

TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.



BH DEV SAINI LE OSTIC LAB CHOLSON ROAD, AMBA	ALA CANTT	PATIENT ID REG. NO./LAB NO. REGISTRATION DATE COLLECTION DATE	: 1769424 : 012502250026 : 25/Feb/2025 10:14 AM
OSTIC LAB	ALA CANTT	REG. NO./LAB NO. REGISTRATION DATE	: 012502250026
	ALA CANTT	REGISTRATION DATE	
	ALA CANTT		E : 25/Feb/2025 10:14 AM
	ALA CANTT	COLLECTION DATE	
	ALA CANTT		: 25/Feb/2025 10:15AM
HOLSON ROAD, AMBA	ALA CANTT	REPORTING DATE	: 25/Feb/2025 11:13AM
	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva
SWAST	HYA WE	LLNESS PANEL: 1	1.0
СОМР	LETE BL	OOD COUNT (CBC)	
	14.3	gm/dl	L 12.0 - 17.0
	r . H	Millio	ns/cmm 3.50 - 5.00
TRICAL IMPEDENCE			
IATOLOGY ANALYZER	44.5	%	40.0 - 54.0
MCV)	87.3	fL	80.0 - 100.0
	28.1	pg	27.0 - 34.0
	22.2		32.0 - 36.0
ATOLOGY ANALYZER		Ŭ	
	15.4	%	11.00 - 16.00
H (RDW-SD)	50.6	fL	35.0 - 56.0
1ATOLOGY ANALYZER	17.12	RATIO) BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:
			13.0
			IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
	26.42	RATIC	D BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT
			65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA:
			65.0
x.			
	7050	/cmm	4000 - 11000
	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
	NIL	%	< 10 %
		COMPLETE BL INT AND INDICES 14.3 15.4 15.4 14.1 15.4 17.12 26.42 17.12	14.3gm/dTRICAL IMPEDENCE5.1 HMillio44.544.5%MATOLOGY ANALYZER87.3fLLOBIN (MCH)28.1pgMATOLOGY ANALYZER28.1gd/dLMATOLOGY ANALYZER32.2g/dLMATOLOGY ANALYZER15.4%MATOLOGY ANALYZER15.4%MATOLOGY ANALYZER15.4%MATOLOGY ANALYZER17.12RATIOMATOLOGY ANALYZER26.42RATIOMICROSCOPYNIL%





DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)









Dr. Vinay Chopra

MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist



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

NAME	: Mr. RISHABH DEV SAINI		
AGE/ GENDER	: 23 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1769424
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012502250026
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS	63	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	26	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS	4	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY		70	1 0
MONOCYTES	7	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4442	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1833	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1000	/ cinini	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	282	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			10 110
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	494	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	MADVEDC		
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	93000 ^L	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.16	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.16	70	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	18 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10		0.000 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	74000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	79.2 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	150	0/	150 150
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	15.2	%	15.0 - 17.0
ADVICE	KINDI V CODDE	LATE CLINICALLY	
	MINDLI CORRE	LATE CLINICALLI	



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Test Name		Value Unit	Biological Reference interval

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

RECHECKED.



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LIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AN	MBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
 An ESR can be affe as C-reactive protein This test may also systemic lupus eryth CONDITION WITH LO A low ESR can be see (polycythaemia), sigr as sickle cells in sickl NOTE: ESR and C - reactiv 	be used to monitor disease activity ematosus W ESR In with conditions that inhibit the r	Iflammation. Fo and response normal sedimen nt (leucocytosis 2. of inflammation P, either at the	or this reason, the ESR is ty to therapy in both of the a tation of red blood cells, s s) , and some protein abno start of inflammation or a	pically used in conjunction with other test such bove diseases as well as some others, such as uch as a high red blood cell count rmalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such





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		Chopra y & Microbiology) onsultant Pathologist	Dr. Yugam MD (CEO & Consultant	(Pathology)
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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	CLIN	ICAL CHEMISTRY	Y/BIOCHEMIST	RY
		GLUCOSE FAS	STING (F)	
GLUCOSE FASTING	F (F): PLASMA E - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	90.77	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)

A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
 A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
 A fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 mg/dl is highly suggestive of diabetic state. A repeat post-prandial is strongly recommended for all such patients.





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KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)

0 9001 : 2008 CERT	IFIED LAB		EXCELLENCE IN HEALTHCARE	& DIAGNOSTICS
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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		LIPID PRO	FILE : BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TO	TAL·SERUM	123.9	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0
by CHOLESTEROL O		120.0	ing/ ull	BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 -
				239.0
				HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: S	ERUM	87.16	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0
	PHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)			BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 -
				199.0
				HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTERO	L (DIRECT): SERUM	48.7	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0
by SELECTIVE INHIBIT	TION		Ũ	BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 -
				60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTERO	L: SERUM	57.77	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0
by CALCULATED, SPE		01.11	ing, ui	ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0
				BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 -
				159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0
				VERY HIGH: $> OR = 190.0$
NON HDL CHOLES	TEROL: SERUM	75.2	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0
by CALCULATED, SPE	ECTROPHOTOMETRY			ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0
				BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0
				HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0
				VERY HIGH: $> OR = 220.0$
VLDL CHOLESTER	OL: SERUM ectrophotometry	17.43	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SEF		334.96 ^L	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
by CALCULATED, SPE	ECTROPHOTOMETRY			
CHOLESTEROL/HI by CALCULATED, SPE		2.54	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40
S, ORLOOLATED, OFL				AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0
				HIGH RISK: > 11.0



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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: S by CALCULATED, SPE		1.19	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/H by CALCULATED, SPE	IDL RATIO: SERUM	1.79 ^L	RATIO	HIGH RISK: > 6.0 3.00 - 5.00

INTERPRETATION:

1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.

2. As per NLA-2014 guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended.

3. Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues. 4. NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants) along with LDL-cholesterol as co- primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL & Non HDL

5. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP,Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement





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

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LIVER	FUNCTION TE	ST (COMPLETE)	
BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.31 ^H	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.25	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.06 ^H	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	18.9	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	9.1	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.08	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	101.6	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	14.35	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7.09	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.52	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.57	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.76	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

INTERPRETATION

NOTE:- To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Referance Range. USE:- Differential diagnosis of diseases of hepatobiliary system and pancreas.

INCREASED:

> 2
> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
1.4 - 2.0
> 1.5
> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)





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DECREASED:

1. Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)

2. Extra Hepatic cholestatis: 0.8 (normal or slightly decreased).

PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE:

NORMAL	< 0.65
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6
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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
	KIDNE	Y FUNCTIO	N TEST (COMPLETE))	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAM	ATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	16.45	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00	
CREATININE: SERU	JM	1.01	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40	
BLOOD UREA NITR by CALCULATED, SPE	OGEN (BUN): SERUM	7.69	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0	
BLOOD UREA NITR RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPE	COGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	7.61 ^L	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0	
UREA/CREATININI by CALCULATED, SPE	E RATIO: SERUM	16.29	RATIO		
URIC ACID: SERUM		5.01	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70	
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPE	CTROPHOTOMETRY	8.92	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60	
PHOSPHOROUS: SE by phosphomolybd ELECTROLYTES	RUM ATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.72	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70	
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIV		142.2	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0	
POTASSIUM: SERUN by ISE (ION SELECTIV	M	4.3	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00	
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)		106.65	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0	
, ,	IERULAR FILTERATION RATE				
(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED INTERPRETATION:	ERULAR FILTERATION RATE	107.2			

To differentiate between pre- and post renal azotemia.

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH NORMAL CREATININE:

1. Prerenal azotemia (BUN rises without increase in creatinine) e.g. heart failure, salt depletion, dehydration, blood loss) due to decreased glomerular filtration rate.

2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.

3. GI haemorrhage.



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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT





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COLLECTED BY E. REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012502250026 REFERRED BY :: REGISTRATION DATE : 25/Feb/2025 10:14 AM BARCODE NO. :: 01526120 COLLECTION DATE : 25/Feb/2025 10:15AM CLIENT CODE. :: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE :: :: 25/Feb/2025 11:27AM CLIENT ADDRESS :: :: :: S:: :: <t< th=""><th>NAME</th><th>: Mr. RISHABH DEV S</th><th>AINI</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>	NAME	: Mr. RISHABH DEV S	AINI				
REFERED BY :: REGISTRATION DATE : 25/Feb/2025 10:14 AM BARCODE NO. ::01526120 COLLECTION DATE ::25/Feb/2025 10:15AM CLIENT CODE ::KOS DIACNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE ::25/Feb/2025 11:27AM CLIENT ADDRESS ::6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT Biological Referee 4. High protein intake. . Biological Referee 4. High protein intake . . Biological Referee 4. Juriar crabsorption (e.g., ureter colostomy) . . . 8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production) 9. Certain drugs (e.g. Letracycline, glucocorticoids) NCREASED RATIO (0:1) WITH EVEXTED CREATININE LEVELS: 1. Postenal azotemia superimosed on renal disease. 2. Ow protein diet and starvation. .	AGE/ GENDER	: 23 YRS/MALE		PATIENT ID	: 1769424		
REFERED BY :: Image: Stream of the stre	COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO	. : 012502250	0026	
BARCODE NO. : 01526120 : COLLECTION DATE : 25/Feb/2025 10:15AM CLIENT CODE : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 25/Feb/2025 11:27AM CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT Test Name Value Value Vinit Biological Refere 4. High protein intake. 5. Impaired renal function plus 6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, Gi bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high p 5. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, Gi bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high p 5. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, Gi bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high p 5. Excess protein intake, or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, Gi bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high p 5. Excess protein intake, or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. obstructive uropathy). 7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostormy) 8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production) 9. Oetrain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, gluccorticoids) INCREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS: 1. Postrenal azotemia Buynerimposed on renal disease. DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : 1. Acute tubular necrosis 2. Low protein diet and starvation. 3. Severe liver disease. 9. Other causes of decreased urea synthesis. 5. Repeated dialysis (urea ather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid). 6. Inherited hyperanmonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood). 7. SIADH (syndrome of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) due to tubular secretion of urea. 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE: 1. Pheacelmide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine). 2. Abadomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine). 3. Muscular patients who develop renal faliure. INPPROPIATE RATIO 1. Diabetic ketoacidosis (acetoacetate causes false increase in creatinine with certain methodologies, resulting in normal ratio w should produce an increase				REGISTRATION D	ATE · 25/Feb/202	5 10·14 AM	
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G2Kidney damage with normal or high GFR>90Presence of Protein , Albumin or cast in urineG3aMild decrease in GFR60 -89G3bModerate decrease in GFR30-59	1. Postrenal azotemi	a (BUN rises disproportio		itinine) (e.g. obstructive	e uropathy).		
normal or high GFRAlbumin or cast in urineG3aMild decrease in GFR60 -89G3bModerate decrease in GFR30-59	2. Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Acute tubular nect 2. Low protein diet a 3. Severe liver diseas 4. Other causes of de 5. Repeated dialysis 6. Inherited hyperam 7. SIADH (syndrome 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Phenacimide thera 2. Rhabdomyolysis (i 3. Muscular patients INAPPROPIATE RATIO 1. Diabetic ketoacido should produce an ir 2. Cephalosporin the ESTIMATED GLOMER CKD STAGE	a superimposed on renal of 10:1) WITH DECREASED BI rosis. Ind starvation. See. ecreased urea synthesis. (urea rather than creatin monemias (urea is virtua of inappropiate antidiure 10:1) WITH INCREASED CR apy (accelerates conversion releases muscle creatinin who develop renal failur D: bis (acetoacetate causes increased BUN/creatinine rapy (interferes with creat ULAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRI	nately more than creatisease. JN : un diffuses out of exally absent in blood). tic harmone) due to transference of the creatine to creatine to creatine to creatine to creatine. false increase in creatine. false increase in creating). tinine measurement) PTION GFF	tracellular fluid). ubular secretion of urea tinine). tinine with certain met	a. hodologies,resulting in		
G3aMild decrease in GFR60 -89G3bModerate decrease in GFR30-59	 Prerenal azotemia Prerenal azotemia Precedential Acute tubular nect Low protein diet a Severe liver diseas Other causes of de Repeated dialysis Inherited hyperam SIADH (syndrome) Pregnancy. Pregnancy. PCREASED RATIO (Rhabdomyolysis (r Muscular patients NAPPROPIATE RATIC Diabetic ketoacido Should produce an ir Cephalosporin the CKD STAGE G1 	a superimposed on renal of 10:1) WITH DECREASED BI rosis. Ind starvation. See. ecreased urea synthesis. (urea rather than creatin monemias (urea is virtua of inappropiate antidiure 10:1) WITH INCREASED CR apy (accelerates conversion releases muscle creatinin who develop renal failur D: sois (acetoacetate causes increased BUN/creatinine rapy (interferes with creat ULAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRI Normal kidm	nately more than creatisease. JN : un diffuses out of exactly absent in blood). tic harmone) due to the EATININE: on of creatine to creatine to creatine). taken increase in creating in creating). the measurement) PTION GFF tey function GFF	tracellular fluid). ubular secretion of urea tinine). tinine with certain met (mL/min/1.73m2) >90	a. hodologies,resulting in ASSOCIATED FINDIN No proteinuria	IGS	
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G4 Severe decrease in GFR 15-29 G5 Kidney failure <15	2. Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Acute tubular nect 2. Low protein diet a 3. Severe liver diseas 4. Other causes of de 5. Repeated dialysis 6. Inherited hyperam 7. SIADH (syndrome 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Phenacimide thera 2. Rhabdomyolysis (r 3. Muscular patients INAPPROPIATE RATIO 1. Diabetic ketoacido should produce an ir 2. Cephalosporin the ESTIMATED GLOMER G1 G2 G3a G3a G3b	a superimposed on renal of 10:1) WITH DECREASED BI rosis. Ind starvation. See. Secreased urea synthesis. (urea rather than creatin monemias (urea is virtua of inappropiate antidiure 10:1) WITH INCREASED CR apy (accelerates conversion releases muscle creatinin who develop renal failur D: Sois (acetoacetate causes increased BUN/creatinine rapy (interferes with creatinine rapy (interferes with creatinine with creatinine rapy (interferes with creatinine rapy (interferes with creatinine rapy (interferes with creatinine rapy (interferes with creatinine) Wormal kidn Mild decreatine Mild decrea	nately more than creatisease. JN : ine diffuses out of exactly absent in blood). tic harmone) due to the EATININE: on of creatine to creatine to creating of creating to creating to creating to creating to creating of the creating of	tracellular fluid). ubular secretion of urea tinine). tinine with certain met (<u>mL/min/1.73m2)</u> >90 >90 60 -89 30-59	a. hodologies,resulting in ASSOCIATED FINDIN No proteinuria Presence of Protein	IGS	





DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)









	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbiology Chairman & Consultant Pathole		(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. RISHABH DEV SAINI		
AGE/ GENDER	: 23 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1769424
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012502250026
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

COMMENTS:

Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.
 eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012
 In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure of CFD with the commended to measure

3. In patients, with eGFR cleaning between 45-59 minimit 1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, it is recommended to measure eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD
4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fulfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

ADVICE:

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated





DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY) DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)

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	Dr. Vinay Ch MD (Pathology & Chairman & Cons	Microbiology)	Dr. Yugam MD CEO & Consultant	(Pathology)
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CLIENT CODE. CLIENT ADDRESS	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, A		FING DATE	: 25/Feb/2025 11:08AM
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	URINE RO	CLINICAL PATH UTINE & MICROSCO		ATION
PHYSICAL EXAMIN	ATION			
QUANTITY RECIEVE	ED FANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	10	ml	
COLOUR		PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
TRANSPARANCY	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	CLEAR		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY by DIP STICK/REFLECT	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.02		1.002 - 1.030
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMIN</u>	<u>NATION</u>			
REACTION by DIP STICK/REFLECT	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	ACIDIC		
PROTEIN	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
рН	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NITRITE	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
KETONE BODIES	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BLOOD	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
ASCORBIC ACID	ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
RED BLOOD CELLS		NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3





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

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by MICROSCOPY ON (CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT		

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

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-3	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	1-2	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT

** End Of Report ***





DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY) DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)

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