

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

NAME : Mrs. RENU

AGE/ GENDER : 46 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1646759

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122410180012

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 18/Oct/2024 11:25 AM BARCODE NO. : 12505233 **COLLECTION DATE** : 18/Oct/2024 11:34AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 18/Oct/2024 01:40PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

CHOLESTEROL: SERUM

170.26 CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM OPTIMAL: < 200.0 mg/dL

by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP 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		

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 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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URIC ACID

URIC ACID: SERUM 4.76 mg/dL 2.50 - 6.80

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 leukemais & lymphomas.

4. Polycythemai vera & myeloid metaplasia.

5. Psoriasis.

6. Sickle cell anaemia etc.

(B).DUE TO DECREASED EXCREATION (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 EXCREATION

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

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID FUNCTION TEST: TOTAL

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3): SERUM 1.34 ng/mL 0.35 - 1.93by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROXINE (T4): SERUM 9.15 4.87 - 12.60 μgm/dL

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 1.72 μIU/mL 0.35 - 5.50

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY) 3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

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	

- 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
- 3. Serum T4 levies 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.

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3)		THYROXINE (T4)		THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)	
Age	Refferance Range (ng/mL)	Age	Refferance Range (µg/dL)	Age	Reference Range (μΙU/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		Biologic		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		
	RECO	MMENDATIONS OF TSH L	EVELS DURING PRE	GNANCY (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

*** End Of Report ***



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