

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

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

NAME	: Mr. SATISH KUMAR MITTAL	PATIENT ID	: 1642457
AGE/ GENDER	: 61 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012410140034
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:42 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:43AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518877	REPORTING DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 11:03AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	7.2 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
--	------------------	-------	-------------

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




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


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



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

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

NAME	: Mr. SATISH KUMAR MITTAL	PATIENT ID	: 1642457
AGE/ GENDER	: 61 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012410140034
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:42 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:43AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518877	REPORTING DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 11:42AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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 <i>by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.3	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.14	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.16	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	15.2	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	12	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.27	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM <i>by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL</i>	69.67	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM <i>by SZASZ, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	10.41	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM <i>by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	6.42	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM <i>by BROMOCRESOL GREEN</i>	3.76	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.66	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.41	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

INTERPRETATION


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




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


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



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

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

NAME	: Mr. SATISH KUMAR MITTAL	PATIENT ID	: 1642457
AGE/ GENDER	: 61 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012410140034
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:42 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:43AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518877	REPORTING DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 11:42AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

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


DECREASED:

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




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


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



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

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

NAME	: Mr. SATISH KUMAR MITTAL	PATIENT ID	: 1642457
AGE/ GENDER	: 61 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012410140034
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:42 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:43AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518877	REPORTING DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 12:10PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------------

KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	202.46 ^H	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	9.23 ^H	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	94.61 ^H	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	10.25 ^L	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	21.93	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	9.34 ^H	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
CALCIUM: SERUM <i>by ARSENazo III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	7.87 ^L	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM <i>by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	6.08 ^H	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
ELECTROLYTES			
SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	137	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	6.12 ^H	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	102.75	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED</i>	5.9
--	-----

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.




 DR. VINAY CHOPRA

CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
 MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)


 DR. YUGAM CHOPRA

CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
 MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)



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

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

NAME	: Mr. SATISH KUMAR MITTAL		
AGE/ GENDER	: 61 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1642457
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012410140034
REFERRED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:42 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518877	COLLECTION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:43AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	REPORTING DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 12:10PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

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 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).

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE:

CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR (mL/min/1.73m ²)	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with normal or high GFR	>90	Presence of Protein , 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	




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


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



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

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

NAME	: Mr. SATISH KUMAR MITTAL	PATIENT ID	: 1642457
AGE/ GENDER	: 61 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012410140034
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:42 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 10:43AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518877	REPORTING DATE	: 14/Oct/2024 12:10PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

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 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

*** End Of Report ***




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


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

