

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mrs. ANU CHOUDHARY

AGE/ GENDER : 56 YRS/FEMALE PATIENT ID : 1683686

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012411270041

REFERRED BY : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT) REGISTRATION DATE : 27/Nov/2024 11:59 AM

BARCODE NO. : 01521543 COLLECTION DATE : 27/Nov/2024 12:01PM

CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 27/Nov/2024 12:46PM

CLIENT ADDRESS: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.2 COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	13.2	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.11 ^H	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	41.2	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	80.7	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	25.8 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.9	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	42.1	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	15.79	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	21.92	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by flow cytometry by Sf cube & microscopy	7170	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) by automated 6 part hematology analyzer	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %



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by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS	49 ^L	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	38	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	8	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	3513	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	2725	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by Flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	358	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	574	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	0	/cmm	0 - 110
ABSOLUTE IMMATURE GRANULOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0.0 - 999.0
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	267000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.31	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	12	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	98000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	36.7	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	16.4	%	15.0 - 17.0



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



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CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

mm/1st hr

by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

- 1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and auto-immune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.

 2. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such
- as C-reactive protein
- 3. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as some others, such as systemic lupus erythematosus
 CONDITION WITH LOW ESR

A low ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such as sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR. NOTE:

- ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
 Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
 CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.
 If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
 Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
 Drugs such as doutran mathyldona oral contracentives, popicillamino procesingmide, the only viling, and vitaliance.

- 6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA NORMAL: < 100.0 109.04^H mg/dL

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

INTERPRETATION
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. 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 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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	LIPID PROFILE	E: BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	156.08	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	64.43	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	75.2	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	67.99	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	80.88	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	12.89	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	376.59	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.08	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.9	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.86 ^L	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

INTERPRETATION:

1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.

2. As per NLA-2014 guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended.

3. Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.

4. NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants) along with LDL-cholesterol as co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL &Non

5. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP,Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement



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LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.35	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.24	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.11	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	18.3	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	17.6	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.04	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	141.51 ^H	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	11.24	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.1 ^L	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.23	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.87 ^L	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A: GRATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.26 ^H	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

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)



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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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KIDN	EY FUNCTION T	EST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by urease - glutamate dehydrogenase (gldh)	18.97	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	0.93	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	8.86	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	9.53 ^L	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	20.4	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	2.53	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	9.95	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.66	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
<u>ELECTROLYTES</u>			
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	143.6	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM	4.22	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 72.1

(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED INTERPRETATION:

CHLORIDE: SERUM

To differentiate between pre- and post renal 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.

107.7

- 2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.
- 3. GI haemorrhage.



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90.0 - 110.0

mmol/L

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REFERRED BY : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT) **REGISTRATION DATE** : 27/Nov/2024 11:59 AM BARCODE NO. :01521543 **COLLECTION DATE** : 27/Nov/2024 12:01PM

: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

REPORTING DATE

4. High protein intake.

CLIENT CODE.

5. Impaired renal function plus

6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).

7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)

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 inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) 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.

INAPPROPIATE 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). **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**:

EOTHER CEGINEROE IN THE FERNANCE							
CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR (mL/min/1.73m2)	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS				
G1 Normal kidney function		>90	No proteinuria				
G2	G2 Kidney damage with normal or high GFR		Presence of Protein , Albumin or cast in urine				
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR	60 -89					
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59					
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29					
G5	Kidney failure	<15					



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: 27/Nov/2024 02:19PM

NAME : Mrs. ANU CHOUDHARY

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COMMENTS:

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1. Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.

2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

3. In patients, with eGFR creating between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated



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NAME : Mrs. ANU CHOUDHARY

AGE/ GENDER : 56 YRS/FEMALE PATIENT ID : 1683686

COLLECTED BY : SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012411270041

REFERRED BY : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT) REGISTRATION DATE : 27/Nov/2024 11:59 AM

BARCODE NO. : 01521543 COLLECTION DATE : 27/Nov/2024 12:01PM

CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 27/Nov/2024 02:19PM

CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID FUNCTION TEST: TOTAL

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3): SERUM 0.858 ng/mL 0.35 - 1.93

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROXINE (T4): SERUM 7.76 $\mu gm/dL$ 4.87 - 12.60

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 1.331 μ IU/mL 0.35 - 5.50

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

TSH levels are subject to circadian 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 concentrations. TSH stimulates the production and secretion of the metabolically active hormones, thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3). Failure at any level of regulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis will result in either underproduction (hypothyroidism) or overproduction (hyperthyroidism) of T4 and/or T3.

CLINICAL CONDITION	Т3	T4	TSH Increased (Significantly)	
Primary Hypothyroidism:	Reduced	Reduced		
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, 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.

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	



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: 27/Nov/2024 02:19PM

REPORTING DATE

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Test Name		Value	ue Unit		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	
	RECOM	MENDATIONS OF TSH LI	VELS 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:

CLIENT CODE.

- 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



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY DENGUE FEVER COMBO SCREENING - (NS1 ANTIGEN, IgG AND IgM)

REPORTING DATE

DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN - SCREENING NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY) DENGUE ANTIBODY IgG - SCREENING NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY) DENGUE ANTIBODY IgM - SCREENING NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

INTERPRETATION:-

CLIENT CODE.

- 1. This is a solid phase immunochromatographic ELISA test for the qualitative detection of the specific IgG and IgM antibodies against the Dengue virus.
- 2. The IgM antibodies take a minimum of 5-10 days in primary infection and 4-5 days in secondary infections to test positive and hence are suitable for the diagnosis of dengue fever only when the fever is approximately one week old.
- 3.The IgG antibodies develop at least two weeks after exposure to primary infection and subsequently remain positive for the rest of the life. A positive result is incapable of differentiating a current infection from a past infection.

4.The Dengue NS-1 antigen test is most suited for early diagnosis (within the first week of exposure).



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED	10	ml
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		

AMBER YELLOW PALE YELLOW

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY **CLEAR CLEAR**

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 1.002 - 1.030by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

ACIDIC REACTION by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

Negative NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SUGAR

NEGATIVE (-ve) Negative by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

рН 5.5 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BILIRUBIN NEGATIVE (-ve) Negative by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NITRITE Negative **NEGATIVE** (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.

EU/dL **UROBILINOGEN** Normal 0.2 - 1.0by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve) KETONE BODIES Negative

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY NEGATIVE (-ve) BLOOD Negative

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ASCORBIC ACID NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) NEGATIVE (-ve) /HPF 0 - 3



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	1-3	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-4	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT

*** End Of Report ***



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