



# P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

**A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE**

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**NAME** : Mrs. PREETI  
**AGE/ GENDER** : 40 YRS/FEMALE  
**COLLECTED BY** :  
**REFERRED BY** :  
**BARCODE NO.** : 12503627  
**CLIENT CODE.** : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE  
**CLIENT ADDRESS** : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

**PATIENT ID** : 1380650  
**REG. NO./LAB NO.** : 122407160014  
**REGISTRATION DATE** : 16/Jul/2024 11:30 AM  
**COLLECTION DATE** : 16/Jul/2024 11:37AM  
**REPORTING DATE** : 16/Jul/2024 04:39PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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## ENDOCRINOLOGY

### PROLACTIN

#### PROLACTIN: SERUM

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

#### INTERPRETATION:

1.Prolactin is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland and controlled by the hypothalamus.  
2.The major chemical controlling prolactin secretion is dopamine, which inhibits prolactin secretion from the pituitary.  
3.Physiologic function of prolactin is the stimulation of milk production. In normal individuals, the prolactin level rises in response to physiologic stimuli such as sleep, exercise, nipple stimulation, sexual intercourse, hypoglycemia, postpartum period, and also is elevated in the newborn infant.

#### INCREASED (HYPERPROLACTEMIA):

1.Prolactin-secreting pituitary adenoma (prolactinoma, which is 5 times more frequent in females than males).  
2.Functional and organic disease of the hypothalamus.  
3.Primary hypothyroidism.  
4.Section compression of the pituitary stalk.  
5.Chest wall lesions and renal failure.  
6.Ectopic tumors.

7.DRUGS:- Anti-Dopaminergic drugs like antipsychotic drugs, antinausea/antiemetic drugs, Drugs that affect CNS serotonin metabolism, serotonin receptors, or serotonin reuptake (anti-depressants of all classes, ergot derivatives, some illegal drugs such as cannabis), Antihypertensive drugs ,Opiates, High doses of estrogen or progesterone,anticonvulsants (valporic acid), anti-tuberculous medications (Isoniazid).

#### SIGNIFICANCE:

1.In loss of libido, galactorrhea, oligomHyperprolactinemia often results enorrhoea or amenorrhoea, and infertility in premenopausal females.  
2.Loss of libido, impotence, infertility, and hypogonadism in males. Postmenopausal and premenopausal women, as well as men, can also suffer from decreased muscle mass and osteoporosis.  
3. In males, prolactin levels >13 ng/mL are indicative of hyperprolactinemia.  
4. In women, prolactin levels >27 ng/mL in the absence of pregnancy and postpartum lactation are indicative of hyperprolactinemia.  
5.Clear symptoms and signs of hyperprolactinemia are often absent in patients with serum prolactin levels <100 ng/mL.  
4. Mild to moderately increased levels of serum prolactin are not a reliable guide for determining whether a prolactin-producing pituitary adenoma is present, 5.Whereas levels >250 ng/mL are usually associated with a prolactin-secreting tumor.

#### CAUTION:

Prolactin values that exceed the reference values may be due to macroprolactin (prolactin bound to immunoglobulin). Macroprolactin should be evaluated if signs and symptoms of hyperprolactinemia are absent, or pituitary imaging studies are not informative.

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



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