CLIENT CODE.



KOS Diagnostic Lab

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

: 13/Sep/2024 12:48PM

NAME : Mrs. SEEMA SHARMA

AGE/ GENDER PATIENT ID : 60 YRS/FEMALE :1611717

COLLECTED BY : SURJESH : 012409130039 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REGISTRATION DATE REFERRED BY : 13/Sep/2024 11:49 AM BARCODE NO. :01516888 **COLLECTION DATE** : 13/Sep/2024 01:27PM

: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

REPORTING DATE

UREA

UREA: SERUM 72.45^H mg/dL 10.00 - 50.00

by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

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



KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana KOS Molecular Lab: IInd Floor, Parry Hotel, Staff Road, Opp. GPO, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana 0171-2643898, +91 99910 43898 | care@koshealthcare.com | www.koshealthcare.com



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MD (Pathology)
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CREATININE

CREATININE: SERUM 1.57^H mg/dL 0.40 - 1.20 by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ELECTROLYTES COMPLETE PROFILE

SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	142.7	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	4.75	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	107.03	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

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 issuficiency.
- 7. Hepatic failure.

HYPERNATREMIA (INCREASED SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

- 1. Hyperapnea (Prolonged)
- 2. Diabetes insipidus
- 3. Diabetic acidosis
- 4. Cushings syndrome
- 5.Dehydration

POTASSIUM:-

Potassium is the major cation in the intracellular fluid. 90% of potassium is concentrated within the cells. When cells are damaged, potassium is released in the blood.

HYPOKALEMIA (LOW POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

- 1. Diarrhoea, vomiting & malabsorption.
- 2. Severe Burns.
- 3. Increased Secretions of Aldosterone

HYPERKALEMIA (INCREASED POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

- 1.Oliguria
- 2.Renal failure or Shock
- 3. Respiratory acidosis



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4.Hemolysis of blood



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pg/mL

190.0 - 890.0

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COLLECTED BY :012409130039 : SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO.

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VITAMINS

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN: SERUM

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

INCREASED VITAMIN B12	DECREASED VITAMIN B12		
1.Ingestion of Vitamin C	1.Pregnancy		
2.Ingestion of Estrogen	2.DRUGS:Aspirin, Anti-convulsants, Colchicine		
3.Ingestion of Vitamin A	3.Ethanol Igestion		
4.Hepatocellular injury	4. Contraceptive Harmones		
5.Myeloproliferative disorder	5.Haemodialysis		
6.Uremia	6. Multiple Myeloma		

149^L

- 1. Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) is necessary for hematopoiesis and normal neuronal function.
- 2.In humans, it is obtained only from animal proteins and requires intrinsic factor (IF) for absorption.
- 3. The body uses its vitamin B12 stores very economically, reabsorbing vitamin B12 from the ileum and returning it to the liver; very little is
- 4.Vitamin B12 deficiency may be due to lack of IF secretion by gastric mucosa (eg, gastrectomy, gastric atrophy) or intestinal malabsorption (eg, ileal resection, small intestinal diseases).
- 5. Vitamin B12 deficiency frequently causes macrocytic anemia, glossitis, peripheral neuropathy, weakness, hyperreflexia, ataxia, loss of proprioception, poor coordination, and affective behavioral changes. These manifestations may occur in any combination; many patients have the neurologic defects without macrocytic anemia.
- 6.Serum methylmalonic acid and homocysteine levels are also elevated in vitamin B12 deficiency states.

7. Follow-up testing for antibodies to intrinsic factor (IF) is recommended to identify this potential cause of vitamin B12 malabsorption. NOTE:A normal serum concentration of vitamin B12 does not rule out tissue deficiency of vitamin B12. The most sensitive test for vitamin B12 deficiency at the cellular level is the assay for MMA. If clinical symptoms suggest deficiency, measurement of MMA and homocysteine should be considered, even if serum vitamin B12 concentrations are normal.

*** End Of Report ***



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