

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. ANITA BUCHAR

AGE/ GENDER : 59 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1573311

COLLECTED BY :012408070022 : SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 07/Aug/2024 09:52 AM BARCODE NO. :01514642 **COLLECTION DATE** : 07/Aug/2024 09:28AM : 07/Aug/2024 11:14AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) 12.0 - 16.0 10.7^L qm/dL

by CALORIMETRIC

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



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

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





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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

LIPID PROFILE: BASIC

| CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP | 237.48 ^H | mg/dL | OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 |
|--|---------------------|-------|--|
| TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC) | 81.6 | 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 | 78.09 | mg/dL | LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0 |
| LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 143.07 ^H | 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 | 159.39 ^H | 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 | 16.32 | mg/dL | 0.00 - 45.00 |
| TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 556.56 | mg/dL | 350.00 - 700.00 |
| CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 3.04 | 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 | 1.83 | RATIO | LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 |



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MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0

HIGH RISK: > 6.0

TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY 1.04^L

RATIO

3.00 - 5.00

INTERPRETATION: 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

End Of Report



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