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NAME	**: Mrs. KAVITA**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 40 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1558164
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012407230057**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 23/Jul/2024 02:01 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01513693	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 23/Jul/2024 02:06PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 23/Jul/2024 02:27PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) *by CALORIMETRIC*	**11.8**[L]	**gm/dL**	**12.0 - 16.0**

INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the bodys tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.
A low hemoglobin level is referred to as ANEMIA or low red blood count.

ANEMIA (DECRESED HAEMOGLOBIN):

1) Loss of blood (traumatic injury, surgery, bleeding, colon cancer or stomach ulcer)
2) Nutritional deficiency (iron, vitamin B12, folate)
3) Bone marrow problems (replacement of bone marrow by cancer)
4) Suppression by red blood cell synthesis by chemotherapy drugs
5) Kidney failure
6) Abnormal hemoglobin structure (sickle cell anemia or thalassemia).

POLYCYTHEMIA (INCREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

1) People in higher altitudes (Physiological)
2) Smoking (Secondary Polycythemia)
3) Dehydration produces a falsely rise in hemoglobin due to increased haemoconcentration
4) Advanced lung disease (for example, emphysema)
5) Certain tumors
6) A disorder of the bone marrow known as polycythemia rubra vera,
7) Abuse of the drug erythropoetin (Epogen) by athletes for blood doping purposes (increasing the amount of oxygen available to the body by chemically raising the production of red blood cells).

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA *by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)*	86.81	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 140.00 PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prnadial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
3. A random glucose level of above 200 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 PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM	1.702	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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

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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QUADRUPLE MARKER MATERNAL SCREENING

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
QUADRUPLE MARKER			
PATEINT SPECIFICATIONS			
DATE OF BIRTH	04/04/1983		
MATERNAL AGE	41.7	YEARS	
WEIGHT	54.3	Kg	
ETHNIC ORIGIN	ASIAN		ASIAN
H/O IVF	ABSENT		
H/O INSULIN DEPENDANT DIABETES	ABSENT		
H/O SMOKING	ABSENT		
H/O TRISOMY 21 SCREENING	ABSENT		
ULTRA SOUND SCAN DETAILS			
DATE OF ULTRASOUND *by ULTRASOUND SCAN*	23/07/2024		
METHOD FOR GESTATION AGE ESTIMATION *by ULTRASOUND SCAN*	ULTRASOUND SCAN DETAILS		
FOETUS (NOS) *by ULTRASOUND SCAN*	1		
GA ON THE DAY OF SAMPLE COLLECTION *by ULTRASOUND SCAN*	17.4	WEEKS	
BIPARIETAL DIAMETER (BPD) *by ULTRASOUND SCAN*	38	mm	26 - 52
QUADRUPLE TEST - BIOCHEMICAL MARKERS			
ALPHA FETO PROTEIN (AFP) PRENATAL SCREENING: SERUM *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	38.1	ng/mL	
ESTRIOL (uE3) UNCONJUGATED *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	2.98	ng/mL	
BETA HCG *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	34123	mIU/mL	
INHIBIN A *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	193	pg/mL	

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
MULTIPLE OF MEDIAN (MOM) VALUES			
AFP MOM *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	0.82		
ESTRIOL (uE3) MOM *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	2.02		
BETA HCG MOM *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	1.19		
INHIBIN A MOM *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	1.21		
TRISOMY 21 SCREENING (DOWNS SYNDROME) RISK ASSESSMENT			
TRISOMY 21 SCREENING RISK RESULT ***by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)***	**POSITIVE (+ve)**		**NEGATIVE (-ve)**
TRISOMY 21 AGE RISK *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	1:80		
TRISOMY 21 BIOCHEMICAL RISK *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	1:210 POSITIVE (+ve)		RISK CUT OFF 1:270
TRISOMY 18 SCREENING RISK ASSESSMENT			
TRISOMY 18 AGE RISK *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		
TRISOMY 18 SCREENING RISK *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	< 1:10000 NEGATIVE (-ve)		RISK CUT OFF 1:100
NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS SCREENING RISK ASSESSMENT			
NEURAL TUBE DEFECT SCREENING RISK *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		RISK CUT OFF 1:50
SPINA BIFIDA/ANENCEPHALY SCREENING RISK *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	< 1:10000 NEGATIVE (-ve)		RISK CUT OFF 1:50

INTERPRETATION:

1.Multiple marker serum has become standard tool used in obstetrica care to identify pregnancies that may have increased risk for certain birth defects such as NEURALTUBE DEFECTS (NTD'S), DOWN'S SYNDROME (TRISOMY 21) AND TRISOMY 18. The screen is performed by measuring analytes in maternal serum that are produced by the fetus and the placenta. The analytes values along with maternal demographic information such as age, weight , gestational age, diabetic status, and race are used together in mathematical model to derive risk estimate.
2.The laboratory establishes a specific cut off for each condition, which classifies each screen as either screen-positive or screen-negative.
3.A screen-positive result indicates that the value obtained exceeds the established cut off.
4.The estimated risk calculation and screen results are dependant on accurate information for gestation, maternal age, race, IDD, and weight.Inaccurate information can lead to significant alterations in the estimated risk. In particular, erroneous assessment of gestational age can result in false-positive or false-negative screen results. Because of its increased accuracy, we therefore recommend determination of

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

gestational age by ultrasound, rather than by last menstural period (LMP), When possible.

4.A negative screen indicates a lower probability of having a baby with TRISOMY 21 ,TRISOMY 18 and NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS, but does not completely exclude the possibility.
5.A positive screen on the contrary only indicates a higher probability of having a baby with TRISOMY 21, TRISOMY 18 and NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS, and needs confirmation by cytogenetic studies and/or level II scan.

NOTE:

1.Triplet and higher multiple pregnancies cannot be interpreted

2.The reportable range for Trisomy 21, Trisomy 18 and NTD : >1:50 to < 1:10000

3.TRISOMY 21: HIGH RISK: >1:50 - 1:250

4.TRISOMY 18: HIGH RISK: >1:50 - 1:100

5.NEURAL TUBE DEFECT (NTD'S): HIGH RISK: >1:50

6.Biological markers evaluated in this test have marked as H(HIGH) or L(LOW) since there is wide variation in Alpha Fetoprotein, HCG and Unconjugated Estriol ranges depending upon gestational age. "In Range" and "Out of Range" columns are not applicable for the parameters appearing in Multiple of Median (MoM) and Risk calcultion.

7.Individually, Alpha Fetoprotein or HCG or unconjugated Estriol levels do not correlate with risk assessment of Trisomy 18, Trisomy 21 or Neural Tube Defects

NOTE: Please Correlate Clinically and Repeat Test After 2 Weeks With Current USG Copy

NOTE:- SAMPLE WAS OUTSOURCE IMMUNODIAGNOSTIC PVT. LTD FOR CONFIRMATION AND EVALUATION AND ORGINAL GRAPH ATTACHED.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	0.07	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00
HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL RESULT *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	NON - REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:-

RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE/NOT - DETECTED
> =1.00	REACTIVE/ASYMPTOMATIC/INFECTIVE STATE/CARRIER STATE.

Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Favivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug abusers, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10 % of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV , chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85 % of infected individuals. In high risk population, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25 %.

USES:

1. Indicator of past or present infection, but does not differentiate between Acute/ Chronic/Resolved Infection.
2. Routine screening of low and high prevelance population including blood donors.

NOTE:

1. False positive results are seen in Auto-immune disease, Rheumatoid Factor, HYpergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, Passive antibody transfer, Anti-idiotypes and Anti-superoxide dismutase.
2. False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression and Immuno—incompetence.
3. *HCV-RNA PCR recommended in all reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection.*

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DUO ULTRA WITH (P-24 ANTIGEN DETECTION)

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN: SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	0.05	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00
HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	NON - REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:-

RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE
> = 1.00	PROVISIONALLY REACTIVE

Non-Reactive result implies that antibodies to HIV 1/ 2 have not been detected in the sample . This menas that patient has either not been exposed to HIV 1/ 2 infection or the sample has been tested during the “window phase” i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HIV 1/ 2.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Results to be clinically correlated
2. Rarely falsenegativity/positivity may occur.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): SERUM	0.19	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.0 POSITIVE: > 1.0
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)			
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) RESULT	NON - REACTIVE		
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)			

INTERPRETATION:

RESULT IN INDEX VALUE	REMARKS
< 1.30	NEGATIVE (-ve)
>=1.30	POSITIVE (+ve)

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infection of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2 % normal adolescent and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80 % neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAg which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symtoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates carrier state or Chronic Liver disease.

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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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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
QUANTITY RECIEVED *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	10	ml	
COLOUR *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	AMBER YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
TRANSPARANCY *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	HAZY		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	1.02		1.002 - 1.030
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
REACTION *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	NEUTRAL		
PROTEIN *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
pH *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	7		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NITRITE *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.*	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
KETONE BODIES *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BLOOD *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
ASCORBIC ACID *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME	**: Mrs. KAVITA**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 40 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1558164
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012407230057**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 23/Jul/2024 02:01 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01513693	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 23/Jul/2024 02:06PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 23/Jul/2024 03:07PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
PUS CELLS *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	6-8	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	CALCIUM OXALATE (+)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	ABSENT		ABSENT

*** End Of Report ***

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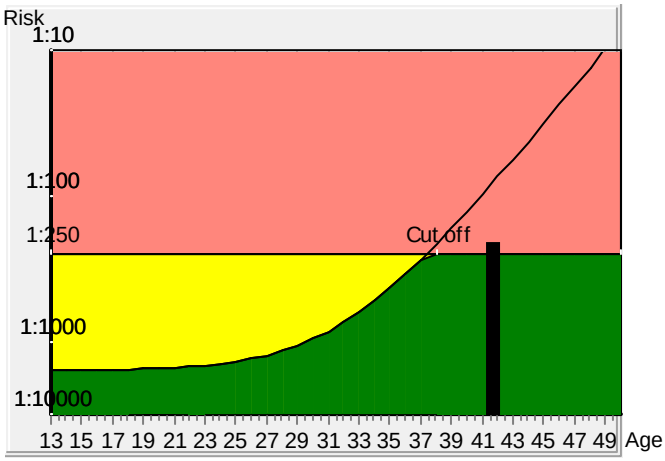
Immunodiagnostics Pvt.Ltd.,
109, Pocket D&E, Local Shopping Complex,109, Pocket D&E, Local Shopping Complex,
Sarita Vihar

Result Down's syndrome screening

Name		Sample ID	2407221044/AMB	diabetes	no
	MRS. KAVITA	D.O.B.	4/04/1983	Fetuses	1
Patient ID		Age at delivery	41.7	Smoker	no
Day of serum taking	23/07/2024	Weight [kg]	54.3 kg	IVF	no
Date of report:	24/07/2024			Ethnic origin	Asian
Previous trisomy 21 pregnancies	no				

Corrected MoM's and calculated risks

AFP	38.1	ng/ml	0.82	Corr. MoM	Gestational age at sample date	17 + 4
uE3	2.98	ng/ml	2.02	Corr. MoM	determination method	BPD Hadlock
HCG	34123	mIU/ml	1.19	Corr. MoM	Physician	
Inh-A	193	pg/ml	1.21	Corr. MoM		



Tr.21 risk
at term
1:210

Age risk
at term
1:80

Down's Syndrome Risk

The calculated risk for Trisomy 21 is above the cut off which represents an increased risk.
After the result of the Trisomy 21 test it is expected that among 210 women with the same data, there is one woman with a trisomy 21 pregnancy and 209 women with not affected pregnancies.
The calculated risk by PRISCA depends on the accuracy of the information provided by the referring physician.
Please note that risk calculations are statistical approaches and have no diagnostic value!

Neural tube defects risk	Risk for trisomy 18
The corrected MoM AFP (0.82) is located in the low risk area for neural tube defects.	**The calculated risk for trisomy 18 is < 1:10000, which indicates a low risk.**

below cut off | Below Cut Off, but above Age Risk | above cut off | Prisca 5.2.0.13