

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

## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mrs. SUNITA

**AGE/ GENDER** : 53 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1666340

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122411090025

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 09/Nov/2024 12:09 PM BARCODE NO. : 12505563 **COLLECTION DATE** : 09/Nov/2024 03:03PM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 09/Nov/2024 03:56PM

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

**Test Name Value** Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

## **HAEMATOLOGY**

## PROTHROMBIN TIME STUDIES (PT/INR)

PT TEST (PATIENT) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	13.4	SECS	11.5 - 14.5
PT (CONTROL) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	12	SECS	
ISI by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	1.1		
INTERNATIONAL NORMALISED RATIO (INR) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	1.13		0.80 - 1.20
PT INDEX	89.55	%	

### INTERPRETATION:-

- 1.INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anti-coagulant therapy. Appropiate therapeutic range varies with the disease and treatment intensity.
- 2. Prolonged INR suggests potential bleeding disorder /bleeding complications
- 3. Results should be clinically correlated.
- 4. Test conducted on Citrated Plasma

RECOMMENDED THERAPEUTIC RANGE FOR ORAL ANTI-COAGULANT THERAPY (INR)				
INDICATION		INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO (INR)		
Treatment of venous thrombosis				
Treatment of pulmonary embolism				
Prevention of systemic embolism in tissue heart valves				
Valvular heart disease	Low Intensity	2.0 - 3.0		
Acute myocardial infarction				
Atrial fibrillation				
Bileaflet mechanical valve in aortic position				
Recurrent embolism				
Mechanical heart valve	High Intensity	2.5 - 3.5		



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Antiphospholipid antibodies+

The prothrombin time (PT) and its derived measures of prothrombin ratio (PR) and international normalized ratio (INR) are measures of the efficacy of the extrinsic pathway of coagulation. PT test reflects the adequacy of factors I (fibrinogen), II (prothrombin), V, VII, and X. It is used in conjunction with the activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) which measures the intrinsic pathway.

The common causes of prolonged prothrombin time are:

1. Oral Anticoagulant therapy.

2.Liver disease.

3. Vit K. deficiency.

4. Disseminated intra vascular coagulation.

5. Factor 5, 7, 10 or Prothrombin dificiency





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28.6 - 38.2

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## ACTIVATED PARTIAL THROMBOPLASTIN TIME (APTT)

**SECS** 

APTT (PATIENT VALUE)

by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION

### **INTERPRETATION:-**

The activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT or APTT) is a performance indicator measuring the efficacy of both the intrinsic (now referred to as the contact activation pathway) and the common coagulation pathways. Apart from detecting abnormalities in blood clotting, it is also used to monitor the treatment effects with heparin, a major anticoagulant. It is used in conjunction with the prothrombin time (PT) which measures the extrinsic pathway.

32.5

### COMMON CAUSES OF PROLONGED APTT:-

- 1. Disseminated intravascular coagulation.
- 2. Liver disease.
- 3. Massive transfusion with stored blood.
- 4. Heparin administration or contamination.
- 5. A circulating Anticogulant.
- 6. Deficiency of a coagulation Factor other than factor 7.

\*\*\* End Of Report



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