



	<b>Dr. Vinay Chopr</b> MD (Pathology & Micr Chairman & Consultar	obiology)		(Pathology)
AME	: Mrs. ANU JAIN			
GE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/FEMALE		PATIENT ID	: 1717961
OLLECTED BY	: SURJESH		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501070006
EFERRED BY	:		REGISTRATION DATE	: 07/Jan/2025 09:09 AM
ARCODE NO.	: 01523552		COLLECTION DATE	: 07/Jan/2025 09:39AM
LIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 07/Jan/2025 09:51AM
LIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMB.	ALA CANTT		
Cest Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	SWAST	HYA WEI	LLNESS PANEL: 1.1	
	COMP	PLETE BLO	OOD COUNT (CBC)	
ED BLOOD CELLS	S (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
IAEMOGLOBIN (H	B)	11.8 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
by CALORIMETRIC ED BLOOD CELL (	(PRC) COUNT	4.13	Millions/	cmm 3.50 - 5.00
	OCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.15	Willions/	S.30 - 5.00
ACKED CELL VOLU	UME (PCV) NUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	37.4	%	37.0 - 50.0
IEAN CORPUSCUL	AR VOLUME (MCV)	90.6	fL	80.0 - 100.0
	AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER AR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.7	nď	27.0 - 34.0
	UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	20.1	pg	27.0-34.0
	AR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC)	31.6 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
ED CELL DISTRIB	UTION WIDTH (RDW-CV)	13.9	%	11.00 - 16.00
•	UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER UTION WIDTH (RDW-SD)	46.9	fL	35.0 - 56.0
by CALCULATED BY A	UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER			
IENTZERS INDEX		21.94	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0
				IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA:
			DATE	>13.0
REEN & KING IND	JEX	30.63	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0
				IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >
				65.0
VHITE BLOOD CE				4000 11000
		5550	/cmm	4000 - 11000
OTAL LEUCOCYTE	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			0.00 - 20.00
OTAL LEUCOCYTE	BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS)	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
OTAL LEUCOCYTE by flow cytometry IUCLEATED RED B by automated 6 par		NIL NIL	%	< 10 %





DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)









Dr. Vinay Chopra Dr. Yugam Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbiology) MD (Pathology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist **CEO & Consultant Pathologist** NAME : Mrs. ANU JAIN AGE/ GENDER : 50 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** :1717961 **COLLECTED BY** :012501070006 : SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. **REFERRED BY REGISTRATION DATE** :07/Jan/2025 09:09 AM : **BARCODE NO.** :01523552 **COLLECTION DATE** :07/Jan/2025 09:39AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **REPORTING DATE** :07/Jan/202509:51AM **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)** NEUTROPHILS 45<sup>L</sup> % 50 - 70 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY LYMPHOCYTES 40 % 20 - 40 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY 7H EOSINOPHILS % 1 - 6 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY MONOCYTES 8 % 2 - 12by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY BASOPHILS 0 % 0 - 1 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY **ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT** ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT 2498 2000 - 7500 /cmm by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT 2220 800 - 4900 /cmm by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT 388 /cmm 40 - 440 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT 444 /cmm 80 - 880 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT 0 /cmm 0 - 110 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS. PLATELET COUNT (PLT) 256000 150000 - 450000 /cmm by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELETCRIT (PCT) 0.3 % 0.10 - 0.36 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) 12 fL 6.50 - 12.0 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE 30000 - 90000 PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) /cmm 98000<sup>H</sup> by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE % PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) 38.1 11.0 - 45.0 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) 15.0 - 17.0 15.8% by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY) DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)







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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval



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		hopra & Microbiology) onsultant Pathologist	Dr. Yugam Chopra MD (Pathology) CEO & Consultant Pathologist	
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Cest Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by RED CELL AGGRE NTERPRETATION: . ESR is a non-speci mmune disease, but . An ESR can be affe s C-reactive proteir . This test may also ystemic lupus eryth ONDITION WITH LO	DIMENTATION RATE (ESR) GATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOME fic test because an elevated rest does not tell the health practil ected by other conditions besid be used to monitor disease act ematosus W ESR	<b>30<sup>H</sup></b> ult often indicates th ioner exactly where es inflammation. For ivity and response to	the inflammation is in the this reason, the ESR is ty therapy in both of the a	hr 0 - 20 ion associated with infection, cancer and auto- e body or what is causing it. pically used in conjunction with other test such bove diseases as well as some others, such as
by RED CELL AGGRE NTERPRETATION: . ESR is a non-speci mmune disease, but . An ESR can be affe s C-reactive proteir . This test may also ystemic lupus eryth ONDITION WITH LO . low ESR can be see polycythaemia), sig s sickle cells in sick IOTE: . ESR and C - reactiv. . Generally, ESR dou	DIMENTATION RATE (ESR) GATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOME fic test because an elevated rest does not tell the health practil ected by other conditions besid be used to monitor disease act ematosus <b>W ESR</b> en with conditions that inhibit t nificantly high white blood cell le cell anaemia) also lower the re protein (C-RP) are both mark es not change as rapidly as doe	<b>30<sup>H</sup></b> ult often indicates th ioner exactly where es inflammation. For ivity and response to he normal sedimenta count (leucocytosis) ESR. ers of inflammation. s CRP, either at the s	mm/1st the presence of inflammat the inflammation is in the this reason, the ESR is ty o therapy in both of the a ation of red blood cells, s , and some protein abno	hr 0 - 20 ion associated with infection, cancer and auto- e body or what is causing it. pically used in conjunction with other test such bove diseases as well as some others, such as uch as a high red blood cell count irmalities. Some changes in red cell shape (suc
by RED CELL AGGRE NTERPRETATION: . ESR is a non-speci mmune disease, but . An ESR can be affe s C-reactive proteir . This test may also ONDITION WITH LO . Iow ESR can be see polycythaemia), sig s sickle cells in sick IOTE: . ESR and C - reactiv . Generally, ESR doo . CRP is not affected . If the ESR is elevai . Women tend to ha . Drugs such as dex	DIMENTATION RATE (ESR) GATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOME fic test because an elevated res c does not tell the health practil ected by other conditions besid be used to monitor disease act ematosus <b>W ESR</b> en with conditions that inhibit t nificantly high white blood cell le cell anaemia) also lower the re protein (C-RP) are both mark es not change as rapidly as doe I by as many other factors as is ised, it is typically a result of two ave a higher ESR, and menstrua	<b>30<sup>H</sup></b> ult often indicates the ioner exactly where es inflammation. For ivity and response to he normal sedimenta count (leucocytosis) ESR. ers of inflammation. s CRP, either at the si <b>ESR, making it a bette</b> ion and pregnancy ca	mm/1st the presence of inflammat the inflammation is in the this reason, the ESR is ty therapy in both of the a ation of red blood cells, s , and some protein abno tart of inflammation or a ter marker of inflammation lobulins or fibrinogen. an cause temporary eleva	hr 0 - 20 ion associated with infection, cancer and auto- e body or what is causing it. pically used in conjunction with other test such bove diseases as well as some others, such as uch as a high red blood cell count irmalities. Some changes in red cell shape (suc s it resolves. n.

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)





DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)



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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 07/Jan/2025 10:57AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD	, AMBALA CANT'	Г	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	CLINI		STRY/BIOCHEMIST E FASTING (F)	'nY
GLUCOSE FASTING by glucose oxidas	E (F): PLASMA E - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	99.29	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)

**IN ACCRDANCE 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 PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT





		Chopra v & Microbiology) onsultant Pathologist	Dr. Yugam MD CEO & Consultant	(Pathology)
NAME AGE/ GENDER	: <b>Mrs. ANU JAIN</b> : 50 YRS/FEMALE	PATII	ENT ID	: 1717961
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Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>
		LIPID PROFILE	· BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TO	TAL·SERUM	173.42	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0
by CHOLESTEROL O		110.42	nig/ dL	BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: S by GLYCEROL PHOSE	ERUM PHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	61.73	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0
		70.17	( 11	VERY HIGH: $> OR = 500.0$
HDL CHOLESTERO by SELECTIVE INHIBIT	L (DIRECT): SERUM	78.47	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0
LDL CHOLESTERO		82.6	mg/dL	HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0 OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0
NON HDL CHOLEST by Calculated, spe		94.95	mg/dL	VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0 OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HICH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTER(		12.35	mg/dL	VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0 0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SEE by CALCULATED, SPE	RUM	408.57	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HE by CALCULATED, SPE		2.21	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 PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.





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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT				
Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>	
LDL/HDL RATIO: S by CALCULATED, SPE		1.05	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0	
TRIGLYCERIDES/H by CALCULATED, SPE	IDL RATIO: SERUM	0.79 <sup>L</sup>	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.

 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 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 HDL

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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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	LIVER	FUNCTION	N TEST (COMPLETE)	
BILIRUBIN TOTAL by DIAZOTIZATION, SI	: SERUM PECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.66	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
	Г (CONJUGATED): SERUM spectrophotometry	0.19	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRE	ECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM	0.47	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	[ /RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	26.9	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	[ /RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	20.5	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: S by CALCULATED, SPE	ERUM ECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.31	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPI by para nitrophen propanol	HATASE: SERUM IYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL	69.12	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMY by SZASZ, SPECTRO	L TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM PHTOMETRY	15.64	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: by BIURET, SPECTRO		6.39	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM		3.84	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUN		2.55	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERU		1.51	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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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INTERPRETATION





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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).

NORMAL	< 0.65
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6



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	KIDNI	EY FUNCTIO	)N TEST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM		24.19	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
by UREASE - GLUTAN	NATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	0.91	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
by ENZYMATIC, SPEC		0.91	ilig/ uL	0.40 - 1.20
	ROGEN (BUN): SERUM	11.3	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
	ROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	12.42	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
RATIO: SERUM				
by CALCULATED, SPE UREA/CREATININ	ECTROPHOTOMETRY F RATIO: SFRUM	26.58	RATIO	
	ECTROPHOTOMETRY	20.00	in the second se	
URIC ACID: SERUM		2.81	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
CALCIUM: SERUM	SETEROXIDAGE	9.09	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
by ARSENAZO III, SPE		0.00		0.00 4.70
PHOSPHOROUS: SI by PHOSPHOMOLYBL	LKUM DATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.09	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
ELECTROLYTES				
SODIUM: SERUM		138.7	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
by ISE (ION SELECTIV POTASSIUM: SERU		4	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
by ISE (ION SELECTIV		4	IIIII0I/L	5.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM		104.03	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
by ISE (ION SELECTIV ESTIMATED GLON	/E ELECTRODE) /IERULAR FILTERATION RATE			
ESTIMATED GLOM (eGFR): SERUM	ERULAR FILTERATION RATE	76.9		
by CALCULATED				
INTERPRETATION:				

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.

2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.

3. GI haemorrhage.



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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT





		<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> 1D (Pathology & Micr Chairman & Consultan	Dr. Yugam Chopra MD (Pathology) CEO & Consultant Pathologist						
NAME	: Mrs. ANU JAI	N							
AGE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/FEMA	LE	P	ATIENT ID	:	1717961			
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH		D	EG. NO./LAB NO.		0125010700	006		
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REFERRED BY	:			EGISTRATION DA		07/Jan/2025 (			
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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOS	STIC LAB	R	EPORTING DATE	E :	07/Jan/2025 1	0:57AM		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICH	IOLSON ROAD, AMBA	LA CANTT						
Test Name			Value	Uni	it	Biolog	gical Refe	rence inte	rval
9. Certain drugs (e.g. <b>NCREASED RATIO (&gt;2</b> 1. Postrenal azotemia 2. Prerenal azotemia	tetracycline, gluc 20:1) WITH ELEVA a (BUN rises dispr superimposed or	TED CREATININE LEVE oportionately more t n renal disease.	LS:	) (e.g. obstructive	e uropathy)	l.			
<ol> <li>Certain drugs (e.g.,</li> <li>NCREASED RATIO (&gt;2</li> <li>Postrenal azotemia</li> <li>Prerenal azotemia</li> <li>Prerenal azotemia</li> <li>DECREASED RATIO (&lt;</li> <li>Acute tubular necr</li> <li>Low protein diet ar</li> <li>Severe liver diseas</li> <li>Other causes of de</li> <li>Repeated dialysis (</li> <li>SIADH (syndrome of</li> <li>Pregnancy,</li> <li>DECREASED RATIO (&lt;</li> <li>Rhabdomyolysis (r</li> <li>Muscular patients</li> <li>Muscular patients</li> <li>NAPPROPIATE RATIO</li> <li>Diabetic ketoacido</li> <li>Should produce an in</li> <li>Cephalosporin there</li> </ol>	tetracycline, glud 20:1) WITH ELEVA a (BUN rises dispr superimposed or 10:1) WITH DECRE tosis. Ind starvation. e. creased urea syn (urea rather than imonemias (urea of inappropiate an 10:1) WITH INCRE. topy (accelerates c eleases muscle c who develop ren c: sis (acetoacetate creased BUN/cre rapy (interferes w JLAR FILTERATION	cocorticoids) <b>TED CREATININE LEVE</b> oportionately more t in renal disease. <b>ASED BUN :</b> thesis. creatinine diffuses of is virtually absent in ntidiuretic harmone) <b>ASED CREATININE:</b> onversion of creatine reatinine). al failure. causes false increase atinine ratio). rith creatinine measure <b>IRATE:</b>	LS: han creatinine ut of extracell blood). due to tubular to creatinine) e in creatinine rement).	ular fluid). secretion of urea with certain metl	ı. hodologie:	s,resulting in no		o when deh	ydrati
<ol> <li>Certain drugs (e.g.,</li> <li>NCREASED RATIO (&gt;2</li> <li>Postrenal azotemia</li> <li>Prerenal azotemia</li> <li>Prerenal azotemia</li> <li>DECREASED RATIO (&lt;'</li> <li>Acute tubular necr</li> <li>Low protein diet ar</li> <li>Severe liver diseas</li> <li>Other causes of de</li> <li>Repeated dialysis (</li> <li>SIADH (syndrome of</li> <li>Pregnancy.</li> <li>DECREASED RATIO (</li> <li>Rhabdomyolysis (r</li> <li>Muscular patients</li> <li>NAPPROPIATE RATIO</li> <li>Diabetic ketoacido</li> <li>Should produce an in</li> <li>Cephalosporin there</li> <li>ESTIMATED GLOMERIC</li> </ol>	tetracycline, gluc 20:1) WITH ELEVA a (BUN rises dispr superimposed or 10:1) WITH DECRE rosis. and starvation. e. creased urea syn (urea rather than imonemias (urea of inappropiate an 10:1) WITH INCRE. apy (accelerates c eleases muscle c who develop ren creased BUN/cre rapy (interferes w JLAR FILTERATION	cocorticoids) <b>TED CREATININE LEVE</b> oportionately more t in renal disease. <b>ASED BUN :</b> thesis. creatinine diffuses of is virtually absent in ntidiuretic harmone) <b>ASED CREATININE:</b> onversion of creatine reatinine). al failure. causes false increase atinine ratio). rith creatinine measur <b>IRATE:</b> <b>DESCRIPTION</b>	LS: han creatinine ut of extracell blood). due to tubular to creatinine) e in creatinine rement).	ular fluid). secretion of urea with certain metl	n. hodologie: <b>ASSOC</b>	s,resulting in no		o when deh	ydrati
<ul> <li>A. Certain drugs (e.g.,</li> <li>INCREASED RATIO (&gt;2</li> <li>I. Postrenal azotemia</li> <li>Decreased RATIO (&lt;</li> <li>Acute tubular necr</li> <li>Low protein diet and</li> <li>Severe liver diseas</li> <li>Other causes of decomposition distance</li> <li>Repeated dialysis (</li> <li>SIADH (syndrome of the syndrome of the syndrome</li></ul>	tetracycline, glud 20:1) WITH ELEVA a (BUN rises dispr superimposed or 10:1) WITH DECRE rosis. and starvation. e. creased urea syn (urea rather than imonemias (urea of inappropiate an 10:1) WITH INCRE. apy (accelerates c eleases muscle c who develop ren creased BUN/cre rapy (interferes w JLAR FILTERATION	cocorticoids) <b>TED CREATININE LEVE</b> oportionately more t in renal disease. <b>ASED BUN :</b> thesis. creatinine diffuses of is virtually absent in ntidiuretic harmone) <b>ASED CREATININE:</b> onversion of creatine reatinine). al failure. causes false increase atinine ratio). th creatinine measur <b>IRATE:</b> <b>DESCRIPTION</b> nal kidney function	LS: han creatinine ut of extracell blood). due to tubular to creatinine) e in creatinine rement).	ular fluid). secretion of urea with certain metl min/1.73m2 ) >90	hodologie: ASSOC	s,resulting in no IATED FINDING	S	o when deh	ydrat
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<ul> <li>A. Certain drugs (e.g., NCREASED RATIO (&gt;2)</li> <li>Postrenal azotemia</li> <li>Prerenal azotemia</li> <li>PecREASED RATIO (&lt;'2)</li> <li>Acute tubular necr</li> <li>Low protein diet and</li> <li>Severe liver diseas</li> <li>Other causes of degination of the second dialysis of the second</li></ul>	tetracycline, glud 20:1) WITH ELEVA a (BUN rises dispr superimposed or 10:1) WITH DECRE rosis. Ind starvation. e. creased urea syn (urea rather than monemias (urea of inappropiate an 10:1) WITH INCRE. The syn (accelerates c releases muscle c who develop ren creased BUN/cre rapy (interferes w JLAR FILTERATION Norr Kic no	cocorticoids) <b>TED CREATININE LEVE</b> oportionately more t in renal disease. <b>ASED BUN :</b> thesis. creatinine diffuses of is virtually absent in ntidiuretic harmone) <b>ASED CREATININE:</b> onversion of creatine reatinine). al failure. causes false increase atinine ratio). rith creatinine measure <b>IRATE:</b> <b>DESCRIPTION</b> nal kidney function Iney damage with	LS: han creatinine ut of extracell blood). due to tubular to creatinine) e in creatinine rement).	ular fluid). secretion of urea with certain metl min/1.73m2 ) >90	hodologie: ASSOC	s,resulting in no IATED FINDING proteinuria nce of Protein ,	<u>s</u>	o when deh	ydrati
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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)









01523552 KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA	REGISTRATION DATE COLLECTION DATE REPORTING DATE	: 012501070006 : 07/Jan/2025 09:09 AM : 07/Jan/2025 09:39AM : 07/Jan/2025 10:57AM
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SURJEST		
SURJESH	KEG. NU./ LAB NU.	: 012501070006
SURJESH	REG. NO./LAB NO.	19501070000
50 YRS/FEMALE	PATIENT ID	: 1717961
Mrs. ANU JAIN		
MD (Pathology & Microbi	ology) MD	(Pathology)
	Chairman & Consultant Pa Mrs. ANU JAIN 50 YRS/FEMALE	MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist CEO & Consultant Mrs. ANU JAIN 50 YRS/FEMALE PATIENT ID

COMMENTS:

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.
 eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012
 In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure of CFD with the commended to measure

3. In patients, with eGFR cleaning between 45-59 minimit 1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, it is recommended to measure eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD
4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fulfill 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).

ADVICE:

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



DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY) DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)







	Dr. Vinay Ch MD (Pathology & Chairman & Cons		Dr. Yugam Chopra MD (Pathology) CEO & Consultant Pathologist		
JAME	: Mrs. ANU JAIN				
AGE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/FEMALE	P	ATIENT ID	1717961	
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Fest Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva	
ΓHYROID STIMULA	TING HORMONE (TSH): SERU	D <b>ID STIMULAT</b> JM 4.294	INOLOGY ING HORMONE (TSH) µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50	
THYROID STIMULA by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN rd GENERATION, ULT	TING HORMONE (TSH): SERU	D <b>ID STIMULAT</b> JM 4.294	ING HORMONE (TSH)		
THYROID STIMULA by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN rd GENERATION, ULT	TING HORMONE (TSH): SERU	D <b>ID STIMULAT</b> JM 4.294	ING HORMONE (TSH)	0.35 - 5.50	
THYROID STIMULA by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN rd GENERATION, ULT	TING HORMONE (TSH): SERU IESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOAS RASENSITIVE AGE 0 – 5 DAYS	D <b>ID STIMULAT</b> JM 4.294	ING HORMONE (TSH) μIU/mL REFFERENCE RANGE (μΙΙ 0.70 – 15.20	0.35 - 5.50	
THYROID STIMULA by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN rd GENERATION, ULT	TING HORMONE (TSH): SERU IESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOAS RASENSITIVE AGE 0 – 5 DAYS 6 Days – 2 Months	D <b>ID STIMULAT</b> JM 4.294	ING HORMONE (TSH) μIU/mL REFFERENCE RANGE (μΙΙ 0.70 – 15.20 0.70 – 11.00	0.35 - 5.50	
THYROID STIMULA by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN rd GENERATION, ULT	TING HORMONE (TSH): SERU HESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOAS RASENSITIVE AGE 0 – 5 DAYS 6 Days – 2 Months 3 – 11 Months	D <b>ID STIMULAT</b> JM 4.294	ING HORMONE (TSH) μIU/mL REFFERENCE RANGE (μΙΙ 0.70 – 15.20 0.70 – 11.00 0.70 – 8.40	0.35 - 5.50	
THYROID STIMULA by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN Brd GENERATION, ULT	TING HORMONE (TSH): SERU IESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOAS RASENSITIVE AGE 0 – 5 DAYS 6 Days – 2 Months 3 – 11 Months 1 – 5 Years	D <b>ID STIMULAT</b> JM 4.294	ING HORMONE (TSH) μIU/mL REFFERENCE RANGE (μII 0.70 – 15.20 0.70 – 11.00 0.70 – 8.40 0.70 – 7.00	0.35 - 5.50	
ГНYROID STIMULA	TING HORMONE (TSH): SERU NESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOAS RASENSITIVE AGE 0 – 5 DAYS 6 Days – 2 Months 3 – 11 Months 1 – 5 Years 6 – 10 Years	D <b>ID STIMULAT</b> JM 4.294	ING HORMONE (TSH) μIU/mL REFFERENCE RANGE (μII 0.70 – 15.20 0.70 – 11.00 0.70 – 8.40 0.70 – 7.00 0.60 – 5.50	0.35 - 5.50	
THYROID STIMULA by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN Brd GENERATION, ULT	TING HORMONE (TSH): SERU IESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOAS RASENSITIVE AGE 0 – 5 DAYS 6 Days – 2 Months 3 – 11 Months 1 – 5 Years 6 – 10 Years 11 - 15	D <b>ID STIMULAT</b> JM 4.294	ING HORMONE (TSH) μIU/mL REFFERENCE RANGE (μlt 0.70 – 15.20 0.70 – 11.00 0.70 – 8.40 0.70 – 7.00 0.60 – 5.50 0.50 – 5.50	0.35 - 5.50	
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THYROID STIMULA by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN Brd GENERATION, ULT	ATING HORMONE (TSH): SERU VESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOAS RASENSITIVE AGE 0 – 5 DAYS 6 Days – 2 Months 3 – 11 Months 1 – 5 Years 6 – 10 Years 11 - 15 > 20 Years (Adults)	DID STIMULAT	ING HORMONE (TSH) μIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50	

**KOS Diagnostic Lab** 

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)

**USE**:- TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid harmones 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 harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.

3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma

4. Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic 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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KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana KOS Molecular Lab: IInd Floor, Parry Hotel, Staff Road, Opp. GPO, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana 0171-2643898, +91 99910 43898 care@koshealthcare.com www.koshealthcare.com



Page 13 of 17





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Test Name	Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>

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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YRS/FEMALE			
		PATIENT ID	: 1717961
RJESH		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501070006
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S DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 07/Jan/2025 10:57AM
49/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, A	MBALA CANTT		
	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
IMM	UNOPATHO	DLOGY/SEROLOGY	Y
(	C-REACTIVE	PROTEIN (CRP)	
RP) QUANTITATIVE:	1.75	mg/L	0.0 - 6.0
	S DIAGNOSTIC LAB 49/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, A IMM ( RP) QUANTITATIVE:	523552 S DIAGNOSTIC LAB 49/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT Value IMMUNOPATHO C-REACTIVE T RP) QUANTITATIVE: 1.75	S DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE 49/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT Value Unit IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

and the recovery being earlier than ESR. Unlike ESR, CRP levels are not influenced by hematologic conditions like Anemia, Polycythemia etc., 5. Elevated values are consistent with an acute inflammatory process. NOTE:

Elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) values are nonspecific and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history.
 Oral contraceptives may increase CRP levels.

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)





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NAME	: Mrs. ANU JAIN				
AGE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/FEMALE	PATIENT 1	ID	: 1717961	
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	<b>REG. NO.</b> /1	LAB NO.	: 012501070006	
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	REGISTRA	TION DATE	: 07/Jan/2025 09:09 AM	
BARCODE NO.	: 01523552	COLLECTI	ON DATE	: 07/Jan/2025 09:39AM	
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	REPORTIN	NG DATE	: 07/Jan/2025 10:18AM	
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, A	MBALA CANTT			
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
		CLINICAL PATHO	LOGY		
	URINE RO	UTINE & MICROSCOP	IC EXAMINA	ATION	
PHYSICAL EXAMI	NATION				
QUANTITY RECIEV		10	ml		
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	AMBER YELLOW		PALE YELLOW	
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	AMDER TELLOW		FALE TELLOW	
TRANSPARANCY		CLEAR		CLEAR	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.01		1.002 - 1.030	
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
CHEMICAL EXAMI	NATION				
REACTION by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEUTRAL			
PROTEIN		Trace		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
pH	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7		5.0 - 7.5	
BILIRUBIN	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
NITRITE by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
UROBILINOGEN		Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0	
KETONE BODIES	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	-			
BLOOD by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
ASCORBIC ACID by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
MICROSCOPIC EX			/IIDE	0.3	
RED BLOOD CELLS	(KBUS)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3	

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)





DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY) DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)

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Dr. Vinay Chopra

MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist



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

NAME	: Mrs. ANU JAIN				
AGE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/FEMALE	PATIENT 1	ID	: 1717961	
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	<b>REG. NO.</b> /2	LAB NO.	: 012501070006	
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	REGISTRA	TION DATE	: 07/Jan/2025 09:09 AM	
BARCODE NO.	: 01523552	COLLECTION DATE REPORTING DATE		: 07/Jan/2025 09:39AM : 07/Jan/2025 10:18AM	
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB				
CLIENT ADDRESS	LIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, A				
Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>	
by MICROSCOPY ON O	CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT				
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON (	CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	0-2	/HPF	0 - 5	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	S CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-4	/HPF	ABSENT	
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON (	CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)	

CASTS NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) BACTERIA by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT NEGATIVE (-ve) OTHERS NEGATIVE (-ve) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) ABSENT ABSENT by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT

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



DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY) DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)

