

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mr. SANJEEV SHARMA

AGE/ GENDER : 44 YRS/MALE PATIENT ID : 460572

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012503160009

 REFERRED BY
 : 16/Mar/2025 08:15 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01527160
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 16/Mar/2025 08:29AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 16/Mar/2025 08:58AM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: D COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	13.4	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.43 ^H	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	41.1	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	75.8 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	24.7 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14.3	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	40.9	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	13.96	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	19.98	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	4280	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) by AUTOMATED 6 PART HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %



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by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS	53	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0.0	0/	20 40
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	36	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS	4	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	7	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	0/	0 1
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
	0000	,	0000 8500
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2268	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1541	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1041	/ CIIIII	000 4000
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	171	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	300	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	1	0.0.000.0
ABSOLUTE IMMATURE GRANULOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0.0 - 999.0
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	160000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	160000	/ CIIIII	130000 - 430000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.22	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.22	70	0.10 0.00
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	14 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	85000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	52.9 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.3	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10.5	70	13.0 - 17.0



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

mm/1st hr

by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

- 1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and auto-immune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.

 2. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such
- as C-reactive protein
- 3. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as some others, such as systemic lupus erythematosus
 CONDITION WITH LOW ESR

A low ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such as sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR. NOTE:

- ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
 Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
 CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.
 If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
 Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
 Progs such as doubtern mathyldona, oral contracentives, popicillamino procesingmide, the only viling, and vitality in the orange of the contracentives.

6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA 96.78 NORMAL: < 100.0 mg/dL

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	LIPID PROFILE	: BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	151	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	89.78	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 by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	57.51	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	75.53	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	93.49	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 by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	17.96	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	391.78	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.63	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 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: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.31	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.56 ^L	RATIO	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

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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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.81	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.22	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.59	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	18.4	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	21.5	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.86	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by Para Nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl propanol	78.83	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	19.17	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.99	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.24	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.75	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A: GRATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.54	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:

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



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DECREASED:

CLIENT CODE.

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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KIDNE	EY FUNCTION TI	EST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by urease - glutamate dehydrogenase (gldh)	15.71	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.18	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7.34	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.22 ^L	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	13.31	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	6.06	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	10.03	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.52	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
ELECTROLYTES			
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	139.9	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	4.35	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	104.93	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
ECTIMATED CLOMEDIII AD EILTEDATION DATE			

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 78

(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED 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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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

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 inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) 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.

INAPPROPIATE 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 FILTERATION RATE**:

STIMBLE SECRETORIAL TELEGRAPHONE.				
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		



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

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

KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana



(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

: 16/Mar/2025 12:56PM

NAME : Mr. SANJEEV SHARMA

AGE/ GENDER : 44 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 460572

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. :012503160009

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 16/Mar/2025 08:15 AM BARCODE NO. :01527160 **COLLECTION DATE** : 16/Mar/2025 08:29AM

: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

REPORTING DATE

COMMENTS:

CLIENT CODE.

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 creating between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill 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).

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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

VITAMINS

VITAMIN D/25 HYDROXY VITAMIN D3

VITAMIN D (25-HYDROXY VITAMIN D3): SERUM ng/mL DEFICIENCY: < 20.0 19.8^L

by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY) INSUFFICIENCY: 20.0 - 30.0 SUFFICIENCY: 30.0 - 100.0

TOXICITY: > 100.0

INTERPRETATION:

DEFICIENT:	< 20	ng/mL
INSUFFICIENT:	21 - 29	ng/mL
PREFFERED RANGE:	30 - 100	ng/mL
INTOXICATION:	> 100	ng/mL

- 1. Vitamin D compounds are derived from dietary ergocalciferol (from plants, Vitamin D2), or cholecalciferol (from animals, Vitamin D3), or by conversion of 7- dihydrocholecalciferol to Vitamin D3 in the skin upon Ultraviolet exposure.

 2.25-OH--Vitamin D represents the main body resevoir and transport form of Vitamin D and transport form of Vitamin D, being stored in adipose
- tissue and tightly bound by a transport protein while in circulation.
- 3. Vitamin D plays a primary role in the maintenance of calcium homeostatis. It promotes calcium absorption, renal calcium absorption and phosphate reabsorption, skeletal calcium deposition, calcium mobilization, mainly regulated by parathyroid harmone (PTH).

 4. Severe deficiency may lead to failure to mineralize newly formed osteoid in bone, resulting in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.
- DECREASED:
- 1.Lack of sunshine exposure.
- 2.Inadequate intake, malabsorption (celiac disease)
- 3. Depressed Hepatic Vitamin D 25- hydroxylase activity
- 4. Secondary to advanced Liver disease
- 5. Osteoporosis and Secondary Hyperparathroidism (Mild to Moderate deficiency)
- 6.Enzyme Inducing drugs: anti-epileptic drugs like phenytoin, phenobarbital and carbamazepine, that increases Vitamin D metabolism. INCREASED:
- 1. Hypervitaminosis D is Rare, and is seen only after prolonged exposure to extremely high doses of Vitamin D. When it occurs, it can result in severe hypercalcemia and hyperphophatemia.

CAUTION: Replacement therapy in deficient individuals must be monitored by periodic assessment of Vitamin D levels in order to prevent hypervitaminosis D

NOTE:-Dark coloured individuals as compare to whites, is at higher risk of developing Vitamin D deficiency due to excess of melanin pigment which interefere with Vitamin D absorption.



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NAME : Mr. SANJEEV SHARMA

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COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012503160009

 REFERRED BY
 : 16/Mar/2025 08:23 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01527160
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 16/Mar/2025 08:29 AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 16/Mar/2025 09:51 AM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED	10	ml
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		

COLOUR AMBER YELLOW PALE YELLOW

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY CLEAR CLEAR

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 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 Negative NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

pH <=5.0 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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve)

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



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





CLIENT CODE.

KOS Diagnostic Lab

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	0-2	/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

REPORTING DATE

End Of Report



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