

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME : Mrs. KAMAL CHOPRA
AGE/ GENDER : 93 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01522092
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1693099
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012412070015
REGISTRATION DATE : 07/Dec/2024 10:39 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 07/Dec/2024 11:25AM
REPORTING DATE : 07/Dec/2024 12:23PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R); PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	195.18 ^H	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 140.00 PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0
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INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 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 random glucose level of above 200 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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CREATININE

CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.35 ^H	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
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ELECTROLYTES COMPLETE PROFILE

SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	140.5	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	4.12	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	105.38	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

INTERPRETATION:-

SODIUM:-

Sodium is the major cation of extra-cellular fluid. Its primary function in the body is to chemically maintain osmotic pressure & acid base balance & to transmit nerve impulse.

HYPONATREMIA (LOW SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

1. Low sodium intake.
2. Sodium loss due to diarrhea & vomiting with adequate water and inadequate salt replacement.
3. Diuretics abuses.
4. Salt loosing nephropathy.
5. Metabolic acidosis.
6. Adrenocortical insufficiency .
7. Hepatic failure.

HYPERNATREMIA (INCREASED SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

1. Hyperapnea (Prolonged)
2. Diabetes insipidus
3. Diabetic acidosis
4. Cushing's syndrome
5. Dehydration

POTASSIUM:-

Potassium is the major cation in the intracellular fluid. 90% of potassium is concentrated within the cells. When cells are damaged, potassium is released in the blood.

HYPOKALEMIA (LOW POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

1. Diarrhoea, vomiting & malabsorption.
2. Severe Burns.
3. Increased Secretions of Aldosterone

HYPERKALEMIA (INCREASED POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

1. Oliguria
2. Renal failure or Shock
3. Respiratory acidosis





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4.Hemolysis of blood




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ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROXINE (T4)

THYROXINE (T4): SERUM by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)	8.16	µgm/dL	4.87 - 12.60
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THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM **21.052^H** $\mu\text{IU/mL}$ 0.35 - 5.50
 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)
 3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFERENCE RANGE ($\mu\text{IU/mL}$)
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.
- 8.Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester




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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.

*** End Of Report ***




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