

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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NAME : Mrs. ASHU
AGE/ GENDER : 46 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01514087
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1564280
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012407290063
REGISTRATION DATE : 29/Jul/2024 03:40 PM
COLLECTION DATE : 29/Jul/2024 03:51 PM
REPORTING DATE : 29/Jul/2024 04:25 PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) by MODIFIED WESTERGREN AUTOMATED METHOD	42 ^H	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 PATHOLOGY

MICROALBUMIN/CREATININE RATIO - RANDOM URINE

MICROALBUMIN: RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	629.32 ^H	mg/L	0 - 25
CREATININE: RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	106.87	mg/dL	20 - 320
MICROALBUMIN/CREATININE RATIO - RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	588.86 ^H	mg/g	0 - 30

INTERPRETATION:-

PHYSIOLOGICALLY NORMAL:	mg/L	0 - 30
MICROALBUMINURIA:	mg/L	30 - 300
GROSS PROTEINURIA:	mg/L	> 300

Long standing un-treated Diabetes and Hypertension can lead to renal dysfunction.

2. Diabetic nephropathy or kidney disease is the most common cause of end stage renal disease(ERSD) or kidney failure.

3. Presence of Microalbuminuria is an early indicator of onset of compromised renal function in these patients.

4. Microalbuminuria is the condition when urinary albumin excretion is between 30-300 mg & above this it is called as macroalbuminuria, the presence of which indicates serious kidney disease.

5. Microalbuminuria is not only associated with kidney disease but of cardiovascular disease in patients with diabetes & hypertension.

6. Microalbuminuria reflects vascular damage & appear to be a marker of early arterial disease & endothelial dysfunction.

NOTE:- IF A PATIENT HAS = 1+ PROTEINURIA (30 mg/dl OR 300 mg/L) BY URINE DIPSTICK (URINE ANALYSIS), OVERT PROTEINURIA IS PRESENT AND TESTING FOR MICROALBUMIN IS INAPPROPRIATE. IN SUCH A CASE, URINE PROTEIN:CREATININE RATIO OR 24 HOURS TOTAL URINE MICROPROTEIN IS APPROPRIATE.

*** End Of Report ***



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