



	MD (Pathology	Vinay ChopraDr. Yugam Chopra(Pathology & Microbiology)MD (Pathology)rman & Consultant PathologistCEO & Consultant Pathologist			
NAME	: Mr. AMRIK SINGH				
AGE/ GENDER	: 70 YRS/MALE	PATIE	INT ID :	1657841	
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REG. N	NO./LAB NO. :	012410310012	
REFERRED BY	:	REGIS	TRATION DATE :	31/Oct/2024 10:18 AM	
BARCODE NO.	:01519851	COLLI	ECTION DATE :	31/Oct/2024 10:28AM	
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	REPO	RTING DATE :	31/Oct/2024 11:33AM	
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROA	D, AMBALA CANTT			
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference inte	erval
		ENDOCRINO	LOGY		
	1	HYROID FUNCTION	TEST: TOTAL		
TRIIODOTHYRONI	NE (T3): SERUM IESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNO	0.775 DASSAY)	ng/mL	0.35 - 1.93	
THYROXINE (T4): S	SERUM iescent microparticle immuni	9.71 DASSAY)	µgm/dL	4.87 - 12.60	
	ATING HORMONE (TSH): SE		µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50	
3rd GENERATION, ULT	RASENSITIVE				
day has influence on the	measured serum TSH concentrations lure at any level of regulation of the	. TSH stimulates the production	and secretion of the metab	ne variation is of the order of 50%.Hence tim olically active hormones, thyroxine (T4)and derproduction (hypothyroidism) or	
	roidism) of T4 and/or T3.				
triiodothyronine (T3).Fai overproduction(hyperthy CLINICAL CONDITION	proidism) of T4 and/or T3.	T4		TSH	

CLINICAL CONDITION	T3	T4	TSH
Primary Hypothyroidism:	Reduced	Reduced	Increased (Significantly)
Subclinical Hypothyroidism:	Normal or Low Normal	Normal or Low Normal	High
Primary Hyperthyroidism:	Increased	Increased	Reduced (at times undetectable)
Subclinical Hyperthyroidism:	Normal or High Normal	Normal or High Normal	Reduced

LIMITATIONS:-

1. T3 and T4 circulates in reversibly bound form with Thyroid binding globulins (TBG), and to a lesser extent albumin and Thyroid binding Pre Albumin so conditions in which TBG and protein levels alter such as pregnancy, excess estrogens, androgens, anabolic steroids and glucocorticoids may falsely affect the T3 and T4 levels and may cause false thyroid values for thyroid function tests.

2. Normal levels of T4 can also be seen in Hyperthyroid patients with :T3 Thyrotoxicosis, Decreased binding capacity due to hypoproteinemia or ingestion of certain drugs (e.g.: phenytoin , salicylates).

3. Serum T4 levels in neonates and infants are higher than values in the normal adult , due to the increased concentration of TBG in neonate serum.

4. TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism , recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism , pregnancy , phenytoin therapy.

TRIIODOTH	TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3) THYROXINE (T4)		INE (T4)	THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)		
Age	Refferance Range (ng/mL)	Age	Refferance Range (µg/dL)	Age	Reference Range (µIU/mL)	
0 - 7 Days	0.20 - 2.65	0 - 7 Days	5.90 - 18.58	0 - 7 Days	2.43 - 24.3	
7 Days - 3 Months	0.36 - 2.59	7 Days - 3 Months	6.39 - 17.66	7 Days - 3 Months	0.58 - 11.00	
3 - 6 Months	0.51 - 2.52	3 - 6 Months	6.75 - 17.04	3 Days – 6 Months	0.70 - 8.40	
6 - 12 Months	0.74 - 2.40	6 - 12 Months	7.10 - 16.16	6 – 12 Months	0.70 - 7.00	





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	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbiolog Chairman & Consultant Patho		(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. AMRIK SINGH		
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Test Name	Value	e Unit	Biological Reference interval

Test Name		Value Ur		t	Biological Reference interval	
1 - 10 Years	0.92 - 2.28	1 - 10 Years	6.00 - 13.80	1 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50	
11- 19 Years	0.35 - 1.93	11 - 19 Years	4.87- 13.20	11 – 19 Years	0.50 - 5.50	
> 20 years (Adults)	0.35 - 1.93	> 20 Years (Adults)	4.87 - 12.60	> 20 Years (Adults)	0.35-5.50	
	RECON	IMENDATIONS OF TSH L	EVELS DURING PRE	GNANCY (µIU/mL)		
	1st Trimester			0.10 - 2.50		
	2nd Trimester			0.20 - 3.00		
	3rd Trimester			0.30 - 4.10		

INCREASED TSH LEVELS:

1. Primary or untreated hypothyroidism may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending upon degree of hypofunction.

2. Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.

3.Hashimotos thyroiditis

4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, iodine containing agents & dopamine antagonist.

5.Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge

DECREASED TSH LEVELS:

1.Toxic multi-nodular goiter & Thyroiditis.

2. Over replacement of thyroid hormone in treatment of hypothyroidism.

3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma

4. Secondary pituitary or hypothalamic hypothyroidism

5. Acute psychiatric illness

6.Severe dehydration.

7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.

8. Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

*** End Of Report ***





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