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<b>NAME</b>	: Miss. SHIVANGI	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1547473
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 27 YRS/FEMALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: <b>012407130019</b>
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 13/Jul/2024 09:25 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 13/Jul/2024 09:32AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01513031	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 13/Jul/2024 09:49AM
<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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**SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.5**  
**COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**

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

<b>HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)</b> <i>by CALORIMETRIC</i>	11.4 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	4.16	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
<b>PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV)</b> <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	36.1 <sup>L</sup>	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	86.8	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	27.4	pg	27.0 - 34.0
<b>MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC)</b> <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	31.6 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	14.2	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	46	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	20.87	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	29.62	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < = 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0

**WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)**

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	6710	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	NIL	%	< 10 %

**DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)**



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TEST PERFORMED AT: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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<b>NEUTROPHILS</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	46 <sup>L</sup>	%	50 - 70
<b>LYMPHOCYTES</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	45 <sup>H</sup>	%	20 - 40
<b>EOSINOPHILS</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	2	%	1 - 6
<b>MONOCYTES</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	7	%	2 - 12
<b>BASOPHILS</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	0	%	0 - 1
<b><u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u></b>			
<b>ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	3087	/cmm	2000 - 7500
<b>ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	3020	/cmm	800 - 4900
<b>ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	134	/cmm	40 - 440
<b>ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	470	/cmm	80 - 880
<b>ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	0	/cmm	0 - 110
<b><u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u></b>			
<b>PLATELET COUNT (PLT)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	175000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
<b>PLATELETCRIT (PCT)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	0.23	%	0.10 - 0.36
<b>MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	13 <sup>H</sup>	fL	6.50 - 12.0
<b>PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	87000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
<b>PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	49.6 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.0 - 45.0
<b>PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
<b>GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)</b>			
GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	5	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	96.8	mg/dL	60.00 - 140.00

**INTERPRETATION:**

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):		
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) in %	
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years	<5.7	
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.4	
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5	
<b>Age &gt; 19 Years</b>		
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Goals of Therapy:	< 7.0
	Actions Suggested:	>8.0
<b>Age &lt; 19 Years</b>		
	Goal of therapy:	<7.5

**COMMENTS:**

- Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliance with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients.
- 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 HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- 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, targeting a goal of < 7.0% may not be appropriate.
- High HbA1c (>9.0 -9.5 %) is strongly associated with risk of development and rapid progression of microvascular and nerve complications
- Any condition that shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower HbA1c results.
- 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 glycemic control.
- Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increase in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



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**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)**

<b>ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)</b> <i>by MODIFIED WESTERGREN AUTOMATED METHOD</i>	32 <sup>H</sup>	mm/1st hr	0 - 20
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**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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**CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY**

**GLUCOSE FASTING (F)**

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA <i>by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)</i>	88.82	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 126.0
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**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
<b>LIPID PROFILE : BASIC</b>			
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM <i>by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP</i>	159.52	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM <i>by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)</i>	60.01	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 <i>by SELECTIVE INHIBITION</i>	53.61	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	93.91	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 <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	105.91	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 <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	12	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	379.05	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.98	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 <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.75	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 <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.12 <sup>L</sup>	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

**INTERPRETATION:**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lp(a), 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.
- 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 <i>by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.49	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.21	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.28	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	22.96	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	18.76	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.22	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM <i>by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL</i>	87	U/L	40.0 - 150.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM <i>by SZASZ, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	14	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM <i>by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	7.75	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM <i>by BROMOCRESOL GREEN</i>	4.57	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	3.18	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.44	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

**INTERPRETATION**


**NOTE:- To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Reference 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 CHOLESTASIS	> 1.5



  
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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.



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<b>NAME</b>	: Miss. SHIVANGI	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1547473
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 27 YRS/FEMALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: <b>012407130019</b>
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 13/Jul/2024 09:25 AM
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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 cholestasis: 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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**KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)**

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	26.23	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.87	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	12.26	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	14.09	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	30.15	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	3.8	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
CALCIUM: SERUM <i>by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	9.16	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM <i>by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	3.55	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70

**ELECTROLYTES**

SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	136.2	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	4.08	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	102.15	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

**ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE**

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED</i>	93.6		
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**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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- GI haemorrhage.
- High protein intake.
- Impaired renal function plus
- 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).
- Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)
- Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)
- Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)

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

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

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

- Acute tubular necrosis.
- Low protein diet and starvation.
- Severe liver disease.
- Other causes of decreased urea synthesis.
- Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).
- Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).
- SIADH (syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone) due to tubular secretion of urea.
- Pregnancy.

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

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

**INAPPROPRIATE RATIO:**

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

**ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION 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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- 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 fulfill 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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**IRON PROFILE**

IRON: SERUM <i>by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	108	µg/dL	50.0 - 170.0
UNSATURATED IRON BINDING CAPACITY (UIBC) :SERUM <i>by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	194	µg/dL	150.0 - 336.0
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC) :SERUM <i>by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	302	µg/dL	230 - 430
%TRANSFERRIN SATURATION: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (FERENE)</i>	35.76	%	15.0 - 50.0
TRANSFERRIN: SERUM <i>by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (FERENE)</i>	214.42	mg/dL	200.0 - 350.0

**INTERPRETATION:-**

VARIABLES	ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISEASE	IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA	THALASSEMIA α/β TRAIT
SERUM IRON:	Normal to Reduced	Reduced	Normal
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY:	Decreased	Increased	Normal
% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:	Decreased	Decreased < 12-15 %	Normal
SERUM FERRITIN:	Normal to Increased	Decreased	Normal or Increased

**IRON:**

- 1.Serum iron studies is recommended for differential diagnosis of microcytic hypochromic anemia.i.e iron deficiency anemia, zinc deficiency anemia,anemia of chronic disease and thalassemia syndromes.
2. It is essential to isolate iron deficiency anemia from Beta thalassemia syndromes because during iron replacement which is therapeutic for iron deficiency anemia, is severely contra-indicated in Thalassemia.

**TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC):**

- 1.It is a direct measure of protein transferrin which transports iron from the gut to storage sites in the bone marrow.

**% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:**

- 1.Occurs in Idiopathic hemochromatosis and transfusional hemosiderosis where no unsaturated iron binding capacity is available for iron mobilization. Similar condition is seen in congenital deficiency of transferrin.



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**ENDOCRINOLOGY**

**THYROID FUNCTION TEST: TOTAL**

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	0.741	ng/mL	0.35 - 1.93
THYROXINE (T4): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	5.33	µgm/dL	4.87 - 12.60
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	2.602	µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

**INTERPRETATION:**

TSH levels are subject to circadian 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 concentrations.TSH stimulates the production and secretion of the metabolically active hormones, thyroxine (T4)and triiodothyronine (T3).Failure at any level of regulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis will result in either underproduction (hypothyroidism) or overproduction(hyperthyroidism) of T4 and/or T3.

CLINICAL CONDITION	T3	T4	TSH
Primary Hypothyroidism:	Reduced	Reduced	Increased (Significantly)
Subclinical Hypothyroidism:	Normal or Low Normal	Normal or Low Normal	High
Primary Hyperthyroidism:	Increased	Increased	Reduced (at times undetectable)
Subclinical Hyperthyroidism:	Normal or High Normal	Normal or High Normal	Reduced

**LIMITATIONS:-**

- T3 and T4 circulates in reversibly bound form with Thyroid binding globulins (TBG),and to a lesser extent albumin and Thyroid binding Pre Albumin so conditions in which TBG and protein levels alter such as pregnancy, excess estrogens, androgens, anabolic steroids and glucocorticoids may falsely affect the T3 and T4 levels and may cause false thyroid values for thyroid function tests.
- Normal levels of T4 can also be seen in Hyperthyroid patients with :T3 Thyrotoxicosis, Decreased binding capacity due to hypoproteinemia or ingestion of certain drugs (eg: phenytoin , salicylates).
- Serum T4 levels in neonates and infants are higher than values in the normal adult , due to the increased concentration of TBG in neonate serum.
- TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism , recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism , pregnancy , phenytoin therapy.

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3)		THYROXINE (T4)		THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)	
Age	Refferance Range (ng/mL)	Age	Refferance Range ( µg/dL)	Age	Reference Range ( µIU/mL)
0 - 7 Days	0.20 - 2.65	0 - 7 Days	5.90 – 18.58	0 - 7 Days	2.43 - 24.3
7 Days - 3 Months	0.36 - 2.59	7 Days - 3 Months	6.39 - 17.66	7 Days - 3 Months	0.58 - 11.00
3 - 6 Months	0.51 - 2.52	3 - 6 Months	6.75 – 17.04	3 Days – 6 Months	0.70 - 8.40



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
6 - 12 Months	0.74 - 2.40	6 - 12 Months	7.10 - 16.16
1 - 10 Years	0.92 - 2.28	1 - 10 Years	6.00 - 13.80
11- 19 Years	0.35 - 1.93	11 - 19 Years	4.87- 13.20
> 20 years (Adults)	0.35 - 1.93	> 20 Years (Adults)	4.87 - 12.60
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS OF TSH LEVELS DURING PREGNANCY ( <math>\mu</math>U/mL)</b>			
1st Trimester		0.10 - 2.50	
2nd Trimester		0.20 - 3.00	
3rd Trimester		0.30 - 4.10	

**INCREASED TSH LEVELS:**

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

**DECREASED TSH LEVELS:**

- 1.Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
- 2.Over replacement of thyroid hormone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3.Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4.Secondary pituitary or hypothalamic hypothyroidism
- 5.Acute psychiatric illness
- 6.Severe dehydration.
- 7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.
- 8.Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester



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**CORTISOL: MORNING (8 A.M. - 10 A.M.)**

CORTISOL MORNING (8 A.M. - 10 A.M.) <i>by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	22.885	µg/dL	4.06 - 24.85
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**INTERPRETATION:**

- 1.A cortisol test is done to measure the level of the hormone cortisol in the blood. The cortisol level may show problems with the adrenal glands or pituitary gland. Cortisol is made by the adrenal glands .
- 2.Cortisol levels go up when the pituitary gland releases another hormone called adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH).
3. Most cortisol in the blood is bound to a protein; only a small percentage is "free" and biologically active. Blood cortisol testing evaluates both protein-bound and free cortisol while urine and saliva testing evaluate only free cortisol, which should correlate with the levels of free cortisol in the blood. Multiple blood and/or saliva cortisol levels collected at different times, such as at 8 am and 4 pm, can be used to evaluate both cortisol levels and diurnal variation. A 24-hour urine cortisol sample will not show diurnal variation; it will measure the total amount of unbound cortisol excreted in 24 hours.

**CORTISOL FUNCTIONS:**

- 1.It helps the body use sugar (glucose) and fat for energy (metabolism), and it helps the body manage stress.
- 2.Bone growth
- 3.Blood pressure control
- 4.Immune system function
- 5.Metabolism of fats, carbohydrates, and protein
- 6.Nervous system function
- 7.Stress response

**THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT CORTISOL MEASUREMENT:**

- 1.An increased or normal cortisol level just after waking along with a level that does not drop by bedtime suggests excess cortisol and Cushing syndrome. If this excess cortisol is not suppressed after an overnight dexamethasone suppression test, or if the 24-hour urine cortisol is elevated, or if the late-night salivary cortisol level is elevated, it suggests that the excess cortisol is due to abnormal increased ACTH production by the pituitary or a tumor outside of the pituitary or abnormal production by the adrenal glands. Additional testing will help to determine the exact cause.
- 2.If insufficient cortisol is present and the person tested responds to an ACTH stimulation test, then the problem is likely due to insufficient ACTH production by the pituitary. If the person does not respond to the ACTH stimulation test, then it is more likely that the problem is based in the adrenal glands. If the adrenal glands are underactive, due to pituitary dysfunction and/or insufficient ACTH production, then the person is said to have secondary adrenal insufficiency. If decreased cortisol production is due to adrenal damage, then the person is said to have primary adrenal insufficiency or Addison disease.
- 3.Once an abnormality has been identified and associated with the pituitary gland, adrenal glands, or other cause, then the health practitioner may use other testing such as CT (computerized tomography) or MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scans to locate the source of the excess (such as a pituitary, adrenal, or other tumor) and to evaluate the extent of any damage to the glands.
- 4.Similar to those with adrenal insufficiency, people with a condition called congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) have low cortisol levels and



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do not respond to ACTH stimulation tests. Cortisol measurement is one of many tests that may be used to help evaluate a person for CAH.

5.Heat, cold, infection, trauma, exercise, obesity, and debilitating disease can influence cortisol concentrations. Pregnancy, physical and emotional stress, and illness can increase cortisol levels. Cortisol levels may also increase as a result of hyperthyroidism or obesity. A number of drugs can also increase levels, particularly oral contraceptives (birth control pills), hydrocortisone (the synthetic form of cortisol), and spironolactone.


6.Adults have slightly higher cortisol levels than children do.

7.Hypothyroidism may decrease cortisol levels. Drugs that may decrease levels include some steroid hormones.


8.Salivary cortisol testing is being used more frequently to help diagnose Cushing syndrome and stress-related disorders but still requires specialized expertise to perform.

**NOTE:**

- 1.Normally, cortisol levels rise during the early morning hours and are highest about 7 a.m. They drop very low in the evening and during the early phase of sleep. But if you sleep during the day and are up at night, this pattern may be reversed. If you do not have this daily change (diurnal rhythm) in cortisol levels, you may have overactive adrenal glands. This condition is called Cushing's syndrome.
- 2.The timing of the cortisol test is very important because of the way cortisol levels vary throughout a day. If your doctor thinks you might make too much cortisol, the test will probably be done late in the day. If your doctor thinks you may not be making enough, a test is usually done in the morning.

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<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 13/Jul/2024 12:15PM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01513031	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 13/Jul/2024 03:56PM
<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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**VITAMINS**

**VITAMIN D/25 HYDROXY VITAMIN D3**

<b>VITAMIN D (25-HYDROXY VITAMIN D3): SERUM</b> by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)	5.676 <sup>L</sup>	ng/mL	<b>DEFICIENCY:</b> < 20.0 <b>INSUFFICIENCY:</b> 20.0 - 30.0 <b>SUFFICIENCY:</b> 30.0 - 100.0 <b>TOXICITY:</b> > 100.0
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**INTERPRETATION:**

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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 hormone (PTH).
- Severe deficiency may lead to failure to mineralize newly formed osteoid in bone, resulting in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.

**DECREASED:**

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

**INCREASED:**

- 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 hyperphosphatemia.

**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 interfere with Vitamin D absorption.



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**VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN**

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN: SERUM 279.33 pg/mL 190.0 - 830  
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

**INTERPRETATION:-**

INCREASED VITAMIN B12	DECREASED VITAMIN B12
1. Ingestion of Vitamin C	1. Pregnancy
2. Ingestion of Estrogen	2. DRUGS: Aspirin, Anti-convulsants, Colchicine
3. Ingestion of Vitamin A	3. Ethanol Ingestion
4. Hepatocellular injury	4. Contraceptive Hormones
5. Myeloproliferative disorder	5. Haemodialysis
6. Uremia	6. Multiple Myeloma

1. Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) is necessary for hematopoiesis and normal neuronal function.  
 2. In humans, it is obtained only from animal proteins and requires intrinsic factor (IF) for absorption.  
 3. The body uses its vitamin B12 stores very economically, reabsorbing vitamin B12 from the ileum and returning it to the liver; very little is excreted.  
 4. Vitamin B12 deficiency may be due to lack of IF secretion by gastric mucosa (eg, gastrectomy, gastric atrophy) or intestinal malabsorption (eg, ileal resection, small intestinal diseases).  
 5. Vitamin B12 deficiency frequently causes macrocytic anemia, glossitis, peripheral neuropathy, weakness, hyperreflexia, ataxia, loss of proprioception, poor coordination, and affective behavioral changes. These manifestations may occur in any combination; many patients have the neurologic defects without macrocytic anemia.  
 6. Serum methylmalonic acid and homocysteine levels are also elevated in vitamin B12 deficiency states.  
 7. Follow-up testing for antibodies to intrinsic factor (IF) is recommended to identify this potential cause of vitamin B12 malabsorption.  
**NOTE:** A normal serum concentration of vitamin B12 does not rule out tissue deficiency of vitamin B12. The most sensitive test for vitamin B12 deficiency at the cellular level is the assay for MMA. If clinical symptoms suggest deficiency, measurement of MMA and homocysteine should be considered, even if serum vitamin B12 concentrations are normal.



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

**URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION**

**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION**

QUANTITY RECEIVED	10	ml	
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
TRANSPARANCY	HAZY		CLEAR
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.02		1.002 - 1.030
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION**

REACTION	ACIDIC		
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
SUGAR	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
pH	5.5		5.0 - 7.5
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
NITRITE	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.</i>			
UROBILINOGEN	NOT DETECTED	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
KETONE BODIES	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
BLOOD	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
ASCORBIC ACID	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			

**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION**



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
PUS CELLS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	8-10	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	ABSENT		ABSENT

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

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