

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

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

NAME : Mr. SHISH RAM
AGE/ GENDER : 74 YRS/MALE
COLLECTED BY : SURJESH
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01514797
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1576234
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012408090049
REGISTRATION DATE : 09/Aug/2024 07:16 PM
COLLECTION DATE : 09/Aug/2024 07:17PM
REPORTING DATE : 09/Aug/2024 09:47PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY


BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM

UREA: SERUM by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	83.75 ^H	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	39.14 ^H	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0

Rechecked




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CREATININE

CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i> Rechecked	1.51 ^H	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
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CALCIUM

CALCIUM: SERUM <i>by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	8.29 ^L	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
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INTERPRETATION:-

1. Serum calcium (total) estimation is used for the diagnosis and monitoring of a wide range of disorders including diseases of bone, kidney, parathyroid gland, or gastrointestinal tract.
2. Calcium levels may also reflect abnormal vitamin D or protein levels.
3. The calcium content of an adult is somewhat over 1 kg (about 2% of the body weight). Of this, 99% is present as calcium hydroxyapatite in bones and <1% is present in the extra-osseous intracellular space or extracellular space (ECS).
4. In serum, calcium is bound to a considerable extent to proteins (approximately 40%), 10% is in the form of inorganic complexes, and 50% is present as free or ionized calcium.

NOTE:- Calcium ions affect the contractility of the heart and the skeletal musculature, and are essential for the function of the nervous system. In addition, calcium ions play an important role in blood clotting and bone mineralization.

HYPOCALCEMIA (LOW CALCIUM LEVELS) CAUSES :-

1. Due to the absence or impaired function of the parathyroid glands or impaired vitamin-D synthesis.
2. Chronic renal failure is also frequently associated with hypocalcemia due to decreased vitamin-D synthesis as well as hyperphosphatemia and skeletal resistance to the action of parathyroid hormone (PTH).
3. **NOTE:-** A characteristic symptom of hypocalcemia is latent or manifest tetany and osteomalacia.

HYPERCALCEMIA (INCREASE CALCIUM LEVELS) CAUSES:-

1. Increased mobilization of calcium from the skeletal system or increased intestinal absorption.
2. Primary hyperparathyroidism (pHPT)
3. Bone metastasis of carcinoma of the breast, prostate, thyroid gland, or lung.

NOTE:- Severe hypercalcemia may result in cardiac arrhythmia.




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ELECTROLYTES COMPLETE PROFILE

SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	131.7 ^L	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	4.98	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	98.78	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

INTERPRETATION:-

SODIUM:-

Sodium is the major cation of extra-cellular fluid. Its primary function in the body is to chemically maintain osmotic pressure & acid base balance & to transmit nerve impulse.

HYPONATREMIA (LOW SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

1. Low sodium intake.
2. Sodium loss due to diarrhea & vomiting with adequate water and inadequate salt replacement.
3. Diuretics abuses.
4. Salt losing nephropathy.
5. Metabolic acidosis.
6. Adrenocortical insufficiency .
7. Hepatic failure.

HYPERNATREMIA (INCREASED SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

1. Hyperapnea (Prolonged)
2. Diabetes insipidus
3. Diabetic acidosis
4. Cushing's syndrome
5. Dehydration

POTASSIUM:-

Potassium is the major cation in the intracellular fluid. 90% of potassium is concentrated within the cells. When cells are damaged, potassium is released in the blood.

HYPOKALEMIA (LOW POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

1. Diarrhoea, vomiting & malabsorption.
2. Severe Burns.
3. Increased Secretions of Aldosterone

HYPERKALEMIA (INCREASED POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

1. Oliguria
2. Renal failure or Shock
3. Respiratory acidosis



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4.Hemolysis of blood

*** End Of Report ***




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