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NAME	: Dr. AASTHA DHAMJA	PATIENT ID	: 1597578
AGE/ GENDER	: 32 YRS/Female	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012408310064
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REGISTRATION DATE	: 31/Aug/2024 02:10 PM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 31/Aug/2024 02:12PM
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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	10.8 ^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 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 (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 erythropoietin (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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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST MODIFIED (AFTER 75 GMS OF GLUCOSE)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	80.7	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 126.0
GLUCOSE AFTER 60 MINS: PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	122.5	mg/dL	60.0 - 180.0
GLUCOSE AFTER 120 MINS: PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	119.3	mg/dL	60.0 - 160.0

Interpretation: (In accordance with the American diabetes association guidelines):

This test is recommended for patients who have tested positive in the screening OGT (50 gram OGT) or in patients who are deemed to be at high risk of developing gestational diabetes. An 8-14 hour fasting is mandatory for initiation of this test.

For this test, a fasting sample is followed by two more samples drawn at 1 hour and 2 hours after ingestion of 75 grams of glucose.

The American diabetes group recommendations suggest that gestational diabetes be diagnosed when one or more of the plasma glucose values are:

Time	Unit	Blood Sugar level
Fasting	mg/dl	≥95
1 hour	mg/dl	≥180
2 hour	mg/dl	≥155




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ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID FUNCTION TEST: TOTAL

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	1.325	ng/mL	0.35 - 1.93
THYROXINE (T4): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	11.89	µgm/dL	4.87 - 12.60
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	0.521	µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50%.Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations.TSH stimulates the production and secretion of the metabolically active hormones, thyroxine (T4)and triiodothyronine (T3).Failure at any level of regulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis will result in either underproduction (hypothyroidism) or overproduction(hyperthyroidism) of T4 and/or T3.

CLINICAL CONDITION	T3	T4	TSH
Primary Hypothyroidism:	Reduced	Reduced	Increased (Significantly)
Subclinical Hypothyroidism:	Normal or Low Normal	Normal or Low Normal	High
Primary Hyperthyroidism:	Increased	Increased	Reduced (at times undetectable)
Subclinical Hyperthyroidism:	Normal or High Normal	Normal or High Normal	Reduced

LIMITATIONS:-

1. T3 and T4 circulates in reversibly bound form with Thyroid binding globulins (TBG),and to a lesser extent albumin and Thyroid binding Pre Albumin so conditions in which TBG and protein levels alter such as pregnancy, excess estrogens, androgens, anabolic steroids and glucocorticoids may falsely affect the T3 and T4 levels and may cause false thyroid values for thyroid function tests.
2. Normal levels of T4 can also be seen in Hyperthyroid patients with :T3 Thyrotoxicosis, Decreased binding capacity due to hypoproteinemia or ingestion of certain drugs (eg: phenytoin , salicylates).
3. Serum T4 levels in neonates and infants are higher than values in the normal adult , due to the increased concentration of TBG in neonate serum.
4. TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism , recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism , pregnancy , phenytoin therapy.

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3)		THYROXINE (T4)		THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)	
Age	Refferance Range (ng/mL)	Age	Refferance Range (µg/dL)	Age	Reference Range (µIU/mL)
0 - 7 Days	0.20 - 2.65	0 - 7 Days	5.90 – 18.58	0 - 7 Days	2.43 - 24.3
7 Days - 3 Months	0.36 - 2.59	7 Days - 3 Months	6.39 - 17.66	7 Days - 3 Months	0.58 - 11.00
3 - 6 Months	0.51 - 2.52	3 - 6 Months	6.75 – 17.04	3 Days – 6 Months	0.70 - 8.40




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6 - 12 Months	0.74 - 2.40	6 - 12 Months	7.10 - 16.16
1 - 10 Years	0.92 - 2.28	1 - 10 Years	6.00 - 13.80
11- 19 Years	0.35 - 1.93	11 - 19 Years	4.87- 13.20
> 20 years (Adults)	0.35 - 1.93	> 20 Years (Adults)	4.87 - 12.60
RECOMMENDATIONS OF TSH LEVELS DURING PREGNANCY (μ U/mL)			
1st Trimester			0.10 - 2.50
2nd Trimester			0.20 - 3.00
3rd Trimester			0.30 - 4.10

INCREASED TSH LEVELS:

- 1.Primary or untreated hypothyroidism may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending upon degree of hypofunction.
- 2.Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3.Hashimotos thyroiditis
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, idonie containing agents & dopamine antagonist.
- 5.Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge

DECREASED TSH LEVELS:

- 1.Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
- 2.Over replacement of thyroid hormone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3.Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4.Secondary pituitary or hypothalamic hypothyroidism
- 5.Acute psychiatric illness
- 6.Severe dehydration.
- 7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.
- 8.Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester




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PROLACTIN

PROLACTIN: SERUM	21.09	ng/mL	3 - 25
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by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

1. Prolactin is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland and controlled by the hypothalamus.
 2. The major chemical controlling prolactin secretion is dopamine, which inhibits prolactin secretion from the pituitary.
 3. Physiological function of prolactin is the stimulation of milk production. In normal individuals, the prolactin level rises in response to physiologic stimuli such as sleep, exercise, nipple stimulation, sexual intercourse, hypoglycemia, postpartum period, and also is elevated in the newborn infant.

INCREASED (HYPERPROLACTEMIA):

1. Prolactin-secreting pituitary adenoma (prolactinoma, which is 5 times more frequent in females than males).
 2. Functional and organic disease of the hypothalamus.
 3. Primary hypothyroidism.
 4. Section compression of the pituitary stalk.
 5. Chest wall lesions and renal failure.
 6. Ectopic tumors.

7. DRUGS:- Anti-Dopaminergic drugs like antipsychotic drugs, anti-nausea/antiemetic drugs, Drugs that affect CNS serotonin metabolism, serotonin receptors, or serotonin reuptake (anti-depressants of all classes, ergot derivatives, some illegal drugs such as cannabis), Antihypertensive drugs, Opiates, High doses of estrogen or progesterone, anticonvulsants (valproic acid), anti-tuberculous medications (Isoniazid).

SIGNIFICANCE:

1. In loss of libido, galactorrhea, oligomenorrhea, hyperprolactinemia often results in amenorrhea or menorrhagia, and infertility in premenopausal females.
 2. Loss of libido, impotence, infertility, and hypogonadism in males. Postmenopausal and premenopausal women, as well as men, can also suffer from decreased muscle mass and osteoporosis.
 3. In males, prolactin levels >13 ng/mL are indicative of hyperprolactinemia.
 4. In women, prolactin levels >27 ng/mL in the absence of pregnancy and postpartum lactation are indicative of hyperprolactinemia.
 5. Clear symptoms and signs of hyperprolactinemia are often absent in patients with serum prolactin levels <100 ng/mL.
 4. Mild to moderately increased levels of serum prolactin are not a reliable guide for determining whether a prolactin-producing pituitary adenoma is present, 5. Whereas levels >250 ng/mL are usually associated with a prolactin-secreting tumor.

CAUTION:

Prolactin values that exceed the reference values may be due to macroprolactin (prolactin bound to immunoglobulin). Macroprolactin should be evaluated if signs and symptoms of hyperprolactinemia are absent, or pituitary imaging studies are not informative.




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INSULIN FASTING (F)

INSULIN FASTING (F)	14.7	μIU/ml	2.0 - 25.0
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by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

1. Insulin is a hormone produced by the beta cells of the pancreas. It regulates the uptake and utilization of glucose and is also involved in protein synthesis and triglyceride storage.
2. Type 1 diabetes (insulin-dependent diabetes) is caused by insulin deficiency due to destruction of insulin producing pancreatic islets (beta) cells.
3. Type 2 diabetes (noninsulin dependent diabetes) is characterized by resistance to the action of insulin (insulin resistance).
4. The test is useful for management of diabetes mellitus and for diagnoses of insulinomas, when used in conjunction with proinsulin and C-peptide measurements.

NOTE:

1. No standard reference range has yet been established for INSULIN POST-PRANDIAL (PP) in indian population, therefore same could not be provided along with test. However various studies done on several populations mention that the range of INSULIN PP can vary somewhere from 5-79 mIU/L which can be used for clinical purpose.

2. This assay has 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant human insulin (Novolin R and Novolin N). It does not recognize other commonly used analogues of injectable insulin (ie, insulin lispro, insulin aspart, and insulin glargine).

INTERPRETATIVE GUIDE:

1. During prolonged fasting, when the patient's glucose level is reduced to <40 mg/dL, elevated insulin level plus elevated levels of proinsulin and C-peptide suggest insulinoma.
2. Insulin levels generally decline in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.
3. In the early stage of type 2 diabetes, insulin levels are either normal or elevated. In the late stage of type 2 diabetes, insulin levels decline.
4. In normal individuals, insulin levels parallel blood glucose levels.
5. Patients on insulin therapy may develop anti-insulin antibodies. These antibodies may interfere in the assay system, causing inaccurate results. In such individuals, measurement of free insulin FINS / Insulin, Free, Serum should be performed.




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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY
HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES SCREENING

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL
 RESULT NON - REACTIVE
 by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:

1. Anti HCV total antibody assay identifies presence IgG antibodies in the serum . It is a useful screening test with a specificity of nearly 99%.
 2. It becomes positive approximately 24 weeks after exposure. The test can not isolate an active ongoing HCV infection from an old infection that has been cleared. All positive results must be confirmed for active disease by an HCV PCR test .

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS SEEN IN:

1. Window period
2. Immunocompromised states.




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ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) ANTIBODIES HIV (1 & 2) SCREENING

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT NON - REACTIVE
 by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

- 1.AIDS is caused by at least 2 known types of HIV viruses, HIV-1 and HIV HIV-2.
- 2.This NACO approved immuno-chromatographic solid phase ELISA assay detects antibodies against both HIV-1 and HIV-2 viruses.
- 3.The test is used for routine serologic screening of patients at risk for HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection.
- 4.All screening ELISA assays for HIV antibody detection have high sensitivity but have low specificity.
- 5.At this laboratory, all positive samples are cross checked for positivity with two alternate assays prior to reporting.

NOTE:-

- 1.Confirmatory testing by Western blot is recommended for patients who are reactive for HIV by this assay.
- 2.Antibodies against HIV-1 and HIV-2 are usually not detectable until 6 to 12 weeks following exposure (window period) and are almost always detectable by 12 months.
- 3.The test is not recommended for children born to HIV infected mothers till the child turns two years old (as HIV antibodies may be transmitted passively to the child trans-placentally).

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

- 1.Window period
- 2.Severe immuno-suppression including advanced AIDS.





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HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) SCREENING

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) NON REACTIVE
 RESULT

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

- 1.HBsAG is the first serological marker of HBV infection to appear in the blood (approximately 30-60 days after infection and prior to the onset of clinical disease). It is also the last viral protein to disappear from blood and usually disappears by three months after infection in self limiting acute Hepatitis B viral infection.
- 2.Persistence of HBsAg in blood for more than six months implies chronic infection. It is the most common marker used for diagnosis of an acute Hepatitis B infection but has very limited role in assessing patients suffering from chronic hepatitis.

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

- 1.Window period.
- 2.Infection with HBsAg mutant strains
- 3.Hepatitis B Surface antigen (HBsAg) is the earliest indicator of HBV infection. Usually it appears in 27 - 41 days (as early as 14 days).
- 4.Appears 7 - 26 days before biochemical abnormalities. Peaks as ALT rises. Persists during the acute illness. Usually disappears 12- 20 weeks after the onset of symptoms / laboratory abnormalities in 90% of cases.
- 5.Is the most reliable serologic marker of HBV infection. Persistence > 6 months defines carrier state. May also be found in chronic infection.Hepatitis B vaccination does not cause a positive HBsAg. Titers are not of clinical value.

NOTE:-

- 1.All reactive HBsAG Should be reconfirmed with neutralization test(HBsAg confirmatory test).
- 2.Anti - HAV IgM appears at the same time as symptoms in > 99% of cases, peaks within the first month, becomes nondetectable in 12 months (usually 6 months). Presence confirms diagnosis of recent acute infection.




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VDRL	NON REACTIVE		NON REACTIVE
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by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

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 tonegative VDRL within 2 years.
- Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse, reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.
- May benonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphilis (approx. 25% ofcases).
- Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmedwith FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorptiontest).**

SHORTTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCURIN:


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


LONGTERM 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 thanage 70 years.
- Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.

*** End Of Report ***




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