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<b>NAME</b>	: Mrs. RAJWANT KAUR	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1575651
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 59 YRS/FEMALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 042408270001
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 27/Aug/2024 01:23 PM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 27/Aug/2024 04:06PM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: A0465337	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 27/Aug/2024 04:40PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD		
<b>CLIENT ADDRESS</b>	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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## HAEMATOLOGY

### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	69 <sup>H</sup>	mm/1st hr	0 - 20
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by MODIFIED WESTERGREN AUTOMATED METHOD

#### 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:

1. ESR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
2. Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
3. **CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.**
4. If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
5. Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
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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<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: A0465338	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 27/Aug/2024 05:36PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD		
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## CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

### GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA	93.26	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 140.00
by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)			PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0
			DIABETIC: > OR = 200.0

#### INTERPRETATION

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

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 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 random glucose level of above 200 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>BARCODE NO.</b>	: A0465336	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 27/Aug/2024 05:38PM
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### GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (GFR) - ESTIMATED

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE 72 mL/min/1.73m2 KIDNEY FAILURE: < 15.0  
 (eGFR): SERUM  
 by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY-ENZYMATIC, MDRD CALCULATION

#### INTERPRETATION:

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	

#### 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 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

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



  
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