

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

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

NAME	: Mrs. KINARI JAIN	PATIENT ID	: 1685638
AGE/ GENDER	: 37 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012411290035
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REGISTRATION DATE	: 29/Nov/2024 11:54 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 29/Nov/2024 11:55AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01521678	REPORTING DATE	: 29/Nov/2024 01:12PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 4.131 μ IU/mL 0.35 - 5.50
 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFERENCE RANGE (μ IU/mL)
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 – 15.20
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 – 11.00
3 – 11 Months	0.70 – 8.40
1 – 5 Years	0.70 – 7.00
6 – 10 Years	0.60 – 5.50
11 - 15	0.50 – 5.50
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 – 5.50
PREGNANCY	
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10

NOTE:- TSH levels are subjected 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 concentration.

USE:- TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid hormones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality.

INCREASED LEVELS:

- 1.Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
- 2.Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3.Hashimotos thyroiditis.
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
- 5.Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

DECREASED LEVELS:

- 1.Toxic multi-nodular goitre & 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.




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8.Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

LIMITATIONS:

- 1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.
- 2.Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.




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PROGESTERONE

PROGESTERONE: SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	0.13	ng/mL	MALES: 0.21 - 2.10 NON PREGNANT WOMEN MID FOLLICULAR PHASE: 0.29 - 1.55 MID LUTEAL PHASE: 5.11 - 18.78 PREGNANT WOMEN FIRST TRIMESTER: 4.69 - 51.31 SECOND TRIMESTER: 19.24 - 45.55
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INTERPRETATION:

EXPECTED VALUES OF PROGESTERONE DURING PREGNANCY

	UNITS (ng/mL)
First trimester (0 - 12 Wweeks)	15.8 - 46.0
Second trimester (13 - 28 Wweeks)	15.6 - 74.0
Third trimester (29 - 40 Wweeks)	45.0 - 143.0
Post Menopausal	< 1.40

1. Progesterone is produced by the adrenal glands, corpus luteum, and placenta.
 2. After ovulation, there is a significant rise in serum Progesterone levels as the corpus luteum begins To produce progesterone in increasing amounts. This causes changes in the uterus, preparing it for implantation of a fertilized egg. If implantation occurs, the trophoblast begins to secrete human chorionic gonadotropin, which maintains the corpus luteum and its secretion of progesterone. If there is no implantation, the corpus luteum degenerates and circulating progesterone levels decrease rapidly, reaching follicular phase levels about 4 days before the next menstrual period.

The test is indicated for:

1. Ascertaining whether ovulation occurred in a menstrual cycle
2. Evaluation of placental function in pregnancy
3. Workup of some patients with adrenal or testicular tumors

NOTE:

In patients receiving therapy with high biotin doses (ie, >5 mg/day), no specimen should be drawn until at least 8 hours after the last biotin administration.

*** End Of Report ***




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