

Dr. Vinay Chopra  
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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME : Mrs. PARVEEN  
AGE/ GENDER : 60 YRS/FEMALE  
COLLECTED BY :  
REFERRED BY :  
BARCODE NO. : 01520702  
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB  
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1670554  
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012411130010  
REGISTRATION DATE : 13/Nov/2024 09:28 AM  
COLLECTION DATE : 13/Nov/2024 09:28AM  
REPORTING DATE : 13/Nov/2024 11:59AM

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

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)

|  |                   |       |               |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------------|
| UREA: SERUM<br>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)                                | 40.75             | mg/dL | 10.00 - 50.00 |
| CREATININE: SERUM<br>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                                     | 1.36 <sup>H</sup> | mg/dL | 0.40 - 1.20   |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM<br>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                     | 19.04             | mg/dL | 7.0 - 25.0    |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE<br>RATIO: SERUM<br>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 14                | RATIO | 10.0 - 20.0   |
| UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM<br>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                         | 29.96             | RATIO |               |
| URIC ACID: SERUM<br>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE                                      | 7.28 <sup>H</sup> | mg/dL | 2.50 - 6.80   |



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|                       |  |                          |                        |
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**INTERPRETATION:**

Normal range for a healthy person on normal diet: 12 - 20

To Differentiate between pre- and postrenal 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.
3. GI hemorrhage.
4. High protein intake.
5. Impaired renal function plus .
6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushings syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).
7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureterocolostomy)
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).

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*





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