

# **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. KULDEEP KAUR

AGE/ GENDER : 80 YRS/FEMALE PATIENT ID : 1786904

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 042503110002

 REFERRED BY
 : 11/Mar/2025 08:50 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : A1260640
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 11/Mar/2025 04:26PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD
 REPORTING DATE
 : 11/Mar/2025 05:50PM

**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)                                    | 22.51 | mg/dL | 10.00 - 50.00 |
|---|-------|-------|---------------|
| CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY  | 0.88  | mg/dL | 0.40 - 1.20   |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY                        | 10.52 | mg/dL | 7.0 - 25.0    |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE<br>RATIO: SERUM<br>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY | 11.95 | RATIO | 10.0 - 20.0   |
| UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY                            | 25.58 | RATIO |               |
| URIC ACID: SERUM  | 3.96  | mg/dL | 2.50 - 6.80   |



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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 (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 tó 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).

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



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