

TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.



	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Micr Chairman & Consultar	obiology)	Ň	am Chopra 1D (Pathology ant Pathologis	
NAME	: Mrs. RAJAN				
AGE/ GENDER	: 48 YRS/FEMALE		PATIENT ID	: 17225	32
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	:0125	01130009
REFERRED BY	:		REGISTRATION DATE		1/2025 08:43 AM
	: 01523800		COLLECTION DATE		/2025 08:44AM /2025 09:45AM
	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMB/	ALA CANTI	REPORTING DATE	: 13/Jan	// 2025 09:43AM
Test Name		Value	Unit		Biological Reference interval
	CW/A CTI		ELLNESS PANEL: 1	1.0	
DED BLOOD CELLS	RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES	LEIE BL	OOD COUNT (CBC)		
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)		6.4 ^L	gm/dI	[.	12.0 - 16.0
by CALORIMETRIC					
RED BLOOD CELL (RI	BC) COUNT CUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.24	Million	ns/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUN	ME (PCV) Tomated hematology analyzer	23.2 ^L	%		37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULA		54.6 ^L	fL		80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULA	R HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	15.1 ^L	pg		27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULA	R HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC)	27.6 ^L	g/dL		32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUT	ΓΙΟΝ WIDTH (RDW-CV) τοματεd hematology analyzer	22.2 ^H	%		11.00 - 16.00
	ΓΙΟΝ WIDTH (RDW-SD) τοματές μεματοlogy analyzer	45.1	fL		35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX		12.88	RATIC)	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: <
by CALCOLATED					13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDE	Х	28.6	RATIC)	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<=
by CALCULATED					65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >
					65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELL					
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE C	COUNT (TLC) BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4740	/cmm		4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLO	OOD CELLS (nRBCS) HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	NIL			0.00 - 20.00
•	OOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%		< 10 %
by CALCULATED BY AUT	TOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER				





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





NAME





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

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

: Mrs. RAJAN AGE/ GENDER : 48 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** :1722532 **COLLECTED BY** :012501130009 REG. NO./LAB NO. : **REFERRED BY REGISTRATION DATE** : 13/Jan/2025 08:43 AM : **BARCODE NO.** :01523800 **COLLECTION DATE** : 13/Jan/2025 08:44AM **CLIENT CODE.** : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **REPORTING DATE** :13/Jan/2025 09:45AM **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	52	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	36	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	7	%	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	2465	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1706	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	237	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	332	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	E MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	280000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	0.28	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	90000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	32	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	15.3	%	15.0 - 17.0
ADVICE	KINDLY CORRE	LATE CLINICALLY	

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









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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

RECHECKED.



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LIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AM	MBALA CANTT		
est Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva
nmune disease, but An ESR can be affe- is C-reactive protein This test may also listemic lupus erythe DNDITION WITH LOV low ESR can be see olycythaemia), sign sickle cells in sickl OTE: ESR and C - reactive Generally, ESR doe CRP is not affected If the ESR is elevate Women tend to ha Drugs such as dext	does not tell the health practitione cted by other conditions besides in be used to monitor disease activity ematosus W ESR n with conditions that inhibit the n ificantly high white blood cell cour e cell anaemia) also lower the ESR e protein (C-RP) are both markers of s not change as rapidly as does CRI by as many other factors as is ESR , ed, it is typically a result of two typ ve a higher ESR, and menstruation	er exactly where iflammation. For and response to normal sedimenta nt (leucocytosis) c. of inflammation. P, either at the s making it a bette bes of proteins, g and pregnancy c	the inflammation is in th this reason, the ESR is ty o therapy in both of the a ation of red blood cells, s , and some protein abno tart of inflammation or a er marker of inflammatio lobulins or fibrinogen. an cause temporary eleve	ypicallý used in conjunction with other test su above diseases as well as some others, such a such as a high red blood cell count ormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (su as it resolves. in.





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BARCODE NO.	:01523800		COLLECTION DATE		
CLIENT CODE.	ODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 13/Jan/2025 10:41AM	
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON R	ROAD, AMBALA CANTT			
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
	CI	INICAL CHEMIS	TRY/BIOCHEMIST	'RY	
	UL				
		GLUCOSE	FASTING (F)		

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
 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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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD	, AMBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		LIPID PROI	FILE : BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TO by CHOLESTEROL O		126.05	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR =
TRIGLYCERIDES: S by GLYCEROL PHOSE	SERUM PHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	75.31	mg/dL	240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0
HDL CHOLESTERO	L (DIRECT): SERUM TION	26.14 ^L	mg/dL	VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0 LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 60.0
LDL CHOLESTERO by CALCULATED, SPE	L: SERUM ECTROPHOTOMETRY	84.85	mg/dL	HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0 OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129. BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0
NON HDL CHOLES by calculated, spe	TEROL: SERUM ECTROPHOTOMETRY	99.91	mg/dL	HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0 OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159. BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0
VLDL CHOLESTER		15.06	mg/dL	VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0 0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SEI	ectrophotometry RUM ectrophotometry	327.41 ^L	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HI		4.82 ^H	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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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, A	MBALA CANTT				
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval		
LDL/HDL RATIO: S by CALCULATED, SPE		3.25 ^H	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0		
	TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		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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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AM	BALA CANT	Т	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	LIVER	FUNCTIO	N TEST (COMPLETE)	
BILIRUBIN TOTAL by DIAZOTIZATION, SI		0.45	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
	C (CONJUGATED): SERUM	0.19	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRE	CT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM	0.26	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	21.2	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	22.5	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: S by CALCULATED, SPE		0.94	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPI by PARA NITROPHEN PROPANOL	HATASE: SERUM YL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL	62.32	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMY by SZASZ, SPECTROF	L TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM PHTOMETRY	9.37	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: by BIURET, SPECTRO		7.09	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL G	REEN	4.44	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM		2.65	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50

Dr. Vinay Chopra

INTERPRETATION

A : G RATIO: SERUM

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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)

1.68



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RATIO

1.00 - 2.00

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Test Name		Value Unit	Biological Reference inter

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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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva
	KIDNI	EY FUNCTION T	TEST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM		20.43	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
by UREASE - GLUTAN	ATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)			
CREATININE: SERU by ENZYMATIC, SPEC		0.74	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITR	OGEN (BUN): SERUM	9.55	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
by CALCULATED, SPE		10.01		10.0.00.0
RATIO: SERUM	COGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	12.91	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
by CALCULATED, SPE	CTROPHOTOMETRY			
UREA/CREATININ		27.61	RATIO	
by CALCULATED, SPE URIC ACID: SERUM		3.5	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
by URICASE - OXIDAS				
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPE	CTROPHOTOMETRY	8.52	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SE		2.4	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
-	DATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		0	
ELECTROLYTES		1 10 0	1.47	
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIV	E ELECTRODE)	140.6	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERU	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.03	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
by ISE (ION SELECTIV		105 45	manual /T	00.0 110.0
CHLORIDE: SERUM		105.45	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
ESTIMATED GLOM	IERULAR FILTERATION RATE			
	ERULAR FILTERATION RATE	99.7		
(eGFR): SERUM				
INTERPRETATION:				

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 Name		Value	Uni	t	Biologica	l Reference	e interval
3. Reduced muscle m 9. Certain drugs (e.g. INCREASED RATIO (>2 1. Postrenal azotemia 2. Prerenal azotemia	(e.g. ureter colostomy) ass (subnormal creatinine prod tetracycline, glucocorticoids) 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININ (BUN rises disproportionately superimposed on renal disease (0-1) WITH DECREASED BLIN •	E LEVELS: nore than creatining	e) (e.g. obstructive	uropathy).			
8. Reduced muscle m 9. Certain drugs (e.g. INCREASED RATIO (>2 1. Postrenal azotemia 2. Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Acute tubular necr 2. Low protein diet al 3. Severe liver diseas 4. Other causes of de 5. Repeated dialysis 6. Inherited hyperam 7. SIADH (syndrome of 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Phenacimide thera 2. Rhabdomyolysis (r 3. Muscular patients INAPPROPIATE RATIO 1. Diabetic ketoacido should produce an in 2. Cephalosporin thei ESTIMATED GLOMERI OKD STAGE	ass (subnormal creatinine prod tetracycline, glucocorticoids) 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININ (BUN rises disproportionately superimposed on renal disease 0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. nd starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine diff monemias (urea is virtually abs of inappropiate antidiuretic harr py (accelerates conversion of cl eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes false in creased BUN/creatinine ratio). apy (interferes with creatinine JLAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRIPTION	E LEVELS: more than creatining uses out of extracel ent in blood). none) due to tubula NE: eatine to creatining mcrease in creatining mcreasurement).	lular fluid). r secretion of urea.). e with certain meth /min/1.73m2)	nodologies,resu ASSOCIATED	FINDINGS	al ratio wher	ו dehydrat
A. Reduced muscle m Certain drugs (e.g. NCREASED RATIO (>2 Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< Acute tubular necr Low protein diet al Severe liver diseas Other causes of de Repeated dialysis Inherited hyperam SIADH (syndrome of Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< Nuscular patients Nuscular patients Muscular patients Mappropiate RATIO Diabetic ketoacido should produce an in Cephalosporin their ESTIMATED GLOMERI CKD STAGE G1	ass (subnormal creatinine prod tetracycline, glucocorticoids) 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININ (BUN rises disproportionately superimposed on renal disease 0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. nd starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine diff monemias (urea is virtually abs of inappropiate antidiuretic harr py (accelerates conversion of cl eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes false in creased BUN/creatinine ratio). apy (interferes with creatinine JLAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRIPTION Normal kidney fun	E LEVELS: more than creatining uses out of extracel ent in blood). none) due to tubula NE: eatine to creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining	lular fluid). r secretion of urea.). e with certain meth /min/1.73m2) >90	nodologies,resu ASSOCIATED No prote	FINDINGS einuria	al ratio wher	ו dehydrat
A Reduced muscle m Certain drugs (e.g. NCREASED RATIO (>2 Prerenal azotemia Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< Acute tubular necr Low protein diet al Severe liver diseas Other causes of de Repeated dialysis Inherited hyperam SIADH (syndrome of Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< Nuscular patients Muscular patients Muscular patients Mappropiate RATIO Diabetic ketoacido should produce an in Cephalosporin the ESTIMATED GLOMERI CKD STAGE	ass (subnormal creatinine prod tetracycline, glucocorticoids) 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININ (BUN rises disproportionately superimposed on renal disease 0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. nd starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine diff monemias (urea is virtually abs of inappropiate antidiuretic harr py (accelerates conversion of cl eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes false in creased BUN/creatinine ratio). apy (interferes with creatinine JLAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRIPTION Normal kidney fun Kidney damage w	E LEVELS: more than creatining uses out of extracel ent in blood). none) due to tubula NE: eatine to creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining	lular fluid). r secretion of urea.). e with certain meth /min/1.73m2)	nodologies,resu ASSOCIATED No prote Presence o	FINDINGS einuria Protein ,	al ratio wher	1 dehydrat
A. Reduced muscle m Certain drugs (e.g. NCREASED RATIO (>2 Prerenal azotemia Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< Acute tubular necr Low protein diet al Severe liver diseas Other causes of de Repeated dialysis Inherited hyperam SIADH (syndrome of Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< Nuscular patients Naperopiate RATIO Diabetic ketoacido should produce an in Cephalosporin there STIMATED GLOMERI CKD STAGE G1 G2	ass (subnormal creatinine prod tetracycline, glucocorticoids) 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININ (BUN rises disproportionately superimposed on renal disease (0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. nd starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine diff monemias (urea is virtually abs of inappropiate antidiuretic harr py (accelerates conversion of cl eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes false in creased BUN/creatinine ratio). apy (interferes with creatinine JLAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRIPTION Normal kidney fund Kidney damage w normal or high G	E LEVELS: more than creatining uses out of extracel ent in blood). none) due to tubula NE: eatine to creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining free gradients of the second measurement).	lular fluid). r secretion of urea.). e with certain meth /min/1.73m2) >90 >90	nodologies,resu ASSOCIATED No prote	FINDINGS einuria Protein ,	al ratio wher	ו dehydrat
8. Reduced muscle m 9. Certain drugs (e.g. INCREASED RATIO (>2 1. Postrenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Acute tubular necr 2. Low protein diet an 3. Severe liver diseas 4. Other causes of de 5. Repeated dialysis 6. Inherited hyperam 7. SIADH (syndrome of 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Phenacimide thera 2. Rhabdomyolysis (r 3. Muscular patients INAPPROPIATE RATIO 1. Diabetic ketoacido should produce an in 2. Cephalosporin ther ESTIMATED GLOMERI CKD STAGE G1 G2 G3a	ass (subnormal creatinine prod tetracycline, glucocorticoids) 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININ (BUN rises disproportionately superimposed on renal disease 0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. nd starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine diff monemias (urea is virtually abs of inappropiate antidiuretic harr py (accelerates conversion of cl eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes false in creased BUN/creatinine ratio). apy (interferes with creatinine JLAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRIPTION Normal kidney fun Kidney damage w	E LEVELS: more than creatining uses out of extracel ent in blood). none) due to tubula NE: eatine to creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining free gradients of the free gradient free gradient of the free	lular fluid). r secretion of urea.). e with certain meth /min/1.73m2) >90 >90	nodologies,resu ASSOCIATED No prote Presence o	FINDINGS einuria Protein ,	al ratio wher	ו dehydrat
8. Reduced muscle m 9. Certain drugs (e.g. INCREASED RATIO (>2 1. Postrenal azotemia 2. Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Acute tubular necr 2. Low protein diet al 3. Severe liver diseas 4. Other causes of de 5. Repeated dialysis 6. Inherited hyperam 7. SIADH (syndrome of 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Phenacimide thera 2. Rhabdomyolysis (r 3. Muscular patients INAPPROPIATE RATIO 1. Diabetic ketoacido should produce an in 2. Cephalosporin ther ESTIMATED GLOMERI CKD STAGE G1 G2	ass (subnormal creatinine prod tetracycline, glucocorticoids) 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININ (BUN rises disproportionately superimposed on renal disease (0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. nd starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine diff monemias (urea is virtually abs of inappropiate antidiuretic harr py (accelerates conversion of cl eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes false in creased BUN/creatinine ratio). apy (interferes with creatinine pLAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRIPTION Normal kidney fund Kidney damage w normal or high G Mild decrease in 0	E LEVELS: more than creatining uses out of extracel ent in blood). none) due to tubula NE: eatine to creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining free gradients of the second second second second mcrease in creatining mcrease in creatining	lular fluid). r secretion of urea.). e with certain meth /min/1.73m2) >90 >90	nodologies,resu ASSOCIATED No prote Presence o	FINDINGS einuria Protein ,	al ratio wher	ו dehydrat





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

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









	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Micr Chairman & Consultar	robiology) ME	m Chopra D (Pathology) ht Pathologist
NAME	: Mrs. RAJAN		
AGE/ GENDER	: 48 YRS/FEMALE	PATIENT ID	: 1722532
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501130009
REFERRED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 13/Jan/2025 08:43 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01523800	COLLECTION DATE	: 13/Jan/2025 08:44AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	REPORTING DATE	: 13/Jan/2025 11:16AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMB/	ALA CANTT	
Test Name		Value Unit	Biological Reference interval

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)





TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.



	Dr. Vinay C MD (Pathology Chairman & Co			(Pathology)		
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REFERRED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE COLLECTION DATE REPORTING DATE		: 13/Jan/2025 08:43 AM : 13/Jan/2025 08:44AM : 13/Jan/2025 09:00AM		
BARCODE NO. CLIENT CODE.	: 01523800 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB					
CLIENT CODE.	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD		KIING DATE	. 13/ Jail/ 2023 09.00AM		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval		
		CLINICAL PATI	HOLOGY			
	URINE R	OUTINE & MICROSC	COPIC EXAMINA	ATION		
PHYSICAL EXAMI	NATION					
QUANTITY RECIEV		10	ml			
COLOUR	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW		
TRANSPARANCY		CLEAR		CLEAR		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	CTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	>=1.030		1.002 - 1.030		
CHEMICAL EXAMI	<u>INATION</u>					
REACTION by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	ACIDIC				
PROTEIN	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Trace		NEGATIVE (-ve)		
SUGAR		Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)		
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6		5.0 - 7.5		
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
BILIRUBIN by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)		
NITRITE		Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)		
UROBILINOGEN	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0		
by DIP STICK/REFLEC KETONE BODIES	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)		
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY BLOOD by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY ASCORBIC ACID by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)		
		Ũ				
		NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)		
RED BLOOD CELLS		NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3		

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









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

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				/
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

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

** End Of Report ***



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

