Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Dr. Yugam Chopra
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NAME	**: Mrs. SMRITI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 30 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1645668
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012410170011**
REFERRED BY	: DR. SHUCHI BHUSHAN	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 09:00 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01519030	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 09:05AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 18/Oct/2024 10:14AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F) AND POST PRANDIAL (PP)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA *by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)*	86.14	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0
GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (PP): PLASMA *by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)*	97.43	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 140.00 PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

INTERPRETATION:

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose below 100 mg/dL and post-prandial plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl and post-prandial plasma glucose level between 140 – 200 mg/dL is considered as glucose intolerant or pre diabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
3. A fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 mg/dL and post-prandial plasma glucose level above 200 mg/dL is highly suggestive of diabetic state. A repeat post-prandial is strongly recommended for all such patients. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.

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BARCODE NO.	: 01519030	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 09:05AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 10:22AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
SGOT/SGPT PROFILE			
SGOT/AST: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	16.05	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	12.44	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
SGOT/SGPT RATIO *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	1.29		

INTERPRETATION

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:-

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0
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 cholestatis: 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

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BARCODE NO.	: 01519030	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 09:05AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 10:46AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM	1.812	µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFFERENCE RANGE (µIU/mL)
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 – 15.20
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 – 11.00
3 – 11 Months	0.70 – 8.40
1 – 5 Years	0.70 – 7.00
6 – 10 Years	0.60 – 5.50
11 - 15	0.50 – 5.50
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 – 5.50
PREGNANCY	
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10

NOTE:-*TSH levels are subjected to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.*

USE:- TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid harmones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality.

INCREASED LEVELS:

1.Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
2.Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
3.Hashimotos thyroiditis.
4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
5.Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

DECREASED LEVELS:

1.Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
2.Over replacement of thyroid harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
3.Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
4.Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic hypothyroidism
5.Acute psychiatric illness
6.Severe dehydration.

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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 10:46AM
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.
8.Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

LIMITATIONS:

1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.
2.Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.

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BARCODE NO.	: 01519030	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 09:05AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 11:03AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

ANTI THYROID PEROXIDASE (TPO/AMA) ANTIBODIES

ANTI TPO/AMA ANTIBODIES: SERUM *by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)*	< 1.00	IU/mL	0.00 - 10.0 DIABETES (II): < 25.0

INTERPRETATION:

1. Thyroperoxidase (TPO) is an enzyme involved inthyroid hormone synthesis, catalyzing the oxidation of iodide on tyrosine residues in thyroglobulin for the synthesis of triiodothyronine and thyroxine (tetraiodothyronine).
2. TPO is a membrane-associated hemo glycoprotein expressed only in thyrocytes and is one of the most important thyroid gland antigens.
3. Anti-TPO is technically superior and a more specific method for measuring thyroid auto-antibodies , It is especially useful in patients presenting with subclinical hypothyroidism where TSH is elevated but Free T4 levels are normal.

INCREASED LEVELS (Autoimmune thyroid disease):

1. Hashimoto thyroiditis.
2. Idiopathic myxedema.
3. Graves disease
4. Post-partum thyroiditis.
5. Primary hypothyroidism due to Hashimoto thyroiditis.

NOTE:

1. The highest TPO antibody levels are observed in patients suffering from Hashimoto thyroiditis. In this disease, the prevalence of TPO antibodies is about 90% of cases, confirming the autoimmune origin of the disease.
2. These auto-antibodies also frequently occur (60%-80%) in the course of Graves disease.
3. In patients with subclinical hypothyroidism, the presence of TPO antibodies is associated with an increased risk of developing overt hypothyroidism.

*** End Of Report ***

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