

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mrs. RAVINDER KAUR

AGE/ GENDER : 47 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1697972

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122412130002

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 13/Dec/2024 10:33 AM BARCODE NO. : 12506129 **COLLECTION DATE** : 13/Dec/2024 11:04AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 13/Dec/2024 01:08PM

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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.2 COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	8.5 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.17	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	28.9 ^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by Calculated by automated hematology analyzer	69.3 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	20.5 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	29.5 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	18.5 ^H	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	46.9	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	16.62	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	30.92	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4590	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	71 ^H	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	20	%	20 - 40



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST





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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	2	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	7	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3259	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0200	, ciliii	2000 1000
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	918	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	92	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.01	/	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	321	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	249000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.25	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10	CT.	0.50 10.0
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	77000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	77000	/ CIIIII	30000 30000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	30.8	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	15.4	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



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440 Dated 17.5.2012 u/s 80 G OF INCOME TAX ACT. PAN NO. AAAAP1600.





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Value Unit **Test Name Biological Reference interval**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

mm/1st hr 0 - 20

by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

- 1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and auto-immune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.
- 2. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such as C-reactive protein
- 3. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as some others, such as systemic lupus erythematosus

CONDITION WITH LOW ESR

A low ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such as sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.

NOTE:

- 1. ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
- 2. Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
 3. CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.
 4. If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibringen.
 5. Women tend to average mathyldone and entraceptives professional processing mathyldone and with the opposition of the oppositio

- 6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

PROTHROMBIN TIME STUDIES (PT/INR)

PT TEST (PATIENT) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	12.2	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	1.02		0.80 - 1.20
PT INDEX by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	98.36	%	

INTERPRETATION:-

- 1.INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anti-coagulant therapy. Appropriate 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		
Antiphospholipid antibodies ⁺				

COMMENTS:



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440 Dated 17.5.2012 u/s 80 G OF INCOME TAX ACT. PAN NO. AAAAP1600. REPORT ATTRACTS THE CONDITIONS PRINTED OVERLEAF (P.T.O.)





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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

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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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

REPORTING DATE

SECS

ACTIVATED PARTIAL THROMBOPLASTIN TIME (APTT)

APTT (PATIENT VALUE) 32.1

by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION

INTERPRETATION:-

CLIENT CODE.

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.

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.

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

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

89.86 GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA NORMAL: < 100.0 mg/dL

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

INTERPRETATION
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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	LIPID PROFILI	E : BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	120.46	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	136.88	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	32.38	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	60.7	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 CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	88.08	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: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	27.38	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	377.8	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.72	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0



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HIGH RISK: > 11.0





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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.87	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	4.23	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 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 atherogeniclipoproteins 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

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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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.43	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.19	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.24	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	14.16	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	13.07	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.08	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by Para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl propanol	62.86	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	19.28	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.22	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.21	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.01 ^L	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM	2.09 ^H	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

INTERPRETATION

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

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).

PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE:

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



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	1		
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
KIDNE	Y FUNCTION TE	ST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM	21.95	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)			
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	0.9	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	10.26	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	11.4	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	24.39	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	2.89	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	9.5	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.3	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
ELECTROLYTES			

mmol/L

mmol/L

mmol/L

135.0 - 150.0

3.50 - 5.00

90.0 - 110.0

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 79.4

(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED **INTERPRETATION:**

SODIUM: SERUM

POTASSIUM: SERUM

CHLORIDE: SERUM

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

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.

139.8

104.85

4.1

- Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.
- 3. GI haemorrhage.



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A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

: 13/Dec/2024 11:59AM

NAME : Mrs. RAVINDER KAUR

AGE/ GENDER : 47 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1697972

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122412130002

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 13/Dec/2024 10:33 AM BARCODE NO. **COLLECTION DATE** : 13/Dec/2024 11:04AM : 12506129

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

: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

REPORTING DATE

4. High protein intake.

CLIENT CODE.

5. 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.
- 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). **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**:

CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR (mL/min/1.73m2)	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with normal or high GFR	>90	Presence of Protein , 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:

CLIENT CODE.

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, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID FUNCTION TEST: TOTAL

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3): SERUM 1.32 0.35 - 1.93ng/mL

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROXINE (T4): SERUM 4.22^{L} μgm/dL 4.87 - 12.60

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 1.49 μIU/mL 0.35 - 5.50

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

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 triliodothyronine (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 levels 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 hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3)		THYROXINE (T4)		THYROID STIMULATING 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
6 - 12 Months	0.74 - 2.40	6 - 12 Months	7.10 – 16.16	6 – 12 Months	0.70 - 7.00



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Test Name		Value	Unit		Biological Reference interva	Ī		
1 - 1	0 Years	0.92 - 2.28	1 - 10 Years	6.00 - 13.80	1 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50		
11- 1	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		
		RECOM	MENDATIONS OF TSH LE	VELS DURING PREGN	NANCY (μIU/mL)			
1st Trimester			0.10 - 2.50					
2nd Trimester			0.20 - 3.00					
3rd Trimester			0.30 - 4.10					

INCREASED TSH LEVELS:

CLIENT CODE.

- 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, iodine 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 goiter & Thyroiditis.
- 2. Over replacement of thyroid hormone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4. Secondary pituitary or hypothalamic 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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CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES SCREENING

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL

NON - REACTIVE

RESULT

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:

1.Anti HCV total antibody assay identifies presence IgG antibodies in the serum. It is a useful screening test with a specificity of nearly 99%. 2.It becomes positive approximately 24 weeks after exposure. The test can not isolate an active ongoing HCV infection from an old infection that has been cleared. All positive results must be confirmed for active disease by an HCV PCR test.

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS SEEN IN:

1. Window period

2.Immunocompromised states.



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) ANTIBODIES HIV (1 & 2) SCREENING

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT

NON - REACTIVE

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

1.AIDS is caused by at least 2 known types of HIV viruses, HIV-1 and HIV HIV-2.

- 2. This NACO approved immuno-chromatographic solid phase ELISA assay detects antibodies against both HIV-1 and HIV-2 viruses.
- 3.The test is used for routine serologic screening of patients at risk for HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection.
- 4.All screening ELISA assays for HIV antibody detection have high sensitivity but have low specificity.
- 5.At this laboratory, all positive samples are cross checked for positivity with two alternate assays prior to reporting.

- 1. Confirmatory testing by Western blot is recommended for patients who are reactive for HIV by this assay.
- 2.Antibodies against HIV-1 and HIV-2 are usually not detectable until 6 to 12 weeks following exposure (window period) and are almost always detectable by 12 months.
- 3. The test is not recommended for children born to HIV infected mothers till the child turns two years old (as HIV antibodies may be transmitted passively to the child trans-placentally).

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

- 1. Window period
- 2. Severe immuno-suppression including advanced AIDS.



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) SCREENING

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)

NON - REACTIVE

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

1.HBsAG is the first serological marker of HBV infection to appear in the blood (approximately 30-60 days after infection and prior to the onset of clinical disease). It is also the last viral protein to disappear from blood and usually disappears by three months after infection in self limiting acute Hepatitis B viral infection.

2.Persistence of HBsAg in blood for more than six months implies chronic infection. It is the most common marker used for diagnosis of an acute Hepatitis B infection but has very limited role in assessing patients suffering from chronic hepatitis.

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

- 1. Window period.
- 2.Infection with HBsAg mutant strains
- 3. Hepatitis B Surface antigen (HBsAq) is the earliest indicator of HBV infection. Usually it appears in 27 41 days (as early as 14 days).
- 4.Appears 7 26 days before biochemical abnormalities. Peaks as ALT rises. Persists during the acute illness. Usually disappears 12-20 weeks after the onset of symptoms / laboratory abnormalities in 90% of cases.
- 5.Is the most reliable serologic marker of HBV infection. Persistence > 6 months defines carrier state. May also be found in chronic infection. Hepatitis B vaccination does not cause a positive HBsAg. Titers are not of clinical value.

NOTE:-

1.All reactive HBsAG Should be reconfirmed with neutralization test(HBsAg confirmatory test).

2.Anti - HAV IgM appears at the same time as symptoms in > 99% of cases, peaks within the first month, becomes nondetectable in 12 months (usually 6 months). Presence confirms diagnosis of recent acute infection.



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Value Unit **Test Name Biological Reference interval**

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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

CLIENT CODE.

QUANTITY RECIEVED 10 ml by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PALE YELLOW REDDISH

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY TRANSPARANCY **TURBID CLEAR**

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.02 1.002 - 1.030

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ACIDIC REACTION

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SUGAR NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

5.0 - 7.5pН

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY BILIRUBIN NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NITRITE NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY. NOT DETECTED EU/dL UROBILINOGEN 0.2 - 1.0

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) KETONE BODIES by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

3+ **NEGATIVE (-ve)**

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ASCORBIC ACID NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) /HPF 0 - 315 - 18

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	5-7	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	3-4	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT

End Of Report



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