

Dr. Vinay Chopra  
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Dr. Yugam Chopra  
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<b>NAME</b>	: Mr. LALIT KUMAR	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1779182
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 49 YRS/MALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012503050014
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 05/Mar/2025 09:26 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 05/Mar/2025 09:28AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01526488	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 05/Mar/2025 10:04AM
<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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**DIABETES PANEL 1.0**  
**COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**


**RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES**

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) <i>by CALORIMETRIC</i>	13.9	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	5.15 <sup>H</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	42.9	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	83.3	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	27	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	32.4	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	14.2	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	44.6	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	16.17	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	22.98	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0

**WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)**

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	7010	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) <i>by AUTOMATED 6 PART HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	NIL	%	< 10 %



  
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<b><u>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</u></b>			
NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	69	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	25	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	1	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	5	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	0	%	0 - 1
<b><u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u></b>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	4837	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	1752	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	70	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	350	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	0	/cmm	0 - 110
ABSOLUTE IMMATURE GRANULOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	0	/cmm	0.0 - 999.0
<b><u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u></b>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	311000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	0.31	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	81000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	26	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	16	%	15.0 - 17.0



  
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NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



  
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<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01526488	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 05/Mar/2025 01:39PM
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### GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	12 <sup>H</sup>	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	297.7 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	60.00 - 140.00

#### INTERPRETATION:

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):		
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c) in %	
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years	<5.7	
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.4	
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5	
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	<b>Age &gt; 19 Years</b>	
	Goals of Therapy:	< 7.0
	Actions Suggested:	>8.0
	<b>Age &lt; 19 Years</b>	
	Goal of therapy:	<7.5

#### COMMENTS:

- Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliance with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients.
- Since Hb1c reflects long term fluctuations in blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who has recently under good control may still have high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0% may not be appropriate.
- High HbA1c (>9.0 -9.5 %) is strongly associated with risk of development and rapid progression of microvascular and nerve complications
- Any condition that shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower HbA1c results.
- HbA1c results from patients with HbSS, HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes including anemia, increased red cell turnover, and transfusion requirement that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control.
- Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increase in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



  
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## CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

### GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	<b>273<sup>H</sup></b>	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 126.0
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#### INTERPRETATION

#### IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. 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.
3. 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. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.



  
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<b>LIPID PROFILE: COMPREHENSIVE</b>			
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM <i>by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP</i>	213.39 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM <i>by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)</i>	245.83 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM <i>by SELECTIVE INHIBITION</i>	42.37	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM <i>by SELECTIVE SOLUBALISATION</i>	118.6	mg/dL	DESIRABLE: < 130.0 BORDERLINE: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH RISK CHD: > 160.0
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	171.02 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	49.17 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	669.36	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	5.04 <sup>H</sup>	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.8	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0



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TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM	<b>5.8<sup>H</sup></b>	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00
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by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

### APOLIPOPROTEIN PROFILE

#### INTERPRETATION

NATIONAL LIPID ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS (NLA-2014)					
RESULT	TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (mg/dL)	TRIGLYCERIDES (mg/dL)	LDL CHOLESTEROL (mg/dL)	HDL CHOLESTEROL (mg/dL)	NON HDL CHOLESTEROL (mg/dL)
LOW	-	-	-	< 40	-
OPTIMAL	< 200	< 150	< 100	>60	< 130
ABOVE OPTIMAL	-	-	100 - 129	-	130 - 159
BORDERLINE HIGH	200 - 239	150 - 199	130 - 159	40 - 60	160 - 189
HIGH	>=240	200 - 499	160 - 189	-	190 - 219
VERY HIGH	-	>=500	>=190	-	>=220

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL: HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO			
LOW RISK	AVERAGE RISK	MODERATE RISK	HIGH RISK
3.3 - 4.4	4.4 - 7.1	7.1 - 11.0	>11

#### NOTE:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lp(a), 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.
- Apolipoprotein B is an optional, secondary lipid target for treatment once LDL & Non HDL goals have been achieved.
- 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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### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM <i>by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.62	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.16	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.46	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	11.5	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	11.8	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.97	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM <i>by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL</i>	108.02	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM <i>by SZASZ, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	28.36	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM <i>by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	6.79	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM <i>by BROMOCRESOL GREEN</i>	4.31	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.48	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.74	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

#### INTERPRETATION

**NOTE:-** To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Reference Range.

**USE:-** Differential diagnosis of diseases of hepatobiliary system and pancreas.

#### INCREASED:

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTASIS	> 1.5
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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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 cholestasis: 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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### KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	35.6	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.89	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	16.64	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	18.7	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	40	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	<b>3.03<sup>L</sup></b>	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
CALCIUM: SERUM <i>by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	9.6	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM <i>by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.88	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70

### ELECTROLYTES

SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	139.6	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	4.51	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	104.7	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

### ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED</i>	105.1
--	-------

### INTERPRETATION:

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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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 protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).
7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)
8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)
9. Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)

**INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS:**

1. Postrenal azotemia (BUN rises disproportionately more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive uropathy).
2. Prerenal azotemia superimposed on renal disease.

**DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN :**

1. Acute tubular necrosis.
2. Low protein diet and starvation.
3. Severe liver disease.
4. Other causes of decreased urea synthesis.
5. Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).
6. Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).
7. SIADH (syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone) due to tubular secretion of urea.
8. Pregnancy.

**DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE:**

1. Phenacimide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine).
2. Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine).
3. Muscular patients who develop renal failure.

**INAPPROPRIATE RATIO:**

1. Diabetic ketoacidosis (acetoacetate causes false increase in creatinine with certain methodologies, resulting in normal ratio when dehydration should produce an increased BUN/creatinine ratio).
2. Cephalosporin therapy (interferes with creatinine measurement).

**ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE:**

CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR ( mL/min/1.73m2 )	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with normal or high GFR	>90	Presence of Protein , Albumin or cast in urine
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR	60 -89	
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59	
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29	
G5	Kidney failure	<15	



  
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**COMMENTS:**

1. 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.
2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012
3. In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> (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





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## ENDOCRINOLOGY

### THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM **15.704<sup>H</sup>**  $\mu$ IU/mL 0.35 - 5.50  
 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

#### INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFERENCE RANGE ( $\mu$ IU/mL)
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 – 15.20
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 – 11.00
3 – 11 Months	0.70 – 8.40
1 – 5 Years	0.70 – 7.00
6 – 10 Years	0.60 – 5.50
11 - 15	0.50 – 5.50
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 – 5.50
<b>PREGNANCY</b>	
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10

**NOTE:- TSH levels are subjected to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.**

**USE:-** TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid hormones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality.

#### INCREASED LEVELS:

- 1.Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
- 2.Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3.Hashimotos thyroiditis.
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
- 5.Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

#### DECREASED LEVELS:

- 1.Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
- 2.Over replacement of thyroid hormone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3.Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4.Secondary pituitary or hypothalamic hypothyroidism
- 5.Acute psychiatric illness
- 6.Severe dehydration.
- 7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.



  
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8.Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

**LIMITATIONS:**

- 1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.
- 2.Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.



  
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### INSULIN FASTING (F)

INSULIN FASTING (F)	9.847	μIU/ml	2.0 - 25.0
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by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

#### INTERPRETATION:-

1. Insulin is a hormone produced by the beta cells of the pancreas. It regulates the uptake and utilization of glucose and is also involved in protein synthesis and triglyceride storage.
2. Type 1 diabetes (insulin-dependent diabetes) is caused by insulin deficiency due to destruction of insulin producing pancreatic islets (beta) cells.
3. Type 2 diabetes (noninsulin dependent diabetes) is characterized by resistance to the action of insulin (insulin resistance).
4. The test is useful for management of diabetes mellitus and for diagnoses of insulinomas, when used in conjunction with proinsulin and C-peptide measurements.

#### NOTE:


1. No standard reference range has yet been established for INSULIN POST-PRANDIAL (PP) in Indian population, therefore same could not be provided along with test. However various studies done on several populations mention that the range of INSULIN PP can vary somewhere from 5-79 mIU/L which can be used for clinical purpose.

2. This assay has 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant human insulin (Novolin R and Novolin N). It does not recognize other commonly used analogues of injectable insulin (ie, insulin lispro, insulin aspart, and insulin glargine).

#### INTERPRETATIVE GUIDE:

1. During prolonged fasting, when the patient's glucose level is reduced to <40 mg/dL, elevated insulin level plus elevated levels of proinsulin and C-peptide suggest insulinoma.
2. Insulin levels generally decline in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.
3. In the early stage of type 2 diabetes, insulin levels are either normal or elevated. In the late stage of type 2 diabetes, insulin levels decline.
4. In normal individuals, insulin levels parallel blood glucose levels.
5. Patients on insulin therapy may develop anti-insulin antibodies. These antibodies may interfere in the assay system, causing inaccurate results. In such individuals, measurement of free insulin FINS / Insulin, Free, Serum should be performed.



  
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## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

### URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECEIVED	10	ml	
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
TRANSPARANCY	HAZY		CLEAR
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.02		1.002 - 1.030
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION	ACIDIC		
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
PROTEIN	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
SUGAR	2+		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
pH	5.5		5.0 - 7.5
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BILIRUBIN	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
NITRITE	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
UROBILINOGEN	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
KETONE BODIES	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BLOOD	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ASCORBIC ACID	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

#### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			



  
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PUS CELLS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	2-4	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	0-1	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	ABSENT		ABSENT



  
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**MICROALBUMIN/CREATININE RATIO - RANDOM URINE**

MICROALBUMIN: RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.1	mg/L	0 - 25
CREATININE: RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	91.18	mg/dL	20 - 320
MICROALBUMIN/CREATININE RATIO - RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.59	mg/g	0 - 30

**INTERPRETATION:-**

PHYSIOLOGICALLY NORMAL:	mg/L	0 - 30
MICROALBUMINURIA:	mg/L	30 - 300
GROSS PROTEINURIA:	mg/L	> 300

Long standing un-treated Diabetes and Hypertension can lead to renal dysfunction.

2. Diabetic nephropathy or kidney disease is the most common cause of end stage renal disease(ERSD) or kidney failure.

3. Presence of Microalbuminuria is an early indicator of onset of compromised renal function in these patients.

4. Microalbuminuria is the condition when urinary albumin excretion is between 30-300 mg & above this it is called as macroalbuminuria, the presence of which indicates serious kidney disease.

5. Microalbuminuria is not only associated with kidney disease but of cardiovascular disease in patients with diabetes & hypertension.

6. Microalbuminuria reflects vascular damage & appear to be a marker of early arterial disease & endothelial dysfunction.

**NOTE:-** IF A PATIENT HAS = 1+ PROTEINURIA (30 mg/dl OR 300 mg/L) BY URINE DIPSTICK (URINE ANALYSIS), OVERT PROTEINURIA IS PRESENT AND TESTING FOR MICROALBUMIN IS INAPPROPRIATE. IN SUCH A CASE, URINE PROTEIN:CREATININE RATIO OR 24 HOURS TOTAL URINE MICROPROTEIN IS APPROPRIATE.

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



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