



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mr. NARINDER KUMAR
AGE/ GENDER : 50 YRS/MALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 12504738
CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE
CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

PATIENT ID : 1614417
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122409160017
REGISTRATION DATE : 16/Sep/2024 11:44 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 16/Sep/2024 11:45AM
REPORTING DATE : 16/Sep/2024 12:12PM

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

HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|-------------|
| HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC | 14.3 | gm/dL | 12.0 - 17.0 |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|-------------|

INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

A low hemoglobin level is referred to as ANEMIA or low red blood count.

ANEMIA (DECREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) Loss of blood (traumatic injury, surgery, bleeding, colon cancer or stomach ulcer)
- 2) Nutritional deficiency (iron, vitamin B12, folate)
- 3) Bone marrow problems (replacement of bone marrow by cancer)
- 4) Suppression by red blood cell synthesis by chemotherapy drugs
- 5) Kidney failure
- 6) Abnormal hemoglobin structure (sickle cell anemia or thalassemia).

POLYCYTHEMIA (INCREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) People in higher altitudes (Physiological)
- 2) Smoking (Secondary Polycythemia)
- 3) Dehydration produces a falsely rise in hemoglobin due to increased haemoconcentration
- 4) Advanced lung disease (for example, emphysema)
- 5) Certain tumors
- 6) A disorder of the bone marrow known as polycythemia rubra vera,
- 7) Abuse of the drug erythropoietin (Epogen) by athletes for blood doping purposes (increasing the amount of oxygen available to the body by chemically raising the production of red blood cells).

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD




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


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





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CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE **REPORTING DATE** : 16/Sep/2024 12:34PM
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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

CHOLESTEROL: SERUM

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM
by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP

183.22 mg/dL

OPTIMAL: < 200.0
BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0
HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0

INTERPRETATION:

| NATIONAL LIPID ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS (NLA-2014) | CHOLESTEROL IN ADULTS (mg/dL) | CHOLESTEROL IN ADULTS (mg/dL) |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| DESIRABLE | < 200.0 | < 170.0 |
| BORDERLINE HIGH | 200.0 – 239.0 | 171.0 – 199.0 |
| HIGH | >= 240.0 | >= 200.0 |

NOTE:

- 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.
- As per National Lipid association - 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.



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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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URIC ACID

URIC ACID: SERUM 5.51 mg/dL 3.60 - 7.70

by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE

INTERPRETATION:-

- 1.GOUT occurs when high levels of Uric Acid in the blood cause crystals to form & accumulate around a joint.
- 2.Uric Acid is the end product of purine metabolism . Uric acid is excreted to a large degree by the kidneys and to a smaller degree in the intestinal tract by microbial degradation.

INCREASED:-

(A).DUE TO INCREASED PRODUCTION:-

- 1.Idiopathic primary gout.
- 2.Excessive dietary purines (organ meats,legumes,anchovies, etc).
- 3.Cytolytic treatment of malignancies especially leukemias & lymphomas.
- 4.Polycythemia vera & myeloid metaplasia.
- 5.Psoriasis.
- 6.Sickle cell anaemia etc.

(B).DUE TO DECREASED EXCRETION (BY KIDNEYS)

- 1.Alcohol ingestion.
- 2.Thiazide diuretics.
- 3.Lactic acidosis.
- 4.Aspirin ingestion (less than 2 grams per day).
- 5.Diabetic ketoacidosis or starvation.
- 6.Renal failure due to any cause etc.

DECREASED:-

(A).DUE TO DIETARY DEFICIENCY

- 1.Dietary deficiency of Zinc, Iron and molybdenum.
- 2.Fanconi syndrome & Wilsons disease.
- 3.Multiple sclerosis .
- 4.Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) secretion & low purine diet etc.

(B).DUE TO INCREASED EXCRETION

- 1.Drugs:-Probenecid , sulphinpyrazone, aspirin doses (more than 4 grams per day), corticosteroids and ACTH, anti-coagulants and estrogens etc.

*** End Of Report ***



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