

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

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

<b>NAME</b>	: Mr. ASHWANI ARORA	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1742003
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 65 YRS/MALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012502010024
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	: SURJESH	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 01/Feb/2025 10:01 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 01/Feb/2025 10:16AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01524757	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 01/Feb/2025 11:44AM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
<b>CLIENT ADDRESS</b>	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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## CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

### ELECTROLYTES COMPLETE PROFILE

SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	141.2	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	4.8	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	105.9	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

#### INTERPRETATION:-

##### SODIUM:-

Sodium is the major cation of extra-cellular fluid. Its primary function in the body is to chemically maintain osmotic pressure & acid base balance & to transmit nerve impulse.

##### HYPONATREMIA (LOW SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

1. Low sodium intake.
2. Sodium loss due to diarrhea & vomiting with adequate water and inadequate salt replacement.
3. Diuretics abuses.
4. Salt loosing nephropathy.
5. Metabolic acidosis.
6. Adrenocortical insufficiency .
7. Hepatic failure.

##### HYPERNATREMIA (INCREASED SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

1. Hyperapnea (Prolonged)
2. Diabetes insipidus
3. Diabetic acidosis
4. Cushing's syndrome
5. Dehydration

##### POTASSIUM:-

Potassium is the major cation in the intracellular fluid. 90% of potassium is concentrated within the cells. When cells are damaged, potassium is released in the blood.

##### HYPOKALEMIA (LOW POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

1. Diarrhoea, vomiting & malabsorption.
2. Severe Burns.
3. Increased Secretions of Aldosterone

##### HYPERKALEMIA (INCREASED POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

1. Oliguria



  
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2.Renal failure or Shock  
 3.Respiratory acidosis  
 4.Hemolysis of blood

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



  
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