

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 : Ms. PRATISHTHA

AGE/ GENDER : 30 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1442124

COLLECTED BY : 012407270036 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY : LOOMBA HOSPITAL (AMBALA CANTT) **REGISTRATION DATE** : 27/Jul/2024 12:12 PM BARCODE NO. :01513915 **COLLECTION DATE** : 27/Jul/2024 12:15PM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 27/Jul/2024 01:11PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 1.262 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		
PRE	GNANCY		
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.

- 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.



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY) DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)



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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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MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)



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KOS Molecular Lab: IInd Floor, Parry Hotel, Staff Road, Opp. GPO, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana
0171-2643898, +91 99910 43898 | care@koshealthcare.com | www.koshealthcare.com







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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

PROLACTIN

PROLACTIN: SERUM 3 - 25 27.36H ng/mL

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

1. Prolactin is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland and controlled by the hypothalamus.

2.The major chemical controlling prolactin secretion is dopamine, which inhibits prolactin secretion from the pituitary.

3.Physiological function of prolactin is the stimulation of milk production. In normal individuals, the prolactin level rises in response to physiologic stimuli such as sleep, exercise, nipple stimulation, sexual intercourse, hypoglycemia, postpartum period, and also is elevated in the newborn infant

INCREASED (HYPERPROLACTEMIA):

1. Prolactin-secreting pituitary adenoma (prolactinoma, which is 5 times more frequent in females than males).

2. Functional and organic disease of the hypothalamus.

3. Primary hypothyroidism.

4.Section compression of the pituitary stalk. 5.Chest wall lesions and renal failure.

6.Ectopic tumors.
7.DRUGS:- Anti-Dopaminergic drugs like antipsychotic drugs, antinausea/antiemetic drugs, Drugs that affect CNS serotonin metabolism, serotonin receptors, or serotonin reuptake (anti-depressants of all classes, ergot derivatives, some illegal drugs such as cannabis), Antihypertensive drugs Opiates, High doses of estrogen or progesterone,anticonvulsants (valporic acid), anti-tuberculous medications (Isoniazid). SIGNIFICANCE:

- 1.In loss of libido, galactorrhea, oligomHyperprolactinemia often results enorrhea or amenorrhea, and infertility in premenopausal females.

 2.Loss of libido, impotence, infertility, and hypogonadism in males. Postmenopausal and premenopausal women, as well as men, can also suffer from decreased muscle mass and osteoporosis.
- 3. In males, prolactin levels >13 ng/mL are indicative of hyperprolactinemia.
 4. In women, prolactin levels >27 ng/mL in the absence of pregnancy and postpartum lactation are indicative of hyperprolactinemia.

5.Clear symptoms and signs of hyperprolactinemia are often absent in patients with serum prolactin levels < 100 ng/mL.

4. Mild to moderately increased levels of serum prolactin are not a reliable guide for determining whether a prolactin-producing pituitary adenoma is present, 5.Whereas levels >250 ng/mL are usually associated with a prolactin-secreting tumor.

Prolactin values that exceed the reference values may be due to macroprolactin (prolactin bound to immunoglobulin). Macroprolactin should be evaluated if signs and symptoms of hyperprolactinemia are absent, or pituitary imaging studies are not informative.



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

COLOUR AMBER YELLOW PALE YELLOW

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY CLEAR CLEAR

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 1.002 - 1.030

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION NEUTRAL

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PROTEIN

Negative

NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SUGAR Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

pH 7 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BILIRUBIN Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NITRITE Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.

UROBILINOGEN Normal EU/dL 0.2 - 1.0 by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

KETONE BODIES Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

BLOOD Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ASCORBIC ACID NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY



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CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MRRS. MD (PATHOLOGY)



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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	1-3	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-4	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		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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