Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME	**: Mr. RISHI KUMAR**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/MALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1646111
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012410170062**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 02:50 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01519081	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 02:59PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 04:24PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY

PROTHROMBIN TIME STUDIES (PT/INR)

PT TEST (PATIENT) *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	**30.3^{H}**	**SECS**	**11.5 - 14.5**
PT (CONTROL) *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	12	SECS	
ISI *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	1.1		
INTERNATIONAL NORMALISED RATIO (INR) *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	**2.77^{H}**		**0.80 - 1.20**
PT INDEX *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	39.6	%	

INTERPRETATION:-

1.INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anti-coagulant therapy. Appropiate therapeutic range varies with the disease and treatment intensity.
2. Prolonged INR suggests potential bleeding disorder /bleeding complications
3. Results should be clinically correlated.
4. *Test conducted on Citrated Plasma*

RECOMMENDED THERAPEUTIC RANGE FOR ORAL ANTI-COAGULANT THERAPY (INR)		
INDICATION		**INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO (INR)**
Treatment of venous thrombosis	Low Intensity	2.0 - 3.0
Treatment of pulmonary embolism		
Prevention of systemic embolism in tissue heart valves		
Valvular heart disease		
Acute myocardial infarction		
Atrial fibrillation		
Bileaflet mechanical valve in aortic position		
Recurrent embolism	High Intensity	2.5 - 3.5
Mechanical heart valve		

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
Antiphospholipid antibodies^{+}			

COMMENTS:

The prothrombin time (PT) and its derived measures of prothrombin ratio (PR) and international normalized ratio (INR) are measures of the efficacy of the extrinsic pathway of coagulation. PT test reflects the adequacy of factors I (fibrinogen), II (prothrombin), V, VII, and X. It is used in conjunction with the activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) which measures the intrinsic pathway.

The common causes of prolonged prothrombin time are :

1.Oral Anticoagulant therapy.
2.Liver disease.
3.Vit K. deficiency.
4.Disseminated intra vascular coagulation.
5.Factor 5, 7 , 10 or Prothrombin dificiency

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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 17/Oct/2024 03:46PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA *by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)*	135.37	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 140.00 PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prnadial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
3. A random glucose level of 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.

*** End Of Report ***

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