

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mr. SIDHARTH

AGE/ GENDER : 27 YRS/MALE PATIENT ID : 1609668

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409110055

 REFERRED BY
 : 11/Sep/2024 01:38 PM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01516775
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 11/Sep/2024 01:41 PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 11/Sep/2024 03:49 PM

CLIENT ADDRESS: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.71 ^H	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.39	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.32 ^H	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	106.3 ^H	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	83.5 ^H	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.27	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	71.11	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	24.6	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7.35	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.48	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.87	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM	1.56	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

INTERPRETATION

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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:

IN CITE I CED I	
DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS		> 1.5	
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS		> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)	
DECDEASED:		-	

- 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:

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



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	DNIEV ELINICTION TE	CCT (COMPLETE)	
KII	DNEY FUNCTION TE	EST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM	43.22	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)		J	
CREATININE: SERUM	0.92	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY		3	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM	20.2	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		3	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	21.96 ^H	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
RATIO: SERUM	21.70		
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM	46.98	RATIO	

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
URIC ACID: SERUM	6.98	mg/dL
by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE		

CALCIUM: SERUM 9.68 mg/dL 8.50 - 10.60 by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM 2.55 mg/dL 2.30 - 4.70

by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ELECTROLYTES

SODIUM: SERUM 140.2 mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

POTASSIUM: SERUM 3.98 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.00by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) CHLORIDE: SERUM 105.15 mmol/L 90.0 - 110.0

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 116.9

(eGFR): SERUM 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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3.60 - 7.70

KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana



KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

- 3. GI haemorrhage.
- 4. High protein intake.
- 5. Impaired renal function plus
- 6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).
- 7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)
- 8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)
- 9. Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS:

- 1. Postrenal azotemia (BUN rises disproportionately more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive uropathy).
- 2. Prerenal azotemia superimposed on renal disease.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN:

- 1. Acute tubular necrosis.
- 2. Low protein diet and starvation.
- 3. Severe liver disease.
- 4. Other causes of decreased urea synthesis.
- 5. Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).
- 6. Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).
- 7. SIADH (syndrome of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) due to tubular secretion of urea.
- 8. Pregnancy.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE:

- 1. Phenacimide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine).
- 2. Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine).
- 3. Muscular patients who develop renal failure.

INAPPROPIATE RATIO:

- 1. Diabetic ketoacidosis (acetoacetate causes false increase in creatinine with certain methodologies, resulting in normal ratio when dehydration should produce an increased BUN/creatinine ratio)
- 2. Cephalosporin therapy (interferes with creatinine measurement). ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE:

CKD STAGE DESCRIPTION GFR (mL/min/1.73m2)			ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFK (IIIL/ IIIIII/ 1./ 3IIIZ)	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with	>90	Presence of Protein,
	normal or high GFR		Albumin or cast in urine
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR	60 -89	
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59	
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29	
G5	Kidney failure	<15	



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

COMMENTS:

1. 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.

2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

3. 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

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill 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).

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

End Of Report ***



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