



### A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

: Mr. MOHAN CHAND **NAME** 

AGE/ GENDER : 69 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1525844

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122410070008

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 07/Oct/2024 08:54 AM : 12505065 BARCODE NO. **COLLECTION DATE** : 07/Oct/2024 09:30AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 07/Oct/2024 10:35AM

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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

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

95.56 GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA 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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by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE

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| Test Name                                  | Value              | Unit         | Biological Reference interval |  |  |  |
|--|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)               |                    |              |                               |  |  |  |
|  | KIDINLITONCHON     | TEST (DASIC) |                               |  |  |  |
| UREA: SERUM                                | 28.93              | mg/dL        | 10.00 - 50.00                 |  |  |  |
| by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH) |                    | 3            |                               |  |  |  |
| CREATININE: SERUM                          | 0.62               | mg/dL        | 0.40 - 1.40                   |  |  |  |
| by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY           |                    | g, ==        |                               |  |  |  |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM           | 13.52              | mg/dL        | 7.0 - 25.0                    |  |  |  |
| by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY          |                    | g,           |                               |  |  |  |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE       | 21.81 <sup>H</sup> | RATIO        | 10.0 - 20.0                   |  |  |  |
| RATIO: SERUM                               | 21.01              |              |                               |  |  |  |
| by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY          |                    |              |                               |  |  |  |
| UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM               | 46.66              | RATIO        |                               |  |  |  |
| by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY          |                    |              |                               |  |  |  |
| URIC ACID: SERUM                           | 3.97               | mg/dL        | 3.60 - 7.70                   |  |  |  |



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**INTERPRETATION:** 

CLIENT CODE.

Normal range for a healthy person on normal diet: 12 - 20

To Differentiate between pre- and postrenal 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.

Ž.Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.

3.GI hemorrhage.

4. High protein intake.

5. Impaired renal function plus.

6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushings syndrome, high protein diet,

burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever)

7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureterocolostomy)
8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)
9. Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)
INCREASED RATIO (pia (PLIN rices diegrapartic particular partic

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).



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#### **ELECTROLYTES COMPLETE PROFILE**

| SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)    | 135.3  | mmol/L | 135.0 - 150.0 |
|---|--------|--------|---------------|
| POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) | 4.26   | mmol/L | 3.50 - 5.00   |
| CHLORIDE: SERUM  by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) | 101.48 | mmol/L | 90.0 - 110.0  |

### **INTERPRETATION:-**

#### SODIUM:-

Sodium is the major cation of extra-cellular fluid. Its primary function in the body is to chemically maintain osmotic pressure & acid base balance & to transmit nerve impulse.

#### HYPONATREMIA (LOW SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

- 1. Low sodium intake.
- 2. Sodium loss due to diarrhea & vomiting with adequate water and iadequate salt replacement.
- 3. Diuretics abuses.
- 4. Salt loosing nephropathy.
- 5. Metabolic acidosis.
- 6. Adrenocortical issuficiency.
- 7. Hepatic failure.

### HYPERNATREMIA (INCREASED SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

- 1. Hyperapnea (Prolonged)
- 2. Diabetes insipidus
- 3. Diabetic acidosis
- 4. Cushings syndrome
- 5.Dehydration

#### POTASSIUM:-

Potassium is the major cation in the intracellular fluid. 90% of potassium is concentrated within the cells. When cells are damaged, potassium is released in the blood.

#### HYPOKALEMIA (LOW POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

- 1. Diarrhoea, vomiting & malabsorption.
- 2. Severe Burns.
- 3. Increased Secretions of Aldosterone

#### HYPERKALEMIA (INCREASED POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

- 1.Oliguria
- 2. Renal failure or Shock
- 3. Respiratory acidosis



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4. Hemolysis of blood

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End Of Report



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