

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mr. SUMIT SINGLA

**AGE/ GENDER** : 34 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1595973

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 042408300001

 REFERRED BY
 : 30/Aug/2024 08:55 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : A0465368
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 30/Aug/2024 03:06PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD
 REPORTING DATE
 : 30/Aug/2024 04:31PM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

### **CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY**

### **KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)**

UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	23.62	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC. SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.02	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	11.04	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	10.82	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	23.16	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	9.25 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70



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

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





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**INTERPRETATION:** 

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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 (pia (PLIN) rises dispreparties toly more than

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).



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#### **ELECTROLYTES COMPLETE PROFILE**

SODIUM: SERUM  by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	141.3	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	4.02	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM  by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	105.98	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

#### **INTERPRETATION:-**

#### SODIUM:-

Sodium is the major cation of extra-cellular fluid. Its primary function in the body is to chemically maintain osmotic pressure & acid base balance & to transmit nerve impulse.

### HYPONATREMIA (LOW SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

- 1. Low sodium intake.
- 2. Sodium loss due to diarrhea & vomiting with adequate water and iadequate salt replacement.
- 3. Diuretics abuses.
- 4. Salt loosing nephropathy.
- 5. Metabolic acidosis.
- 6. Adrenocortical issuficiency.
- 7. Hepatic failure.

### HYPERNATREMIA (INCREASED SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

- 1. Hyperapnea (Prolonged)
- 2. Diabetes insipidus
- 3. Diabetic acidosis
- 4. Cushings syndrome
- 5.Dehydration

#### POTASSIUM:-

Potassium is the major cation in the intracellular fluid. 90% of potassium is concentrated within the cells. When cells are damaged, potassium is released in the blood.

#### HYPOKALEMIA (LOW POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

- 1. Diarrhoea, vomiting & malabsorption.
- 2. Severe Burns.
- 3. Increased Secretions of Aldosterone

#### HYPERKALEMIA (INCREASED POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

- 1.Oliguria
- 2.Renal failure or Shock
- 3. Respiratory acidosis



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4.Hemolysis of blood

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



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