A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

【 0171-2532620, 8222896961 🛛 🖾 pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

NAME	: Mrs. PARAMJIT KAUR			
AGE/ GENDER	: 28 YRS/FEMALE		PATIENT ID	: 1593925
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122408280008
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:		<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 28/Aug/2024 10:35 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12504348		COLLECTION DATE	: 28/Aug/2024 10:48AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITU	JTE	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 28/Aug/2024 01:22PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBA	LA CITY - H	ARYANA	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	SWAS	THYA W	ELLNESS PANEL: 1.2	
	CON	<b>/IPLETE BI</b>	OOD COUNT (CBC)	
<u>RED BLOOD CELLS (R</u>	BCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by Calorimetric		12.9	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RB		4.15	Millions/cr	nm 3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUN	OCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE IE (PCV) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	37.2	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULA	R VOLUME (MCV)	89.5	KR fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULA	UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER R HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULA	R HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	34.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUT	ION WIDTH (RDW-CV) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	12.4	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUT	ION WIDTH (RDW-SD) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	42.5	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX		21.57	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.
GREEN & KING INDE	X	26.67	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65
WHITE BLOOD CELLS	<u>s (WBCS)</u>			
•	BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	10580	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCO	CYTE COUNT (DLC)		<i><b>a</b></i>	
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY	/ BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	79 <sup>H</sup>	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	16 <sup>L</sup>	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by flow cytometry	( BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0 <sup>L</sup>	%	1-6

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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT



## **PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE** NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana) A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
MONOCYTES		5	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETR BASOPHILS	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/0	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCY	YTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTRO		8358 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	2000 - 7500
<i>by flow сутометя</i> ABSOLUTE LYMPHO	RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4 ( 0 0	/cmm	800 - 4900
	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1693 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINO	PHIL COUNT	OL	/cmm	40 - 440
	RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	500		00,000
	YTE COUNT YY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	529	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHI		0	/cmm	0 - 110
	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	Ŭ		
PLATELETS AND OT	HER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	<u>ERS.</u>		
PLATELET COUNT (P	PLT)	166000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
-	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)		0.2	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC I MEAN PLATELET VO	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	12 <sup>H</sup>	IL	0.30 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CE		70000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CE		42.4	%	11.0 - 45.0
,	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE		<i></i>	
	TION WIDTH (PDW)	16.8	%	15.0 - 17.0
•	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE JCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
NOTE. TEST CONDU	JUIED ON EDIA WHOLE DLOOD			





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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	ERYTH	ROCYTE SEDI	MENTATION RATE (ES	R)
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIN	VENTATION RATE (ESR)	20	mm/1st h	r 0-20
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	GREN AUTOMATED METHOD			
INTERPRETATION:	c test because an elevated result	t often indicates	the presence of inflammati	on associated with infection, cancer and auto
immune disease but	does not tell the health practitio	ner exactly wher	e the inflammation is in the	body or what is causing it
2. An ESR can be affe	cted by other conditions besides	inflammation. Fo	or this reason, the ESR is typ	bically used in conjunction with other test suc
as C-reactive protein	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
<ol> <li>This test may also l systemic lupus erythe</li> </ol>	be used to monitor disease activi	ty and response	to therapy in both of the al	pove diseases as well as some others, such as
CONDITION WITH LOV	V ESR			
A low ESR can be see	n with conditions that inhibit the	normal sedimer	ntation of red blood cells, su	ich as a high red blood cell count
(polycythaemia), sign	ificantly high white blood cell co e cell anaemia) also lower the ES	unt (leucocytosi	s) , and some protein abnor	malities. Some changes in red cell shape (su
	e cell anaemia) also lower the E.	SK.		
NOTE				
1. ESR and C - reactive	e protein (C-RP) are both markers	of inflammation	1.	
1. ESR and C - reactive 2. Generally, ESR doe	s not change as rapidly as does C	RP, either at the	start of inflammation or as	it resolves.
1. ESR and C - reactive 2. Generally, ESR doe 3. CRP is not affected	s not change as rapidly as does C by as many other factors as is ESI	RP, either at the <b>R, making it a be</b> t	start of inflammation or as	it resolves.
1. ESR and C - reactive 2. Generally, ESR doe 3. CRP is not affected 4. If the ESR is elevate 5. Women tend to ha	s not change as rapidly as does C by as many other factors as is ESI ed, it is typically a result of two ty ve a higher ESR, and menstruatio	RP, either at the <b>R, making it a bet</b> ypes of proteins, n and pregnancy	start of inflammation or as ter marker of inflammation globulins or fibrinogen. can cause temporary eleva	tions.
1. ESR and C - reactive 2. Generally, ESR doe 3. <b>CRP is not affected</b> 4. If the ESR is elevate 5. Women tend to ha 6. Drugs such as dext	s not change as rapidly as does C by as many other factors as is ESI ed, it is typically a result of two ty ve a higher ESR, and menstruatio ran, methyldopa, oral contracep	RP, either at the <b>R, making it a bet</b> ypes of proteins, n and pregnancy	start of inflammation or as ter marker of inflammation globulins or fibrinogen. can cause temporary eleva	
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<ol> <li>Generally, ESR doe</li> <li>CRP is not affected</li> <li>If the ESR is elevate</li> <li>Women tend to hai</li> <li>Drugs such as dext</li> </ol>	s not change as rapidly as does C by as many other factors as is ESI ed, it is typically a result of two ty ve a higher ESR, and menstruatio ran, methyldopa, oral contracep	RP, either at the <b>R, making it a bet</b> ypes of proteins, n and pregnancy	start of inflammation or as ter marker of inflammation globulins or fibrinogen. can cause temporary eleva	tions.
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**NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE** 



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CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, A	MBALA CITY - HAR	YANA	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	CLIN	IICAL CHEMIST	RY/BIOCHEMISTR	Y
		GLUCOSE	FASTING (F)	
GLUCOSE FASTING (F	): PLASMA	81.88	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0
by GLUCOSE OXIDASI	E - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)			PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0
INTERPRETATION				
	H AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIA			

A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
 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.
 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 PI	ROFILE : BASIC		
CHOLESTEROL TOTA by CHOLESTEROL OX		117.63	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0	
TRIGLYCERIDES: SER by GLYCEROL PHOSP	UM HATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	137.63	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0	
HDL CHOLESTEROL ( by SELECTIVE INHIBIT		41.41	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0	
LDL CHOLESTEROL: S by CALCULATED, SPE		48.69	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 CHOLESTE by CALCULATED, SPE		76.22	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: by CALCULATED, SPE		27.53	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00	
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUI	N	372.89	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00	
CHOLESTEROL/HDL I by CALCULATED, SPE	ratio: serum	2.84	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: SER by CALCULATED, SPE		1.18	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	3.32	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

#### **INTERPRETATION:**

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 eccommended 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 atherogenic) porteins 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 HDL.

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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CLIENT ADDRESS Test Name	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAI	), AMBALA CITY - HARYAN Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAI	·	Unit	Biological Reference interval
Test Name BILIRUBIN TOTAL: S		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20

BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.22	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.36	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	16.46	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	13.56 R	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.21	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by Para Nitrophenyl Phosphatase by Amino Methyl PROPANOL	97.02	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	19.08	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7.39	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.56	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.83	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.61	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

#### **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





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 Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS		> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)	

**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).

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



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
KI	DNEY FUNCTION TE	ST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	27.63	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by enzymatic, spectrophotometery	0.77	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by Calculated, spectrophotometry	12.91	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by Calculated, spectrophotometry</i>	16.77	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by calculated, spectrophotometry	35.88	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	5.07	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	9.72	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by phosphomolybdate, spectrophotometry ELECTROLYTES	3.17	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	140.3	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	4.8	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE	105.23	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
ESTIMATED GLOWERULAR FILTERATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED</i> INTERPRETATION:	107.7		

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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

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.

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).

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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

COMMENTS:

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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CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBAI	LA CITY - HA	ARYANA	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		ENDOC	RINOLOGY	
	ТНҮ	ROID FUN	CTION TEST: TOTAL	
TRIIODOTHYRONINI by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN	E (T3): SERUM iescent microparticle immunoassay;	1.29	ng/mL	0.35 - 1.93
THYROXINE (T4): SE by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN	RUM iescent microparticle immunoassay;	6.68	μgm/dL	4.87 - 12.60
	ING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM iescent microparticle immunoassay) rasensitive	1.72	µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50
INITEDDDETATION.				

#### 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	T3	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.

TRIIODOTH	(RONINE (T3)	THYROX	INE (T4)	THYROID STIMUL	ATING 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		Biological 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 ( µIU/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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	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval		
	CLINICAL PAT	HOLOGY			
URINE RC	OUTINE & MICROS	COPIC EXAMINAT	ION		
ION					
	30	ml			
ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
COLOUR by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY TRANSPARANCY by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			PALE YELLOW		
			CLEAR		
	1.02		1.002 - 1.030		
TION					
	ACIDIC				
ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			NEGATIVE (-ve)		
PROTEIN by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY SUGAR			NEGATIVE (-ve)		
			NEGATIVE (-ve)		
ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
	5.5		5.0 - 7.5		
ANGE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			NEGATIVE (-ve)		
ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-Ve)		NEGATIVE (-VE)		
	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)		
ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.					
	NOT DETECTED	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0		
ANGE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		(10)	NEGATIVE (-ve)		
ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NLGATIVE (-VE)		NEGATIVE (-VC)		
	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)		
BLOOD by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)		
ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY NATION					
	<ul> <li>: 12504348</li> <li>: 12504348</li> <li>: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INST : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AM</li> </ul> URINE RO ION ANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY ANCE SPEC	REG   IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	E		



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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
RED BLOOD CELLS (F by MICROSCOPY ON (	RBCs) CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3	
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON C	CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-3	/HPF	0 - 5	

by MICROCOCCI I ON CENTRA COED CRAMART CEDIMENT				
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	/HPF	ABSENT	
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT				
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT				
CASTS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT				
BACTERIA	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT				
OTHERS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT				
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA)	ABSENT		ABSENT	

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT

\*\*\* End Of Report





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