

KOS Diagnostic Lab

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mr. HARMEET SINGH

AGE/ GENDER : 32 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1745715

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012502040062

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 04/Feb/2025 05:12 PM BARCODE NO. :01524964 **COLLECTION DATE** : 04/Feb/2025 05:13PM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE :04/Feb/2025 06:15PM

CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY LIPASE

LIPASE - SERUM 16.15 U/L 0 - 60

by METHYL RESORUFIN, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

- 1. Pancreas is the major and primary source of serum lipase though lipases are also present in liver, stomach, intestine, WBC, fat cells and milk.
 2. In acute pancreatitis, serum lipase becomes elevated at the same time as amylase and remains high for 7-10 days.
- 3. Increased lipase activity rarely lasts longer than 14 days
- 4. Prolonged increase suggests poor prognosis or presence of a cyst.
 5. The combined use of serum lipase and serum amylase is effective in ruling out acute pancreatitis.
 INCREASED LEVEL:

- 1. Acute & Chronic pancreatitis
- 2. Obstruction of pancreatic duct
- 3. Non pancreatic conditions like renal diseases, acute cholecystitis, intestinal obstruction, duodenal ulcer, alcoholism, diabetic ketoacidosis and following endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
- 1. Elevations 2 to 50 times the upper reference have been reported. The increase in serum lipase is not necessarily proportional to the severity of the attack. Normalization is not necessarily a sign of resolution.

Concomitant testing of serum amylase and lipase is highly recommended to establish a diagnosis of pancreatic injury

End Of Report



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

