CLIENT CODE.



## PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

### A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

**■** 0171-2532620, 8222896961 ■ pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

REPORTING DATE

: 14/Aug/2024 01:30PM

**NAME** : Mr. DARSHAN CHAWLA

**AGE/ GENDER** : 62 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1374712

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122408140011

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 14/Aug/2024 09:09 AM BARCODE NO. : 12504143 **COLLECTION DATE** : 14/Aug/2024 09:29AM

**CLIENT ADDRESS** : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### **SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.4 COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**

### **RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES**

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	12.1	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT  by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	3.87	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.9 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	92.8	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	31.2	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	33.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	16.6 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	56.7 <sup>H</sup>	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	23.98	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	39.72	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < = 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy  DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)	8160	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NEUTROPHILS by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	54	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	32	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS	4	%	1 - 6



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST







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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	10	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4406	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2611	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	326	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	816	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKER	<u>RS.</u>		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	104000 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.15	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	14 <sup>H</sup>	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	57000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	54.4 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)  by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	16.1	%	15.0 - 17.0



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NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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### A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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REPORTING DATE

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### **GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)**

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): 8.3H 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY

**ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE** 191.51<sup>H</sup> mg/dL 60.00 - 140.00 by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

**INTERPRETATION:** 

CLIENT CODE.

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):				
REFERENCE GROUP GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOGIB (HBAIC) in %				
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years <5.7				
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.4			
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5			
	Age > 19 Ye	ears		
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Goals of Therapy:	< 7.0		
	Actions Suggested:	>8.0		
	Age < 19 Ye	ears		
	Goal of therapy:	<7.5		

#### COMMENTS

- 1. Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliace with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients.
- 2. Since Hb1c reflects long term fluctuations in blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who has recently under good control may still have high concentration of HbAlc. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- 3. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targetting a goal of < 7.0% may not be 4.High

HbA1c (>9.0 -9.5 %) is strongly associated with risk of development and rapid progression of microvascular and nerve complications

5. Any condition that shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower HbA1c results.

6.HbA1c results from patients with HbSS,HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes including anemia, increased red cell turnover, and transfusion requirement that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term gycemic control.

7. Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenctomy may exhibit increse in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



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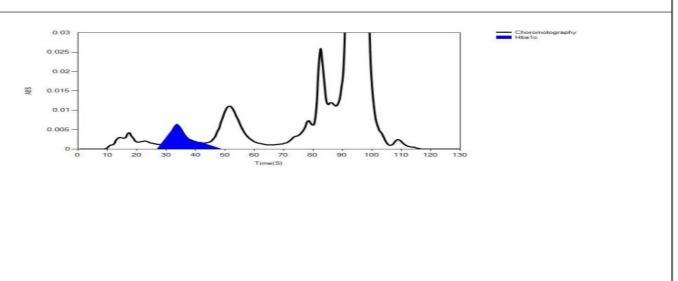
**CLIENT ADDRESS** : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

#### LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

Name :	Case:	Patient Type :	Test Date: 14/08/2024 15:27:14
Age:	Department:	Sample Type: Whole Blood EDTA	Sample ld: 12504143
Gender:			Total Area: 13612

Peak Name	Retention Time(s)	Absorbance	Area	Result (Area %)
HbA0	70	3476	11944	85.5
HbA1c	38	111	1163	8.3
La1c	24	63	293	2.1
HbF	21	13	14	0.1
Hba1b	12	43	99	0.7
Hba1a	10	30	99	0.7





**NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE** 

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### A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

0 - 20

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)**

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)** 

by MODIFIED WESTERGREN AUTOMATED METHOD

### INTERPRETATION:

- 1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and autoimmune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.
- 2. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such as C-reactive protein
- 3. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as some others, such as systemic lupus erythematosus
  CONDITION WITH LOW ESR

A low ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such as sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.

- ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
   Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
   CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.
   If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
- 5. Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
- 6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

### CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY **GLUCOSE FASTING (F)**

**GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA** 182.51<sup>H</sup> mg/dL NORMAL: < 100.0

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 **DIABETIC:** > **0R** = **126.0** 

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.

3. A fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 mg/dl is highly suggestive of diabetic state. A repeat post-prandial is strongly recommended for all such patients. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval		
LIPID PROFILE : BASIC					
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	106.25	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0		
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	83.19	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0		
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	47.5	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0		
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	42.11	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0		
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	58.75	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0		
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	16.64	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00		
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	295.69 <sup>L</sup>	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00		
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.24	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0		
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.89	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0		



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM 1.75<sup>L</sup> RATIO 3.00 - 5.00

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **INTERPRETATION:** 

CLIENT CODE.

1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.

2. As per NLA-2014 guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended.

3. Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available

to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.

4. NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants) along with LDL-cholesterol as co- primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL &Non

5. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP,Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement



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### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.04	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.44 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM	0.6	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	18.77	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	20.77	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.9	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	130.13 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	196.65 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM	7.2	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY ALBUMIN: SERUM	7.2 4.22	gm/dL gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00 3.50 - 5.50
by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

#### INTERPRETATION

NOTE:- To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Referance Range.

**USE**:- Differential diagnosis of diseases of hepatobiliary system and pancreas.

### **INCREASED:**

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS	> 1.5
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

#### **DECREASED:**

1. Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)

2. Extra Hepatic cholestatis: 0.8 (normal or slightly decreased).

#### PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE:

NORMAL	< 0.65
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6



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### **KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)**

UREA: SERUM	32.45	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)			
CREATININE: SERUM	1.5 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM	15.16	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	10.11	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
RATIO: SERUM			
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM	21.63	RATIO	
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
URIC ACID: SERUM	5	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE			
CALCIUM: SERUM	9.51	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM	3.27	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ELECTROLYTES			
SODIUM: SERUM	141.8	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)			
POTASSIUM: SERUM	4.76	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)			
CHLORIDE: SERUM	106.35	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)			
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE			
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE	52.3		
(ACEB). SERLIM			

(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED

### **INTERPRETATION:**

To differentiate between pre- and post renal 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.



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### A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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**NAME** : Mr. DARSHAN CHAWLA

AGE/ GENDER : 62 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1374712

**COLLECTED BY** : 122408140011 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 14/Aug/2024 09:09 AM

BARCODE NO. **COLLECTION DATE** : 14/Aug/2024 09:29AM : 12504143 CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 14/Aug/2024 05:00PM

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

3. GI haemorrhage.

4. High protein intake.

5. Impaired renal function plus

6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).

7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)

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 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). ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE:

ESTIMATED GEOMEROLARTIE			
CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR ( mL/min/1.73m2 )	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria_
G2	Kidney damage with	>90	Presence of Protein,
	normal or high GFR		Albumin or cast in urine
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR_	60 -89	
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59	
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29	
G5	Kidney failure	<15	



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COMMENTS:

CLIENT CODE.

1. Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.

2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

3. In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

ADVICE:

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated



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**IRON PROFILE** 

IRON: SERUM by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	54.8 <sup>L</sup>	μg/dL	59.0 - 158.0
UNSATURATED IRON BINDING CAPACITY (UIBC)	227.2	μg/dL	150.0 - 336.0
:SERUM by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY			
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC)	282	μg/dL	230 - 430
:SERUM by SPECTROPHOTOMETERY			
%TRANSFERRIN SATURATION: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY (FERENE)	19.43	%	15.0 - 50.0
TRANSFERRIN: SERUM	200.22	mg/dL	200.0 - 350.0
by SPECTROPHOTOMETERY (FERENE)			

### INTERPRETATION:-

INTERI RETATION.			
VARIABLES	ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISEASE	IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA	THALASSEMIA α/β TRAIT
SERUM IRON:	Normal to Reduced	Reduced	Normal
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY:	Decreased	Increased	Normal
% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:	Decreased	Decreased < 12-15 %	Normal
SERUM FERRITIN:	Normal to Increased	Decreased	Normal or Increased

### **IRON**:

- 1. Serum iron studies is recommended for differential diagnosis of microcytic hypochromic anemia.i.e iron deficiency anemia, zinc deficiency
- anemia, anemia of chronic disease and thalassemia syndromes.

  2. It is essential to isolate iron deficiency anemia from Beta thalassemia syndromes because during iron replacement which is therapeutic for iron deficiency anemia, is severely contra-indicated in Thalassemia. TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC):

1. It is a direct measure of protein transferrin which transports iron from the gut to storage sites in the bone marrow.

% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:

1.Occurs in idiopathic hemochromatosis and transfusional hemosiderosis where no unsaturated iron binding capacity is available for iron mobilization. Similar condition is seen in congenital deficiency of transferrin.



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: 14/Aug/2024 01:42PM

**NAME** : Mr. DARSHAN CHAWLA

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### **ENDOCRINOLOGY**

### THYROID FUNCTION TEST: TOTAL

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3): SERUM 1.24 ng/mL 0.35 - 1.93

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROXINE (T4): SERUM 4.87 - 12.60 6.51 μgm/dL

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 7.24<sup>H</sup> 0.35 - 5.50μIU/mL

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

### **INTERPRETATION**:

TSH levels are subject 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 concentrations. TSH stimulates the production and secretion of the metabolically active hormones, thyroxine (T4) and trilodothyronine (T3). Failure at any level of regulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis will result in either underproduction (hypothyroidism) or overproduction(hyperthyroidism) of T4 and/or T3.

CLINICAL CONDITION	Т3	T4	TSH
Primary Hypothyroidism:	Reduced	Reduced	Increased (Significantly)
Subclinical Hypothyroidism:	Normal or Low Normal	Normal or Low Normal	High
Primary Hyperthyroidism:	Increased	Increased	Reduced (at times undetectable)
Subclinical Hyperthyroidism:	Normal or High Normal	Normal or High Normal	Reduced

#### LIMITATIONS:-

- 1. T3 and T4 circulates in reversibly bound form with Thyroid binding globulins (TBG), and to a lesser extent albumin and Thyroid binding Pre Albumin so conditions in which TBG and protein levels alter such as pregnancy, excess estrogens, androgens, anabolic steroids and glucocorticoids may falsely affect the T3 and T4 levels and may cause false thyroid values for thyroid function tests
- 2. Normal levels of T4 can also be seen in Hyperthyroid patients with :T3 Thyrotoxicosis, Decreased binding capacity due to hypoproteinemia or ingestion of certain drugs (eg: phenytoin, salicylates).
- 3. Serum T4 levles in neonates and infants are higher than values in the normal adult, due to the increased concentration of TBG in neonate serum.
- 4. TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.

TRIIODOTHY	RONINE (T3)	THYROXINE (T4)		THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)		
Age	Refferance Range (ng/mL)	Age	Refferance Range (μg/dL)	Age	Reference Range ( µIU/mL)	
0 - 7 Days	0.20 - 2.65	0 - 7 Days	5.90 - 18.58	0 - 7 Days	2.43 - 24.3	
7 Days - 3 Months	0.36 - 2.59	7 Days - 3 Months	6.39 - 17.66	7 Days - 3 Months	0.58 - 11.00	
3 - 6 Months	0.51 - 2.52	3 - 6 Months	6.75 – 17.04	3 Days – 6 Months	0.70 - 8.40	



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Test Name			Value	Unit		Biologi	cal Reference interval
6 - 12 Months	0.74 - 2.40	6 - 12 Months	7.10 – 16.16	6 – 12 Months	0.70 - 7.00		
1 - 10 Years	0.92 - 2.28	1 - 10 Years	6.00 - 13.80	1 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50		
11- 19 Years	0.35 - 1.93	11 - 19 Years	4.87- 13.20	11 – 19 Years	0.50 - 5.50		
> 20 years (Adults)	0.35 - 1.93	> 20 Years (Adults)	4.87 - 12.60	> 20 Years (Adults)	0.35- 5.50		
RECOMMENDATIONS OF TSH LEVELS DURING PREGNANCY (μΙυ/mL)							
	1st Trimester		0.10 - 2.50				
	2nd Trimester		0.20 - 3.00				
	3rd Trimester		0.30 - 4.10				

#### **INCREASED TSH LEVELS:**

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

### **DECREASED TSH LEVELS:**

- 1.Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
- 2. Over replacement of thyroid harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4. Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic hypothyroidism
- 5. Acute psychiatric illness
- 6. Severe dehydration.
- 7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.

8. Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

#### WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O	NIL	TITRE	1:80
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA TYPHI H	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			

### **INTERPRETATION:**

- 1. Titres of 1:80 or more for "O" agglutinin is considered significant.
- 2. Titres of 1:160 or more for "H" agglutinin is considered significant.

### LIMITATIONS:

- 1. Agglutinins usually appear by 5th to 6th day of illness of enteric fever, hence a negative result in early stage is inconclusive. The titre then rises till 3rd or 4th week, after which it declines gradually.
- 2.Lower titres may be found in normal individuals.
- 3.A single positive result has less significance than the rising agglutination titre, since demonstration of rising titre four or more in 1st and 3rd week is considered as a definite evidence of infection.
- 4.A simultaneous rise in H agglutinins is suggestive of paratyphoid infection.

- 1. Individuals with prior infection or immunization with TAB vaccine may develop an ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE (False-Positive) during an unrelated fever i.e High titres of antibodies to various antigens. This may be differentiated by repitition of the test after a week.
- 2. The anamnestic response shows only a transient rise, while in enteric fever rise is sustained.
- 3.H agglutinins tend to persist for many months after vaccination but O agglutinins tend to disappear sooner i.e within 6 months. Therefore rise in Oagglutinins indicate recent infection.



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**NEGATIVE (-ve)** 

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY** URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REPORTING DATE

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

CLIENT CODE.

QUANTITY RECIEVED ml by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

AMBER YELLOW PALE YELLOW **COLOUR** 

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY TRANSPARANCY **CLEAR CLEAR** 

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY 1.02 1.002 - 1.030 SPECIFIC GRAVITY

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

### **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION**

REACTION **ACIDIC** 

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **PROTEIN** 

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **NEGATIVE** (-ve) **NEGATIVE (-ve) SUGAR** 

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY рН 5.5 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REELECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**BILIRUBIN NEGATIVE** (-ve) **NEGATIVE** (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve) **NEGATIVE (-ve)** NITRITE

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY. EU/dL **NOT DETECTED** 0.2 - 1.0**UROBILINOGEN** 

**KETONE BODIES NEGATIVE** (-ve) **NEGATIVE** (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **BLOOD** NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**NEGATIVE (-ve)** ASCORBIC ACID **NEGATIVE** (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-4	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	1-2	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA)  by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT

\*\*\* End Of Report



**NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE** 

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