



	MD (Pathology	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist		m <b>Chopra</b> D (Pathology) ht Pathologist	
NAME	: Mrs. PALLVI				
AGE/ GENDER	: 41 YRS/FEMALE		PATIENT ID	: 1669473	
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012411120039	
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:		<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 12/Nov/2024 12:05 PM	
BARCODE NO.	: 01520658		COLLECTION DATE	: 12/Nov/2024 12:06PM	
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 12/Nov/2024 01:26PM	
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD	, AMBALA CANTT			
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference inter	rval
TRIIODOTHYRONI	NE (T3): SERUM	1.034	<b>TION TEST: TOTAL</b> ng/mL	0.35 - 1.93	
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSA THYROXINE (T4): SERUM by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSA		9.84	µgm/d	4.87 - 12.60	
THYROID STIMULA by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN	ATING HORMONE (TSH): SER	UM 6.218 <sup>H</sup>	µIU/ml	0.35 - 5.50	
3rd GENERATION, ULT INTERPRETATION:	RASENSITIVE				
TSH levels are subject to a day has influence on the triiodothyronine (T3).Fai	measured serum TSH concentrations. 1	SH stimulates the pro	oduction and secretion of the	pm. The variation is of the order of 50%.Hence time metabolically active hormones, thyroxine (T4)and her underproduction (hypothyroidism) or	
CLINICAL CONDITION	T3		T4	TSH	
Primary Hypothyroidis			Reduced	Increased (Significantly)	
Subclinical Hypothyroi	dism: Normal or Lov	w Normal	Normal or Low Normal	High	
Primary Hyperthyroidis	sm: Increased		Increased	Reduced (at times undetectable)	
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## LIMITATIONS:-

Subclinical Hyperthyroidism:

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.

Normal or High Normal

Reduced

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.

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3)		THYROXINE (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	

Normal or High Normal





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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT





	Dr. Vinay ChopraDr. Yugam ChopraMD (Pathology & Microbiology)MD (Pathology)Chairman & Consultant PathologistCEO & Consultant Pathologist			
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Test Name		Value	Unit	t	<b>Biological Reference interva</b>	
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	<b>IMENDATIONS OF TSH L</b>	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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