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<b>NAME</b>	: <b>Baby. DEEKSHA</b>	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1635949
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 6 YRS/FEMALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: <b>012410060005</b>
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 06/Oct/2024 07:45 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	: P.G.I. (CHANDIGARH)	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 06/Oct/2024 07:46AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01518387	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 06/Oct/2024 10:46AM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
<b>CLIENT ADDRESS</b>	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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**CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY**

**LIPID PROFILE : BASIC**

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM <i>by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP</i>	119.36	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM <i>by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)</i>	61.62	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 <i>by SELECTIVE INHIBITION</i>	49.89	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	57.15	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 <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	69.47	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	12.32	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
<b>TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM</b> <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	<b>300.34<sup>L</sup></b>	<b>mg/dL</b>	<b>350.00 - 700.00</b>
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.39	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	1.15	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0



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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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<i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>			
<b>TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM</b>	1.24 <sup>L</sup>	RATIO	MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0 <b>3.00 - 5.00</b>

**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.
3. 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.
4. NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lp(a), 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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<b>KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)</b>			
UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	25.16	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.67	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	11.76	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	17.55	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	37.55	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	3.27	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80

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**INTERPRETATION:**

Normal range for a healthy person on normal diet: 12 - 20

To Differentiate between pre- and postrenal 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.
3. GI hemorrhage.
4. High protein intake.
5. Impaired renal function plus .
6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushings syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).
7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureterocolostomy)
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 inappropriate antidiuretic hormone) 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.


**INAPPROPRIATE 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).

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



  
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