

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

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

NAME	: Mrs. ASMITA BANSAL	PATIENT ID	: 1732271
AGE/ GENDER	: 48 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501230020
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REGISTRATION DATE	: 23/Jan/2025 10:00 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 23/Jan/2025 10:08 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01524287	REPORTING DATE	: 23/Jan/2025 10:18 AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.2 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
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by CALORIMETRIC

INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

A low hemoglobin level is referred to as ANEMIA or low red blood count.

ANEMIA (DECREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):


- 1) Loss of blood (traumatic injury, surgery, bleeding, colon cancer or stomach ulcer)
- 2) Nutritional deficiency (iron, vitamin B12, folate)
- 3) Bone marrow problems (replacement of bone marrow by cancer)
- 4) Suppression by red blood cell synthesis by chemotherapy drugs
- 5) Kidney failure
- 6) Abnormal hemoglobin structure (sickle cell anemia or thalassemia).

POLYCYTHEMIA (INCREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) People in higher altitudes (Physiological)
- 2) Smoking (Secondary Polycythemia)
- 3) Dehydration produces a falsely rise in hemoglobin due to increased haemoconcentration
- 4) Advanced lung disease (for example, emphysema)
- 5) Certain tumors
- 6) A disorder of the bone marrow known as polycythemia rubra vera,
- 7) Abuse of the drug erythropoietin (Epogen) by athletes for blood doping purposes (increasing the amount of oxygen available to the body by chemically raising the production of red blood cells).

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD




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BARCODE NO.	: 01524287	REPORTING DATE	: 23/Jan/2025 01:27PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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ENDOCRINOLOGY PROLACTIN

PROLACTIN: SERUM	11.98	ng/mL	3 - 25
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by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

1. Prolactin is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland and controlled by the hypothalamus.
 2. The major chemical controlling prolactin secretion is dopamine, which inhibits prolactin secretion from the pituitary.
 3. Physiological function of prolactin is the stimulation of milk production. In normal individuals, the prolactin level rises in response to physiologic stimuli such as sleep, exercise, nipple stimulation, sexual intercourse, hypoglycemia, postpartum period, and also is elevated in the newborn infant.

INCREASED (HYPERPROLACTEMIA):

1. Prolactin-secreting pituitary adenoma (prolactinoma, which is 5 times more frequent in females than males).
 2. Functional and organic disease of the hypothalamus.
 3. Primary hypothyroidism.
 4. Section compression of the pituitary stalk.
 5. Chest wall lesions and renal failure.
 6. Ectopic tumors.
 7. DRUGS:- Anti-Dopaminergic drugs like antipsychotic drugs, antinausea/antiemetic drugs, Drugs that affect CNS serotonin metabolism, serotonin receptors, or serotonin reuptake (anti-depressants of all classes, ergot derivatives, some illegal drugs such as cannabis), Antihypertensive drugs, Opiates, High doses of estrogen or progesterone, anticonvulsants (valproic acid), anti-tuberculous medications (Isoniazid).

SIGNIFICANCE:

1. In loss of libido, galactorrhea, oligomenorrhea or amenorrhea, and infertility in premenopausal females.
 2. Loss of libido, impotence, infertility, and hypogonadism in males. Postmenopausal and premenopausal women, as well as men, can also suffer from decreased muscle mass and osteoporosis.
 3. In males, prolactin levels >13 ng/mL are indicative of hyperprolactinemia.
 4. In women, prolactin levels >27 ng/mL in the absence of pregnancy and postpartum lactation are indicative of hyperprolactinemia.
 5. Clear symptoms and signs of hyperprolactinemia are often absent in patients with serum prolactin levels <100 ng/mL.
 6. Mild to moderately increased levels of serum prolactin are not a reliable guide for determining whether a prolactin-producing pituitary adenoma is present, 5. Whereas levels >250 ng/mL are usually associated with a prolactin-secreting tumor.

CAUTION:

Prolactin values that exceed the reference values may be due to macroprolactin (prolactin bound to immunoglobulin). Macroprolactin should be evaluated if signs and symptoms of hyperprolactinemia are absent, or pituitary imaging studies are not informative.

*** End Of Report ***




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