

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

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

NAME	: Dog COFFEE	PATIENT ID	: 1795230
AGE/ GENDER	: 3 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012503170073
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 17/Mar/2025 06:36 PM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 17/Mar/2025 06:38PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01527296	REPORTING DATE	: 17/Mar/2025 11:44PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM <i>by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.21	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.05	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.16	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	15.1	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	13.5	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.12	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM <i>by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL</i>	143.4	U/L	50.00 - 370.00
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM <i>by SZASZ, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	4.25	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM <i>by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	8.11^H	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM <i>by BROMOCRESOL GREEN</i>	2.7^L	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	5.41^H	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.5^L	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

ADVICE

KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY

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)



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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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CIRRHOSIS		1.4 - 2.0	
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS		> 1.5	
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS		> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)	

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 (BASIC)

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	38.49	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.3	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	17.99	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	13.84	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	29.61	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	0.59^L	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70

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INTERPRETATION:

Normal range for a healthy person on normal diet: 12 - 20

To Differentiate between pre- and postrenal 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 hemorrhage.
4. High protein intake.
5. Impaired renal function plus .
6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushings syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).
7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureterocolostomy)
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).

*** End Of Report ***



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