



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

☎ 0171-2532620, 8222896961 ✉ pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

TEST PERFORMED AT: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

NAME	: Mrs. NEELAM KHOSLA	PATIENT ID	: 1340985
AGE/ GENDER	: 59 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122407020014
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 02/Jul/2024 03:43 PM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Jul/2024 03:50PM
BARCODE NO.	: 12503408	REPORTING DATE	: 02/Jul/2024 04:48PM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------------

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	82.78 ^H	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.6 ^H	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	38.68 ^H	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	24.17 ^H	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	51.74	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	5.79	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80



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

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





P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

☎ 0171-2532620, 8222896961 ✉ pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

NAME	: Mrs. NEELAM KHOSLA		
AGE/ GENDER	: 59 YRS/FEMALE	PATIENT ID	: 1340985
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122407020014
REFERRED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 02/Jul/2024 03:43 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 12503408	COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Jul/2024 03:50PM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	REPORTING DATE	: 02/Jul/2024 04:48PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------------

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).



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

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





P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

☎ 0171-2532620, 8222896961 ✉ pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

TEST PERFORMED AT: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

NAME	: Mrs. NEELAM KHOSLA		
AGE/ GENDER	: 59 YRS/FEMALE	PATIENT ID	: 1340985
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122407020014
REFERRED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 02/Jul/2024 03:43 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 12503408	COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Jul/2024 03:50PM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	REPORTING DATE	: 02/Jul/2024 04:48PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------------

ELECTROLYTES PROFILE: SODIUM AND POTASSIUM

SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	138.7	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	5.29 ^H	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00

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
4. Hemolysis of blood

*** End Of Report ***



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

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



