99%.
2.It becomes positive approximately 24 weeks after exposure. The test can not isolate an active ongoing HCV infection from an old infection that has been cleared. All positive results must be confirmed for active disease by an HCV PCR test .

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS SEEN IN:

1.Window period
2.Immunocompromised states.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) ANTIBODIES HIV (1 & 2) SCREENING

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT — NON - REACTIVE
by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

1.AIDS is caused by at least 2 known types of HIV viruses, HIV-1 and HIV HIV-2.
2.This NACO approved immuno-chromatographic solid phase ELISA assay detects antibodies against both HIV-1 and HIV-2 viruses.
3.The test is used for routine serologic screening of patients at risk for HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection.
4.All screening ELISA assays for HIV antibody detection have high sensitivity but have low specificity.
5.At this laboratory, all positive samples are cross checked for positivity with two alternate assays prior to reporting.

NOTE:-

1.Confirmatory testing by Western blot is recommended for patients who are reactive for HIV by this assay.
2.Antibodies against HIV-1 and HIV-2 are usually not detectable until 6 to 12 weeks following exposure (window period) and are almost always detectable by 12 months.
3.The test is not recommended for children born to HIV infected mothers till the child turns two years old (as HIV antibodies may be transmitted passively to the child trans-placentally).

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

1.Window period
2.Severe immuno-suppression including advanced AIDS.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) SCREENING

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) RESULT	NON REACTIVE

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

1.HBsAG is the first serological marker of HBV infection to appear in the blood (approximately 30-60 days after infection and prior to the onset of clinical disease). It is also the last viral protein to disappear from blood and usually disappears by three months after infection in self limiting acute Hepatitis B viral infection.

2.Persistence of HBsAg in blood for more than six months implies chronic infection. It is the most common marker used for diagnosis of an acute Hepatitis B infection but has very limited role in assessing patients suffering from chronic hepatitis.

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

1.Window period.

2.Infection with HBsAg mutant strains

3.Hepatitis B Surface antigen (HBsAg) is the earliest indicator of HBV infection. Usually it appears in 27 - 41 days (as early as 14 days).

4.Appears 7 - 26 days before biochemical abnormalities. Peaks as ALT rises. Persists during the acute illness. Usually disappears 12- 20 weeks after the onset of symptoms / laboratory abnormalities in 90% of cases.

5.Is the most reliable serologic marker of HBV infection. Persistence > 6 months defines carrier state. May also be found in chronic infection.Hepatitis B vaccination does not cause a positive HBsAg. Titers are not of clinical value.

NOTE:-

1.All reactive HBsAG Should be reconfirmed with neutralization test(HBsAg confirmatory test).

2.Anti - HAV IgM appears at the same time as symptoms in > 99% of cases, peaks within the first month, becomes nondetectable in 12 months (usually 6 months). Presence confirms diagnosis of recent acute infection.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

VDRL

VDRL *by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY*	NON REACTIVE		NON REACTIVE

INTERPRETATION:

1.Does not become positive until 7 - 10 days after appearance ofchancre.
2.***High titer (>1:16) - active disease.***
3.***Low titer (<1:8) - biological falsepositive test in 90% cases or due to late or late latent syphillis.***
4.Treatment of primary syphillis causes progressive decline tonegative VDRL within 2 years.
5.Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse,reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.
6.May benonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphillis (approx. 25% ofcases).
7.Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmedwith FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorptiontest).

SHORTTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCURIN:

1.Acute viral illnesses (e.g., hepatitis, measles, infectious mononucleosis)
2.M. pneumoniae; Chlamydia; Malaria infection.
3.Some immunizations
4.Pregnancy (rare)

LONGTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (>6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

1.Serious underlying disease e.g., collagen vascular diseases, leprosy ,malignancy.
2.Intravenous drug users.
3.Rheumatoid arthritis, thyroiditis, AIDS, Sjogren's syndrome.
4.<l0 % of patients older thanage 70 years.
5.Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

VITAMINS

VITAMIN D/25 HYDROXY VITAMIN D3

VITAMIN D (25-HYDROXY VITAMIN D3): SERUM ***by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)***	**17.1[L]**	**ng/mL**	**DEFICIENCY: < 20.0** **INSUFFICIENCY: 20.0 - 30.0** **SUFFICIENCY: 30.0 - 100.0** **TOXICITY: > 100.0**

INTERPRETATION:

DEFICIENT:	< 20	ng/mL
INSUFFICIENT:	21 - 29	ng/mL
PREFFERED RANGE:	30 - 100	ng/mL
INTOXICATION:	> 100	ng/mL

1.Vitamin D compounds are derived from dietary ergocalciferol (from plants, Vitamin D2), or cholecalciferol (from animals, Vitamin D3), or by conversion of 7- dihydrocholecalciferol to Vitamin D3 in the skin upon Ultraviolet exposure.
2.25-OH--Vitamin D represents the main body resevoir and transport form of Vitamin D and transport form of Vitamin D, being stored in adipose tissue and tightly bound by a transport protein while in circulation.
3.Vitamin D plays a primary role in the maintenance of calcium homeostatis. It promotes calcium absorption, renal calcium absorption and phosphate reabsorption, skeletal calcium deposition, calcium mobilization, mainly regulated by parathyroid harmone (PTH).
4.Severe deficiency may lead to failure to mineralize newly formed osteoid in bone, resulting in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.

DECREASED:
1.Lack of sunshine exposure.
2.Inadequate intake, malabsorption (celiac disease)
3.Depressed Hepatic Vitamin D 25- hydroxylase activity
4.Secondary to advanced Liver disease
5.Osteoporosis and Secondary Hyperparathroidism (Mild to Moderate deficiency)
6.Enzyme Inducing drugs: anti-epileptic drugs like phenytoin, phenobarbital and carbamazepine, that increases Vitamin D metabolism.

INCREASED:
1. Hypervitaminosis D is Rare, and is seen only after prolonged exposure to extremely high doses of Vitamin D. When it occurs, it can result in severe hypercalcemia and hyperphophatemia.

CAUTION: Replacement therapy in deficient individuals must be monitored by periodic assessment of Vitamin D levels in order to prevent hypervitaminosis D

NOTE:*-Dark coloured individuals as compare to whites, is at higher risk of developing Vitamin D deficiency due to excess of melanin pigment which interefere with Vitamin D absorption.*

*** End Of Report ***

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