

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME	: Mr. SURINDER PAL	PATIENT ID	: 83200
AGE/ GENDER	: 73 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501140002
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 14/Jan/2025 07:28 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 14/Jan/2025 07:33AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01523847	REPORTING DATE	: 14/Jan/2025 08:49AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOTOLOGY

PROTHROMBIN TIME STUDIES (PT/INR)

PT TEST (PATIENT) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	29.1 ^H	SECS	11.5 - 14.5
PT (CONTROL) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	12	SECS	
ISI by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	1.1		
INTERNATIONAL NORMALISED RATIO (INR) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	2.65 ^H		0.80 - 1.20
PT INDEX by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	41.24	%	

ADVICE

KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY

INTERPRETATION:-

1. INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anti-coagulant therapy. Appropriate therapeutic range varies with the disease and treatment intensity.
2. Prolonged INR suggests potential bleeding disorder /bleeding complications
3. Results should be clinically correlated.
4. Test conducted on Citrated Plasma

RECOMMENDED THERAPEUTIC RANGE FOR ORAL ANTI-COAGULANT THERAPY (INR)		
INDICATION		INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO (INR)
Treatment of venous thrombosis	Low Intensity	2.0 - 3.0
Treatment of pulmonary embolism		
Prevention of systemic embolism in tissue heart valves		
Valvular heart disease		
Acute myocardial infarction		
Atrial fibrillation		
Bileaflet mechanical valve in aortic position		
Recurrent embolism	High Intensity	2.5 - 3.5
Mechanical heart valve		




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Antiphospholipid antibodies ⁺			

COMMENTS:

The prothrombin time (PT) and its derived measures of prothrombin ratio (PR) and international normalized ratio (INR) are measures of the efficacy of the extrinsic pathway of coagulation. PT test reflects the adequacy of factors I (fibrinogen), II (prothrombin), V, VII, and X. It is used in conjunction with the activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) which measures the intrinsic pathway.

The common causes of prolonged prothrombin time are :

- 1.Oral Anticoagulant therapy.
- 2.Liver disease.
- 3.Vit K. deficiency.
- 4.Disseminated intra vascular coagulation.
- 5.Factor 5, 7 , 10 or Prothrombin deficiency

RECHECKED.




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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

URIC ACID

URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	6.65	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
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INTERPRETATION:-

1. GOUT occurs when high levels of Uric Acid in the blood cause crystals to form & accumulate around a joint.
 2. Uric Acid is the end product of purine metabolism. Uric acid is excreted to a large degree by the kidneys and to a smaller degree in the intestinal tract by microbial degradation.

INCREASED:-

(A).DUE TO INCREASED PRODUCTION:-

1. Idiopathic primary gout.
2. Excessive dietary purines (organ meats, legumes, anchovies, etc).
3. Cytolytic treatment of malignancies especially leukemias & lymphomas.
4. Polycythemia vera & myeloid metaplasia.
5. Psoriasis.
6. Sickle cell anaemia etc.

(B).DUE TO DECREASED EXCRETION (BY KIDNEYS)

1. Alcohol ingestion.
2. Thiazide diuretics.
3. Lactic acidosis.
4. Aspirin ingestion (less than 2 grams per day).
5. Diabetic ketoacidosis or starvation.
6. Renal failure due to any cause etc.

DECREASED:-

(A).DUE TO DIETARY DEFICIENCY

1. Dietary deficiency of Zinc, Iron and molybdenum.
2. Fanconi syndrome & Wilson's disease.
3. Multiple sclerosis.
4. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) secretion & low purine diet etc.

(B).DUE TO INCREASED EXCRETION

1. Drugs:- Probenecid, sulphinpyrazone, aspirin doses (more than 4 grams per day), corticosteroids and ACTH, anti-coagulants and estrogens etc.

*** End Of Report ***




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