

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

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

NAME : Mr. ARUN HANDA  
AGE/ GENDER : 75 YRS/MALE  
COLLECTED BY : SURJESH  
REFERRED BY :  
BARCODE NO. : 01518426  
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB  
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1636182  
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012410060045  
REGISTRATION DATE : 06/Oct/2024 02:11 PM  
COLLECTION DATE : 06/Oct/2024 02:29PM  
REPORTING DATE : 06/Oct/2024 02:35PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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## HAEMATOLOGY

### HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	10.5 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
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#### INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's 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

UREA

UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	49.62	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
<b>CREATININE</b>			
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.48 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40



  
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#### ELECTROLYTES COMPLETE PROFILE

SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	137.8	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	4.52	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	103.35	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 inadequate salt replacement.
3. Diuretics abuses.
4. Salt losing nephropathy.
5. Metabolic acidosis.
6. Adrenocortical insufficiency .
7. Hepatic failure.

##### HYPERNATREMIA (INCREASED SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

1. Hyperapnea (Prolonged)
2. Diabetes insipidus
3. Diabetic acidosis
4. Cushing's 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

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



  
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