



## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mr. MANVEER SINGH

AGE/ GENDER : 42 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** :1703182

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122412190009

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 19/Dec/2024 10:24 AM BARCODE NO. : 12506215 **COLLECTION DATE** : 19/Dec/2024 11:48AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 19/Dec/2024 12:30PM

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

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

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

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA 85.69 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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### CHOLESTEROL: SERUM

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM 182.61 mg/dL OPTIMAL: < 200.0

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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### **LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)**

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.61	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.25	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.36	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	78.15 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	153.62 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.51	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	115.48	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	90.09 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.45	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.08	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.37	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM	1.72	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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#### **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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval			
KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)						
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	22.12	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00			
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.18	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	10.34	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	8.76 <sup>L</sup>	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0			
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	18.75	RATIO				
URIC ACID: SERUM by uricase - Oxidase peroxidase	7.39	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70			



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**INTERPRETATION:** 

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 (>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 creatininé measurement).

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

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