



Dr. Vinay Chop MD (Pathology & Mi Chairman & Consult	crobiology)		(Pathology)
NAME : Mrs. POONAM DAEVI			
AGE/ GENDER : 40 YRS/FEMALE		PATIENT ID	: 1606010
COLLECTED BY :		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012409080035
REFERRED BY		REGISTRATION DATE	: 08/Sep/2024 09:44 AM
BARCODE NO. : 01516551		COLLECTION DATE	: 08/Sep/2024 09:51AM
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 08/Sep/2024 10:07AM
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AM	BALA CANT.	ľ	
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
SWA	STHYA W	ELLNESS PANEL: 1.2	
co	MPLETE BL	OOD COUNT (CBC)	
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	13	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	3.91	Millions/cr	mm 3.50 - 5.00
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV)	39.2	%	37.0 - 50.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	100.1 ^H	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	33.4	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	33.3	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	15.2	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	56.5 ^H	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	25.6	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	39.09	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5350	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) by AUTOMATED 6 PART HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS	56	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			

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



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Dr. Yugam Chopra

MD (Pathology & Microbiology) MD (Pathology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist **CEO & Consultant Pathologist** NAME : Mrs. POONAM DAEVI **AGE/ GENDER** : 40 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** :1606010 **COLLECTED BY** :012409080035 REG. NO./LAB NO. **REFERRED BY REGISTRATION DATE** :08/Sep/2024 09:44 AM **BARCODE NO.** :01516551 **COLLECTION DATE** :08/Sep/2024 09:51AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **REPORTING DATE** :08/Sep/2024 10:07AM **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** LYMPHOCYTES 33 % 20 - 40 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY EOSINOPHILS 5 % 1 - 6 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY MONOCYTES % 2 - 12 6 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY BASOPHILS 0 % 0 - 1 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT 2996 /cmm 2000 - 7500 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY 800 - 4900 ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT 1766 /cmm by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT 268 40 - 440 /cmm by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT 321 /cmm 80 - 880 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT 0 - 110 0 /cmm by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS. 350000 150000 - 450000 PLATELET COUNT (PLT) /cmm by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE 0.34 0.10 - 0.36 PLATELETCRIT (PCT) % by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) 10 fL 6.50 - 12.0 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) 89000 30000 - 90000 /cmm by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) 25.4 11.0 - 45.0 % by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) 15.0 - 17.0 16.3 % by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

Dr. Vinay Chopra



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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.



	MD (Patho	y Chopra logy & Microbiology) & Consultant Pathologis		(Pathology)
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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON R	OAD, AMBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
				2
	L VENTATION RATE (ESR)		MENTATION RATE (ESF mm/1st h	
NTERPRETATION: . ESR is a non-specify mmune disease, but 2. An ESR can be affe is C-reactive protein 3. This test may also ystemic lupus erythe CONDITION WITH LOW A low ESR can be see polycythaemia), sigr is sickle cells in sickle IOTE: . ESR and C - reactive . Generally, ESR doe 8. CRP is not affected 4. If the ESR is elevated b. Women tend to ha b. Drugs such as dext	does not tell the health pr cted by other conditions be ematosus V ESR n with conditions that inhi ificantly high white blood e cell anaemia) also lower e protein (C-RP) are both m s not change as rapidly as by as many other factors a ed, it is typically a result of ye a higher ESR, and mensi	actitioner exactly wher esides inflammation. For e activity and response bit the normal sedimer cell count (leucocytosi the ESR. markers of inflammation does CRP, either at the s is ESR, making it a bet two types of proteins, ruation and pregnancy	e the inflammation is in the or this reason, the ESR is typ to therapy in both of the at nation of red blood cells, su s), and some protein abnor s, and some protein abnor start of inflammation or as tter marker of inflammation globulins or fibrinogen. can cause temporary eleval	vically used in conjunction with other test such bove diseases as well as some others, such as the as a high red blood cell count malities. Some changes in red cell shape (such it resolves.





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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD	, AMBALA CANT'	Г	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	CLIN	IICAL CHEMI	STRY/BIOCHEMISTR	Y
		GLUCOS	E FASTING (F)	
GLUCOSE FASTING (I by glucose oxidas	F): PLASMA e - peroxidase (god-pod)	84.51	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)

A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
 A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
 A fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 mg/dl is highly suggestive of diabetic state. A repeat post-prandial is strongly recommended for all such patients.
 A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.



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SO 9001 : 2008 CERTIFIED LAB		EXCELLENCE IN HEALTHCARE	& DIAGNOSTICS
М	Dr. Vinay Chopra D (Pathology & Microbiology) hairman & Consultant Pathologist	Dr. Yugam MD (CEO & Consultant	(Pathology)
NAME : Mrs. POONAM AGE/ GENDER : 40 YRS/FEMAL COLLECTED BY : REFERRED BY :	LE PAT REC	TIENT ID 3. NO./LAB NO. 3. ISTRATION DATE	: 1606010 : 012409080035 : 08/Sep/2024 09:44 AM
BARCODE NO. : 01516551 CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOS	COI	LECTION DATE ORTING DATE	: 08/Sep/2024 09:51AM : 08/Sep/2024 12:03PM
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	LIPID PROFIL	E : BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	206.14 ^H	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (EN	136.98 zymatic)	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	47.59	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETR	y 131.15 ^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, SPECTROPHOTOMETR	у 158.55 ^Н	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189. HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	27.4	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	549.26	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETR	4.33	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 by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETR	2.76	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
TRIGLYCERIDES/HD		2.88 ^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.

 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.
 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 HDL

5. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP,Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement



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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	LIV	ER FUNCTION	TEST (COMPLETE)	
BILIRUBIN TOTAL: S	ERUM PECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.79	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
	CONJUGATED): SERUM	0.16	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT	- (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM есткорнотометку	0.63	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	16.5	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	14.8	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SER by CALCULATED, SPE		1.11	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHA by PARA NITROPHEN PROPANOL	TASE: SERUM YL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL	85.02	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL by szasz, spectrol	. TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM PHTOMETRY	15.53	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SI by BIURET, SPECTRO		6.6	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM	DEEN	3.83	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
by DRUIVIUCKESUL G				

Dr. Vinay Chopra

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

GLOBULIN: SERUM

NOTE:- To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Referance Range.

USE: - Differential diagnosis of diseases of hepatobiliary system and pancreas.

INCREASED:

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS	> 1.5

2.77

1.38





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gm/dL

RATIO

2.30 - 3.50

1.00 - 2.00

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INTERPRETATION





	Dr. Vinay Chop MD (Pathology & M Chairman & Consult	icrobiology)	Dr. Yugan MD CEO & Consultant	(Pathology)	
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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference	interval
HEPATOCELLULAR C	ARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS		> 1.3 (Slightly Inc	reased)	

1. Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)

2. Extra Hepatic cholestatis: 0.8 (normal or slightly decreased). **PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE:**

NORMAL	< 0.65
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6

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	K	DNEY FUNCTION T	EST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM		18.66	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUN	IATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH) Λ	1.01	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
by ENZYMATIC, SPEC		no r	ing, at	0.10 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITRO		8.72	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
by CALCULATED, SPE	GEN (BUN)/CREATININE	8.63 ^L	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
RATIO: SERUM		0.03-	KATO	10.0 20.0
by CALCULATED, SPI		10.10	DATIO	
UREA/CREATININE F by CALCULATED, SPE		18.48	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM		5.69	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
by URICASE - OXIDAS	E PEROXIDASE			
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPE	CTROPHOTOMETRY	9.86	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SER		3.37	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
-	DATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ELECTROLYTES				
SODIUM: SERUM		139.9	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
by ISE (ION SELECTIV POTASSIUM: SERUM		3.83	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
by ISE (ION SELECTIV		0100		
CHLORIDE: SERUM		104.93	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
by ISE (ION SELECTIV	RULAR FILTERATION RATE			
	RULAR FILTERATION RATE	72.2		
(eGFR): SERUM		12.2		
by CALCULATED				

INTERPRETATION:

To differentiate between pre- and post renal azotemia.

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH NORMAL CREATININE:

1. Prerenal azotemia (BUN rises without increase in creatinine) e.g. heart failure, salt depletion, dehydration, blood loss) due to decreased glomerular filtration rate.

2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.



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	. 0040/1, MenoLSon Rond,		
Test Name		Value Uni	Biological Reference interval
9. Certain drugs (e.g. INCREASED RATIO (>2 1. Postrenal azotemia 2. Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< [*]	superimposed on renal disease. 10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN :	IE LEVELS: more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive	uropathy).
9. Certain drugs (e.g. INCREASED RATIO (>2 1. Postrenal azotemia 2. Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Acute tubular necr 2. Low protein diet ar 3. Severe liver diseas 4. Other causes of de 5. Repeated dialysis (6. Inherited hyperam 7. SIADH (syndrome of 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Phenacimide thera 2. Rhabdomyolysis (r 3. Muscular patients INAPPROPIATE RATIO 1. Diabetic ketoacido	ass (subnormal creatinine produ- tetracycline, glucocorticoids) 20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININ a (BUN rises disproportionately r- superimposed on renal disease. 10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. ad starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. (urea rather than creatinine diff monemias (urea is virtually abso- of inappropiate antidiuretic harn 10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATINII py (accelerates conversion of cr eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes false in	IE LEVELS: more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive ^F uses out of extracellular fluid). ent in blood). none) due to tubular secretion of urea. NE: reatine to creatinine).	
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Severe decrease in GFR	
Kidney failure	



G3a

G3b

G4 G5

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Mild decrease in GFR

Moderate decrease in GFR

Kidney failure

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

60 - 89

30-59

15-29

<15



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	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbic Chairman & Consultant Pa	ology) ME	n Chopra 9 (Pathology) at Pathologist
NAME	: Mrs. POONAM DAEVI		
AGE/ GENDER	: 40 YRS/FEMALE	PATIENT ID	: 1606010
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012409080035
REFERRED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 08/Sep/2024 09:44 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01516551	COLLECTION DATE	: 08/Sep/2024 09:51AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	REPORTING DATE	: 08/Sep/2024 12:03PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA	CANTT	
Test Name	Va	lue Unit	Biological Reference interval

COMMENTS:

Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.
 eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012
 In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure of CFD with the commended to measure

3. In patients, with eGFR cleaning between 45-59 minimit 1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, it is recommended to measure eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD
4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fulfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

ADVICE:

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated

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

MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)







	MD (Pathology &	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist		n Chopra (Pathology) Pathologist
NAME	: Mrs. POONAM DAEVI			
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BARCODE NO.	:01516551		COLLECTION DATE	: 08/Sep/2024 09:51AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 08/Sep/2024 12:25PM
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	Т		CTION TEST: TOTAL	
		0.971	ng/mL	0.35 - 1.93
THYROXINE (T4): SERUM 7.58 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)			μgm/dL	4.87 - 12.60
by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN 3rd GENERATION, ULT <u>INTERPRETATION:</u> TSH levels are subject to day has influence on the trilodothyronine (T3).Fai	circadian variation, reaching peak levels i	<i>between 2-4 a.m an</i> I stimulates the pro	duction and secretion of the me	0.35 - 5.50 m. The variation is of the order of 50%.Hence time of the etabolically active hormones, thyroxine (T4)and er underproduction (hypothyroidism) or

KOS Diagnostic Lab

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)

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 levles 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 hypothroidism, 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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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT





	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbiolo Chairman & Consultant Path		(Pathology)
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			/
Test Name	Value	e Unit	Biological Reference interval

Test Name			Value	Unit		Biological Reference in
6 - 12 Months	0.74 - 2.40	6 - 12 Months	7.10 - 16.16	6 – 12 Months	0.70 - 7.00	
1 - 10 Years	0.92 - 2.28	1 - 10 Years	6.00 - 13.80	1 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50	
11- 19 Years	0.35 - 1.93	11 - 19 Years	4.87- 13.20	11 – 19 Years	0.50 - 5.50	
> 20 years (Adults)	0.35 - 1.93	> 20 Years (Adults)	4.87 - 12.60	> 20 Years (Adults)	0.35-5.50	
	RECO	VIMENDATIONS OF TSH LI	EVELS DURING PREC	SNANCY (µIU/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 harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.

3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma

4. Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic 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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BARCODE NO.	:01516551		LECTION DATE	: 08/Sep/2024 09:51AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		ORTING DATE	: 10/Sep/2024 06:42PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, A			
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		CLINICAL PAT	HOLOGY	
	URINE RO	OUTINE & MICROS	COPIC EXAMINAT	ΓΙΟΝ
PHYSICAL EXAMINA				
QUANTITY RECIEVE		10	ml	
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	10		
COLOUR		PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
-	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	114 71/		
TRANSPARANCY by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		HAZY		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1.02		1.002 - 1.030
-	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
CHEMICAL EXAMINA	ATION			
REACTION		ACIDIC		
PROTEIN	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		
SUGAR		Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
-	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
pH by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	<=5.0		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN		Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
NITRITE	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN		Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
•	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
KETONE BODIES		Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BLOOD	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1+		NEGATIVE (-ve)
	CTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ASCORBIC ACID		NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION



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Dr. Vinay Chopra

MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist



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

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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (F	RBCs) Centrifuged urinary sediment	4-6	/HPF	0 - 3
PUS CELLS	CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	1-3	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS	CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	3-5	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT		NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT		NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA		NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT OTHERS

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA)

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT

*** End Of Report ***

NEGATIVE (-ve)

ABSENT





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NEGATIVE (-ve)

ABSENT