

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Dr. Yugam Chopra
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NAME	: Mrs. NEHA	PATIENT ID	: 1597195
AGE/ GENDER	: 35 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012408310035
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REGISTRATION DATE	: 31/Aug/2024 10:14 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 31/Aug/2024 10:15AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01516031	REPORTING DATE	: 31/Aug/2024 10:35AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	8.3 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
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INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's 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 (DECREASED 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



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BLOOD GROUP (ABO) AND RH FACTOR TYPING

ABO GROUP <i>by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION</i>	B
RH FACTOR TYPE <i>by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION</i>	POSITIVE



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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

UREA

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	119.37 ^H	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
CREATININE			
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7.92 ^H	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20

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CALCIUM

CALCIUM: SERUM	8.86	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
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by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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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PHOSPHOROUS

PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM	5.93 ^H	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
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by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

INTERPREATION:-

- Eighty-eight percent of the phosphorus contained in the body is localized in bone in the form of hydroxyapatite. The remainder is involved in intermediary carbohydrate metabolism and in physiologically important substances such as phospholipids, nucleic acids, and adenosine triphosphate (ATP).
- Phosphorus occurs in blood in the form of inorganic phosphate and organically bound phosphoric acid. The small amount of extracellular organic phosphorus is found exclusively in the form of phospholipids.
- Serum phosphate concentrations are dependent on meals and variation in the secretion of hormones such as parathyroid hormone (PTH) and may vary widely.

DECREASED (HYPOPHOSPHATEMIA):-

- Shift of phosphate from extracellular to intracellular.
- Renal phosphate wasting.
- Loss from the gastrointestinal tract.
- Loss from intracellular stores.

INCREASED (HYPERPHOSPHATEMIA):-

- Inability of the kidneys to excrete phosphate.
- Increased intake or a shift of phosphate from the tissues into the extracellular fluid.

SIGNIFICANCE:-

- Phosphate levels may be used in the diagnosis and management of a variety of disorders including bone, parathyroid and renal disease.
- Hypophosphatemia is relatively common in hospitalized patients. Levels less than 1.5 mg/dL may result in muscle weakness, hemolysis of red cells, coma, and bone deformity and impaired bone growth.
- The most acute problem associated with rapid elevations of serum phosphate levels is hypocalcemia with tetany, seizures, and hypotension. Soft tissue calcification is also an important long-term effect of high phosphorus levels.
- Phosphorus levels less than 1.0 mg/dL are potentially life-threatening and are considered a critical value.

NOTE: Phosphorus has a very strong biphasic circadian rhythm. Values are lowest in the morning, peak first in the late afternoon and peak again in the late evening. The second peak is quite elevated and results may be outside the reference range



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SODIUM

SODIUM: SERUM	139.4	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
<i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>			

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 iadequate 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

IRON: SERUM <i>by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	41.5	µg/dL	37.0 - 145.0
UNSATURATED IRON BINDING CAPACITY (UIBC) :SERUM <i>by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	124.57 ^L	µg/dL	150.0 - 336.0
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC) :SERUM <i>by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	166.07 ^L	µg/dL	230 - 430
%TRANSFERRIN SATURATION: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (FERENE)</i>	24.99	%	15.0 - 50.0
TRANSFERRIN: SERUM <i>by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (FERENE)</i>	117.91 ^L	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:

- 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.
- 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):

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

% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:

- 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.



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ENDOCRINOLOGY

INTACT PARATHYROID HORMONE (PTH)

INTACT PARATHROID HORMONE (PTH): SERUM by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)	108 ^H	pg/mL	9.5 - 75.0
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Intpretation:-

Parathyroid hormone (PTH) is produced and secreted by the parathyroid glands, which are located along the posterior aspect of the thyroid gland. The serum calcium level regulates PTH secretion via negative feedback through the parathyroid calcium sensing receptor (CASR). Decreased calcium levels stimulate PTH release. Secreted PTH interacts with its specific type II G-protein receptor, causing rapid increases in renal tubular reabsorption of calcium and decreased phosphorus reabsorption. It also participates in long-term calciostatic functions by enhancing mobilization of calcium from bone and increasing renal synthesis of 1,25-dihydroxy vitamin D, which, in turn, increases intestinal calcium absorption.

The assay is useful for:

- Differential diagnosis of hypercalcemia
- Diagnosis of primary, secondary, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism
- Diagnosis of hypoparathyroidism
- Monitoring end-stage renal failure patients for possible renal osteodystrophy

Interpretation of results:

- An (appropriately) low PTH level and high phosphorus level in a hypercalcemic patient suggests that the hypercalcemia is not caused by PTH or PTH-like substances.
- An (appropriately) low PTH level with a low phosphorus level in a hypercalcemic patient suggests the diagnosis of paraneoplastic hypercalcemia.
- A low or normal PTH in a patient with hypocalcemia suggests hypoparathyroidism.

Low serum calcium and high PTH levels in a patient with normal renal function suggest resistance to PTH action (pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1a, 1b, 1c, or 2) or, very rarely, bio-ineffective PTH.

Elevated PTH value with a normal serum calcium in many cases in India is due to secondary hyperparathyroidism, primary cause being Vitamin D deficiency.



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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY
HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM	0.07	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.00
<i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>			POSITIVE: > 1.00
HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL RESULT	NON - REACTIVE		
<i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>			

INTERPRETATION:-


RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE/NOT - DETECTED
> =1.00	REACTIVE/ASYMPTOMATIC/INFECTIVE STATE/CARRIER STATE.


Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Favivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug abusers, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10 % of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV , chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85 % of infected individuals. In high risk population, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25 %.

- USES:**
- Indicator of past or present infection, but does not differentiate between Acute/ Chronic/Resolved Infection.
 - Routine screening of low and high prevalence population including blood donors.

- NOTE:**
- False positive results are seen in Auto-immune disease, Rheumatoid Factor, HYpergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, Passive antibody transfer, Anti-idiotypes and Anti-superoxide dismutase.
 - False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression and Immuno— incompetence.
 - HCV-RNA PCR recommended in all reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection.




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ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DUO ULTRA WITH (P-24 ANTIGEN DETECTION)

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN: SERUM	0.07	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00
<i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>			
HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT	NON - REACTIVE		
<i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>			

INTERPRETATION:-


RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE
> = 1.00	PROVISIONALLY REACTIVE


Non-Reactive result implies that antibodies to HIV 1/ 2 have not been detected in the sample . This means that patient has either not been exposed to HIV 1/ 2 infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HIV 1/ 2.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Results to be clinically correlated
2. Rarely falsenegativity/positivity may occur.




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HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	0.27	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.0 POSITIVE: > 1.0
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) RESULT <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	NON - REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:

RESULT IN INDEX VALUE	REMARKS
< 1.30	NEGATIVE (-ve)
>=1.30	POSITIVE (+ve)

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infection of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2 % normal adolescent and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80 % neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAg which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symptoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates carrier state or Chronic Liver disease.



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NAME	: Mrs. NEHA	PATIENT ID	: 1597195
AGE/ GENDER	: 35 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012408310035
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REGISTRATION DATE	: 31/Aug/2024 10:14 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 31/Aug/2024 10:15AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01516031	REPORTING DATE	: 31/Aug/2024 10:41AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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VDRL	NON REACTIVE		NON REACTIVE
<i>by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY</i>			

INTERPRETATION:

- Does not become positive until 7 - 10 days after appearance of chancre.
- High titer (>1:16) - active disease.**
- Low titer (<1:8) - biological falsepositive test in 90% cases or due to late or late latent syphilis.**
- Treatment of primary syphilis causes progressive decline to negative VDRL within 2 years.
- Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse, reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.
- May be nonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphilis (approx. 25% of cases).
- Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmed with FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test).**

SHORT TERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

- Acute viral illnesses (e.g., hepatitis, measles, infectious mononucleosis)
- M. pneumoniae; Chlamydia; Malaria infection.
- Some immunizations
- Pregnancy (rare)

LONG TERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (>6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

- Serious underlying disease e.g., collagen vascular diseases, leprosy, malignancy.
- Intravenous drug users.
- Rheumatoid arthritis, thyroiditis, AIDS, Sjogren's syndrome.
- <10 % of patients older than age 70 years.
- Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.

*** End Of Report ***



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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.