

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mrs. PAMMI BATRA

AGE/ GENDER : 68 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1557859

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012407230036

REFERRED BY : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT) REGISTRATION DATE : 23/Jul/2024 10:40 AM BARCODE NO. : 01513672 COLLECTION DATE : 23/Jul/2024 10:47AM

CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **REPORTING DATE** : 23/Jul/2024 11:06AM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: GT COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.9	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
by CALORIMETRIC			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.72	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV)	40.5	%	37.0 - 50.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	85.8	fL	80.0 - 100.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	07.4		07.0 04.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.4	pg	27.0 - 34.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER			20.0.04.0
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)	15.1	%	11.00 - 16.00
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.1	70	11.00 10.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD)	48.5	fL	35.0 - 56.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	.0.0		00.0
MENTZERS INDEX	18.18	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0
by CALCULATED			IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX	27.52	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < =
by CALCULATED	27.02	101110	65.0
			IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			
WHILE DEOOD CETES (MDC2)			

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC)	8180	/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 &			



MICROSCOPY

DR.VINAY CHOPRA
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by flow cytometry by Sf cube & microscopy	48 ^L	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	42 ^H	%	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 ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	3926	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	3436	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	327	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	491	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKEI	0 RS .	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	143000 ^L	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.21	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	15 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	85000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	59.2 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16.3	%	15.0 - 17.0



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**



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CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 23/Jul/2024 03:25PM

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): 7.2H 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE

159.94H mg/dL 60.00 - 140.00 by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

INTERPRETATION:

AS PER AMERICAN D	ABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):	
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGL	OGIB (HBAIC) in %
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years	<5.7	
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.4	1
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5	
ů ů	Age > 19 Ye	ears
	Goals of Therapy:	< 7.0
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Actions Suggested:	>8.0
	Age < 19 Ye	ears
	Goal of therapy:	<7.5

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

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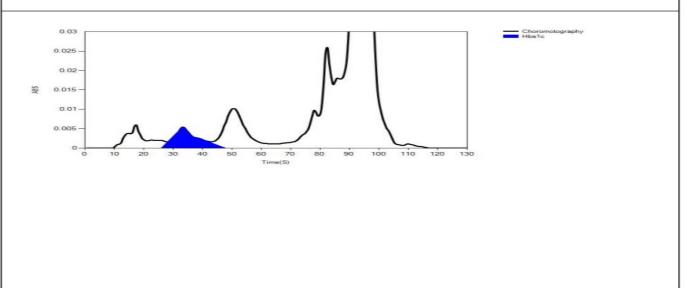
CLIENT ADDRESS: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

Name :	Case:	Patient Type :	Test Date: 23/07/2024 15:13:11
Age:	Department:	Sample Type: Whole Blood EDTA	Sample ld: 01513672
Gender:			Total Area: 13811

Peak Name	Retention Time(s)	Absorbance	Area	Result (Area %)
HbA0	69	3584	12228	85.7
HbA1c	37	102	1032	7.2
La1c	28	24	273	1.9
HbF	18	21	23	0.2
Hba1b	12	61	139	1.0
Hba1a	10	38	116	0.8





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CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 23/Jul/2024 12:08PM

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

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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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

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

REPORTING DATE

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA 135.21^H 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	181.94	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	99.48	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	58.73	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	103.31	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	123.21	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	19.9	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	463.36	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.1	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	1.76	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 **RATIO** 3.00 - 5.001.69^L by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

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	IESI ((COMPLETI	E)
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BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.5	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.22	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.28	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	19.14	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	19.82	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.97	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by Para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino meth propanol	132 YL	U/L	40.0 - 150.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	39	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7.58	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.27	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.31	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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DR.YUĞAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)



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KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)





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

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

NAME : Mrs. PAMMI BATRA

AGE/ GENDER : 68 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1557859

COLLECTED BY : SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012407230036

REFERRED BY : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT) **REGISTRATION DATE** : 23/Jul/2024 10:40 AM BARCODE NO. :01513672 **COLLECTION DATE** : 23/Jul/2024 10:47AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 23/Jul/2024 12:19PM

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

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
K	IDNEY FUNCTION TE	ST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	39.61	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	0.78	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	18.51	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	23.73 ^H	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	50.78	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	5.42	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80

CALCIUM: SERUM	9.61	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		-	
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM	3.58	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE_SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

ELECTROLYTES

SODIUM: SERUM	136.4	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)			
POTASSIUM: SERUM	4.07	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)			
CHLORIDE: SERUM	102.3	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)			

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 82.7

(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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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

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3. GI haemorrhage.

BARCODE NO.

- 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:

CONTRIBUTED GEOMEROLI ART HE LETO THOM ROTTE:					
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:

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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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0.35 - 5.50

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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID FUNCTION TEST: TOTAL

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3): SERUM
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROXINE (T4): SERUM
7.01

µgm/dL
4.87 - 12.60

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 4.015 µIU/mL

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

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 trilodothyronine (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	Т3	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:

- 1. 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, anabolic steroids and glucocorticoids may falsely affect the T3 and T4 levels and may cause false thyroid values for thyroid function tests.
- 2. 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 (eq: phenytoin , salicylates).
- 3. Serum T4 levles in neonates and infants are higher than values in the normal adult, due to the increased concentration of TBG in neonate serum.
- 4. TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.

TRIIODOTHY	RONINE (T3)	THYROXINE (T4)		THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)	
Age	Refferance Range (ng/mL)	Age	Refferance Range (μg/dL)	Age	Reference Range (μΙυ/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 interva
6 - 12 Months	0.74 - 2.40	6 - 12 Months	7.10 – 16.16	6 – 12 Months	0.70 - 7.00	
1 - 10 Years	0.92 - 2.28	1 - 10 Years	6.00 - 13.80	1 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50	
11- 19 Years	0.35 - 1.93	11 - 19 Years	4.87- 13.20	11 – 19 Years	0.50 - 5.50	
> 20 years (Adults)	0.35 - 1.93	> 20 Years (Adults)	4.87 - 12.60	> 20 Years (Adults)	0.35- 5.50	
	RECO	OMMENDATIONS OF TSH L	EVELS DURING PRE	GNANCY (µIU/mL)		
	1st Trimester		0.10 - 2.50			
	2nd Trimester		0.20 - 3.00			
	3rd Trimester	,		0.30 - 4.10		

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INCREASED TSH LEVELS:

BARCODE NO.

- 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.
- $2. Over \ replacement \ of \ thyroid \ harmone \ in \ treatment \ of \ hypothyroid ism.$
- 3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4. Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic 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

*** End Of Report ***



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