AGE/ GENDER : 77 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1727200

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122501180009

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

HAEMATOLOGY COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	11.6 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	3.76	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	34.8 ^L	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	92.5	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	30.7	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	33.2	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	15.6	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	54.6	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	24.6	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	38.19	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 DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)	4660	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	49 ^L	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	38	%	20 - 40



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Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
7^{H}	%	1 - 6	
0	0/	0 10	
6	%	2 - 12	
0	%	0 - 1	
Ü	70	0 1	
2283	/cmm	2000 - 7500	
1771	/cmm	800 - 4900	
326	/cmm	40 - 440	
280	/cmm	80 - 880	
0	/cmm	0 - 110	
MARKERS.			
79000 ^L	/cmm	150000 - 450000	
0.1	%	0.10 - 0.36	
13 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0	
39000	/cmm	30000 - 90000	
49.7 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0	
16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0	
	7H 6 0 2283 1771 326 280 0 MARKERS. 79000 ^L 0.1 13 ^H 39000 49.7 ^H	7H % 6 % 0 % 2283 /cmm 1771 /cmm 326 /cmm 280 /cmm 0 /cmm MARKERS. 79000 ^L /cmm 0.1 % 13 ^H fL 39000 /cmm 49.7 ^H %	



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): 6 % 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE 125.5 mg/dL 60.00 - 140.00

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

INTERPRETATION:

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):		
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGL	OGIB (HBAIC) in %
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years	<5.7	
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.	4
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5	
	Age > 19 Y	ears
	Goals of Therapy:	< 7.0
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Actions Suggested:	>8.0
	Age < 19 Y	ears
	Goal of therapy:	< 7.5

COMMENTS:

- 1.Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliace with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients. 2.Since Hb1c reflects long term fluctuations in blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who has recently under good control may still have high concentration of HbAlc. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- 3. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targetting a goal of < 7.0% may not be appropriate.
- 4.High HbA1c (>9.0 -9.5 %) is strongly associated with risk of development and rapid progression of microvascular and nerve complications 5.Any condition that shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower HbA1c results.
- 6.HbA1c results from patients with HbSS,HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes including anemia,increased red cell turnover, and transfusion requirement that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term gycemic control.

7. Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenctomy may exhibit increse in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



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age 3 of 9

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

LIPID PROFILE: BASIC

		. 2.1010	
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	144.49	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	82.23	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	63.74	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	64.3	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	80.75	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	16.45	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	371.21	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.27	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.01	RATIO	MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0 LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.29 ^L	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
KID	NEY FUNCTION	TEST (BASIC)	
UREA: SERUM by urease - glutamate dehydrogenase (gldh)	46.44	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.08	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	21.7	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	20.09 ^H	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	43	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	3.44 ^L	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

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. 2.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 creatinine measurement).



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

ENDOCRINOLOGY THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 15.01^H μIU/mL 0.35 - 5.50

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

 ${\bf 3rd}\;{\bf GENERATION}, {\bf ULTRASENSITIVE}$

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFFERENCE RANGE (μIU/mL)		
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 - 15.20		
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 - 11.00		
3 – 11 Months	0.70 - 8.40		
1 – 5 Years	0.70 - 7.00		
6 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50		
11 - 15	0.50 - 5.50		
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 - 5.50		
PREGNANCY			
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00		
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00		
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10		

NOTE:-TSH levels are subjected to circardian 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 concentration.

USE:- TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid harmones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality.

INCREASED LEVELS:

- 1. Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
- 2. Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3. Hashimotos thyroiditis.
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
- 5. Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

DECREASED 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.



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Page 8 of 9

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8. Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester **LIMITATIONS:**

1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.

2. Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.

*** End Of Report ***



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Page 9 of 9