



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mrs. SUMAN GUPTA
AGE/ GENDER : 36 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 12503949
CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE
CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

PATIENT ID : 1207419
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122408020008
REGISTRATION DATE : 02/Aug/2024 10:52 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 02/Aug/2024 10:56AM
REPORTING DATE : 02/Aug/2024 01:11PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 0.541 μ IU/mL 0.35 - 5.50
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFERENCE RANGE (μ IU/mL)
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 – 15.20
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 – 11.00
3 – 11 Months	0.70 – 8.40
1 – 5 Years	0.70 – 7.00
6 – 10 Years	0.60 – 5.50
11 - 15	0.50 – 5.50
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 – 5.50
PREGNANCY	
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10

NOTE:- TSH levels are subjected to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.

USE:- TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid hormones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality.

INCREASED LEVELS:

- 1.Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
- 2.Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3.Hashimotos thyroiditis.
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
- 5.Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

DECREASED LEVELS:

- 1.Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
- 2.Over replacement of thyroid hormone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3.Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4.Secondary pituitary or hypothalamic hypothyroidism
- 5.Acute psychiatric illness
- 6.Severe dehydration.



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

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





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7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.

8.Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

LIMITATIONS:

- 1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.
- 2.Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.




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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA): QUANTITATIVE - SERUM

RHEUMATOID (RA) FACTOR QUANTITATIVE: SERUM by NEPHLOMETRY	13.53	IU/mL	NEGATIVE: < 18.0 BORDERLINE: 18.0 - 25.0 POSITIVE: > 25.0
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INTERPRETATION:-

RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA):

1. Rheumatoid factors (RF) are antibodies that are directed against the Fc fragment of IgG altered in its tertiary structure.
2. Over 75% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have an IgM antibody to IgG immunoglobulin. This autoantibody (RF) is diagnostically useful although it may not be etiologically related to RA.
3. Inflammatory Markers such as ESR & C-Reactive protein (CRP) are normal in about 60 % of patients with positive RA.
4. The titer of RF correlates poorly with disease activity, but those patients with high titers tend to have more severe disease course.
5. The test is useful for diagnosis and prognosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS:

1. Rheumatoid Arthritis is a systemic autoimmune disease that is multi-functional in origin and is characterized by chronic inflammation of the membrane lining (synovium) joints which leads to progressive joint destruction and in most cases to disability and reduction of quality life.
2. The disease spreads from small to large joints, with greatest damage in early phase.
3. The diagnosis of RA is primarily based on clinical, radiological & immunological features. The most frequent serological test is the measurement of RA factor.


CAUTION (FALSE POSTIVE):-

1. RA factor is not specific for Rheumatoid arthritis, as it is often present in healthy individuals with other autoimmune diseases and chronic infections.
2. Non rheumatoid and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) populations are not clearly separate with regard to the presence of rheumatoid factor (RF) (15% of RA patients have a nonreactive titer and 8% of nonrheumatoid patients have a positive titer).
3. Patients with various nonrheumatoid diseases, characterized by chronic inflammation may have positive tests for RF. These diseases include systemic lupus erythematosus, polymyositis, tuberculosis, syphilis, viral hepatitis, infectious mononucleosis, and influenza.
4. Anti-CCP have been discovered in joints of patients with RA, but not in other form of joint disease. Anti-CCP2 is HIGHLY SENSITIVE (71%) & more specific (98%) than RA factor.
5. Up to 30 % of patients with Seronegative Rheumatoid arthritis also show Anti-CCP antibodies.
6. The positive predictive value of Anti-CCP antibodies for Rheumatoid Arthritis is far greater than Rheumatoid factor.

*** End Of Report ***




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