

**Dr. Vinay Chopra**  
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 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

**Dr. Yugam Chopra**  
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 CEO & Consultant Pathologist

<b>NAME</b>	: Mr. VIJAY KUMAR MAHAJAN	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1587592
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 69 YRS/MALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012408220046
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	: SURJESH	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 22/Aug/2024 11:32 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 22/Aug/2024 11:45AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01515493	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 22/Aug/2024 01:42PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
<b>CLIENT ADDRESS</b>	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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## CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

### SODIUM

<b>SODIUM: SERUM</b> <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	133.1 <sup>L</sup>	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
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#### 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 loosing 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. Cushings syndrome
5. Dehydration





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### IRON PROFILE

<b>IRON: SERUM</b> <i>by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	32.91 <sup>L</sup>	µg/dL	59.0 - 158.0
<b>UNSATURATED IRON BINDING CAPACITY (UIBC):SERUM</b> <i>by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	218.18	µg/dL	150.0 - 336.0
<b>TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC):SERUM</b> <i>by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	251.09	µg/dL	230 - 430
<b>%TRANSFERRIN SATURATION: SERUM</b> <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (FERENE)</i>	13.11 <sup>L</sup>	%	15.0 - 50.0
<b>TRANSFERRIN: SERUM</b> <i>by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (FERENE)</i>	178.27 <sup>L</sup>	mg/dL	200.0 - 350.0

### INTERPRETATION:-

VARIABLES	ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISEASE	IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA	THALASSEMIA α/β TRAIT
SERUM IRON:	Normal to Reduced	Reduced	Normal
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY:	Decreased	Increased	Normal
% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:	Decreased	Decreased < 12-15 %	Normal
SERUM FERRITIN:	Normal to Increased	Decreased	Normal or Increased

### IRON:

1. Serum iron studies is recommended for differential diagnosis of microcytic hypochromic anemia. i.e iron deficiency anemia, zinc deficiency anemia, anemia of chronic disease and thalassemia syndromes.

2. It is essential to isolate iron deficiency anemia from Beta thalassemia syndromes because during iron replacement which is therapeutic for iron deficiency anemia, is severely contra-indicated in Thalassemia.

### TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC):

1. It is a direct measure of protein transferrin which transports iron from the gut to storage sites in the bone marrow.

### % TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:

1. Occurs in idiopathic hemochromatosis and transfusional hemosiderosis where no unsaturated iron binding capacity is available for iron mobilization. Similar condition is seen in congenital deficiency of transferrin.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



  
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