

KOS Diagnostic Lab

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mrs. SUDHA

AGE/ GENDER : 51 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1562190

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 042407270003

 REFERRED BY
 : 27/Jul/2024 10:01 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : A0465074
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 27/Jul/2024 03:40PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD
 REPORTING DATE
 : 28/Jul/2024 08:40AM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

ENDOCRINOLOGY

ADRENOCORTICOTROPHIC HORMONE (ACTH)

ADRENOCORTICOTROPHIC HORMONE (ACTH) by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

26.1

pg/mL

0.00 - 46.00

by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCEI

INTERPRETATION:

CONDITION	UNITS	REFERENCE RANGE FOR ACTH
HEALTHY ADULT	pg/mL	10 - 46
CORD BLOOD SERUM	pg/mL	50 - 570
NEW BORNS	pg/mL	10 - 185

Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), the primary stimulator of adrenal cortisol production, is synthesized by the pituitary in response to corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), which is released by the hypothalamus.

Plasma ACTH and cortisol levels are both pulsatile and circardian exhibit peaks (6-8 a.m.) and nadirs (11 p.m.).

Cortisol, the main glucocorticoid, plays a central role in glucose metabolism and in the body's response to stress.

In a patient with hypocortisolism, an elevated adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) indicates primary adrenal insufficiency, whereas a value that is not elevated is consistent with secondary adrenal insufficiency from a pituitary or hypothalamic cause

In a patient with hypercortisolism (Cushing syndrome), a suppressed value is consistent with a cortisol-producing adrenal adenoma or carcinoma, primary adrenal micronodular hyperplasia, or exogenous corticosteroid use.

Normal or elevated ACTH in a patient with Cushing syndrome puts the patient in the ACTH-dependent Cushing syndrome category. This is due to either an ACTH-producing pituitary adenoma or ectopic production of ACTH (bronchial carcinoid, small cell lung cancer, others). Furthe diagnostic studies such as dexamethasone suppression testing, corticotropin-releasing hormone stimulation testing, petrosal sinus sampling, and imaging studies are usually necessary to define the ACTH source.

CLINICAL USE

- 1. Diagnose disorders of the hypothalamic pituitary system
- 2.Differentiate Cushing's syndrome from normal patients when ACTH levels are low

INCREASED LEVELS

1.Stress



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2.Addison's disease

3. Pituitary Cushing's disease

4.ACTH secreting tumor

DECREASED LEVELS

1.Adrenal adenoma2.Adrenal carcinoma

*** End Of Report ***



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