



		gy & Microbiology) Consultant Pathologist	Dr. Yugam MD CEO & Consultant	(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. JASMER SINGH			
AGE/ GENDER	: 69 YRS/MALE	P	PATIENT ID	: 1757180
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012502140052
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	F	REGISTRATION DATE	: 14/Feb/2025 04:32 PM
BARCODE NO.	:01525523	(	COLLECTION DATE	: 14/Feb/2025 04:36PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	F	REPORTING DATE	: 14/Feb/2025 05:37PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON RO	AD, AMBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>
	CLI	NICAL CHEMIST	RY/BIOCHEMIST	'RY
		АМУ	LASE	
AMYLASE - SERUM by CNPG 3, SPECTRO		65.26	IU/L	0 - 90

2.Serum Amylase rises within 6 to 48 hours of onset of Acute pancreatitis in 80% of patients, but is not proportional to the severity of the disease.
3.Activity usually returns to normal in 3-5 days in patients with milder edematous form of the disease.
4.Values persisting longer than this period suggest continuing necrosis of pancreas or Pseudocyst formation.
5.Approximately 20% of patients with Pancreatitis have normal or near normal activity.

6.Hyperlipemic patients with Pancreatitis also show spuriously normal Amylase levels due to suppression of Amylase activity by triglyceride. 7.Low Amylase levels are seen in Chronic Pancreatitis, Congestive Heart failure, 2nd & 3rd trimesters of pregnancy, Gastrointestinal cancer & bone fractures.



**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





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Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>
		LIPA	SE	
LIPASE - SERUM by METHYL RESORUE	IN, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	31.7	U/L	0 - 60

**INTERPRETATION** 

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.

The combined use of serum lipase and serum amylase is effective in ruling out acute pancreatitis. 5.

## **INCREASED LEVEL:**

 Acute & Chronic pancreatitis
 Obstruction of pancreatic duct
 Non pancreatic conditions like renal diseases, acute cholecystitis, intestinal obstruction, duodenal ulcer, alcoholism, diabetic ketoacidosis and following endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography NOTE:

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.

## ADVICE:

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

End Of Report \*





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