

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

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

NAME : Mrs. RAMESH AHUJA
AGE/ GENDER : 69 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY : FORTIS HOSPITAL (MOHALI)
BARCODE NO. : 01523147
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 590616
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012412290006
REGISTRATION DATE : 29/Dec/2024 08:23 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 29/Dec/2024 08:36AM
REPORTING DATE : 29/Dec/2024 11:14AM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

LIPID PROFILE : BASIC

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	152.09	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	106.19	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	56.04	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	74.81	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	96.05	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	21.24	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	410.37	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.71	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0



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LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.33	RATIO	MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0 LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.89 ^L	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

INTERPRETATION:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lp(a), 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 HDL.
- 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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ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID FUNCTION TEST: FREE

FREE TRIIODOTHYRONINE (FT3): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	2.288	pg/mL	1.60 - 3.90
FREE THYROXINE (FT4): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	1.105	ng/dL	0.70 - 1.50
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	3.179	μIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

3rd GENERATION, ULTRA SENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

1. FT3 & FT4 are metabolic active form of thyroid hormones and correlate much better with clinical condition of the patient as compared to Total T4 levels. High FT3 & FT4 with normal TSH Levels and abnormal thyroid function (Total Thyroid) can occasionally be seen in cases of PERIPHERAL THYROID HORMONE RESISTANCE

2. 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.

INCREASED TSH LEVELS:

1. Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by depressed serum FT3 & FT4 values and elevated serum TSH levels. 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. Hashimoto's thyroiditis

4. DRUGS: Amphetamines, idonie containing agents & dopamine antagonist.

5. Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge

DECREASED TSH LEVELS:

1. Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by elevated serum FT3 & FT4 values along with depressed TSH 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 Trimester

NOTE:

1. High FT3 levels accompanied by normal FT4 levels and depressed TSH levels may be seen T3 thyrotoxicosis, central hypothyroidism occurs due to pituitary or thalamic malfunction

2. Secondary & Tertiary hypothyroidism, this relatively rare but important condition is indicated by presence of low serum FT3 and FT4 levels, in conjugation with TSH levels that are paradoxically either low/normal or are not elevated to levels that are expected.

*** End Of Report ***





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