

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mr. SIMRANJIT SINGH

AGE/ GENDER : 33 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** :1731090

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122501220004

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 22/Jan/2025 09:19 AM BARCODE NO. : 12506619 **COLLECTION DATE** : 22/Jan/2025 09:35AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 22/Jan/2025 12:24PM

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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.0 COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

| HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC | 14.4 | gm/dL | 12.0 - 17.0 |
|---|----------|--------------|--|
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 4.7 | Millions/cmm | 3.50 - 5.00 |
| PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 40.1 | % | 40.0 - 54.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 85.3 | fL | 80.0 - 100.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 30.6 | pg | 27.0 - 34.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 35.9 | g/dL | 32.0 - 36.0 |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 12.2 | % | 11.00 - 16.00 |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 40.6 | fL | 35.0 - 56.0 |
| MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED | 18.15 | RATIO | BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0 |
| GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED | 22.11 | 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 | 6550 | /cmm | 4000 - 11000 |
| DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC) | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 40^{L} | % | 50 - 70 |



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST







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| Test Name | Value | Unit | Biological Reference interval |
|--|--------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 53 ^H | % | 20 - 40 |
| EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 1 | % | 1 - 6 |
| MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 6 | % | 2 - 12 |
| BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 0 | % | 0 - 1 |
| ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT | | | |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 2620 | /cmm | 2000 - 7500 |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 3472 ^L | /cmm | 800 - 4900 |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 66 | /cmm | 40 - 440 |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 393 | /cmm | 80 - 880 |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 0 | /cmm | 0 - 110 |
| PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE | MARKERS. | | |
| PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 383000 | /cmm | 150000 - 450000 |
| PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 0.37 ^H | % | 0.10 - 0.36 |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 10 | fL | 6.50 - 12.0 |
| PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 92000 ^H | /cmm | 30000 - 90000 |
| PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 24.1 | % | 11.0 - 45.0 |
| PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD | 15.9 | % | 15.0 - 17.0 |



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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

5.6 % GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE 60.00 - 140.00 114.02 mg/dL

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

INTERPRETATION:

| AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA): | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|--|
| REFERENCE GROUP | GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLO | GIB (HBAIC) in % | | |
| Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years | <5.7 | | | |
| At Risk (Prediabetes) | 5.7 – 6.4 | | | |
| Diagnosing Diabetes | >= 6.5 | | | |
| | Age > 19 Years | | | |
| | Goals of Therapy: | < 7.0 | | |
| Therapeutic goals for glycemic control | Actions Suggested: | >8.0 | | |
| | Age < 19 Years | | | |
| | 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
- 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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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.)



A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

: 22/Jan/2025 03:45PM

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: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Value Unit **Test Name Biological Reference interval**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

mm/1st hr 0 - 20

REPORTING DATE

by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

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

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

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA NORMAL: < 100.0 101.36^H 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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CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (PP)

GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (PP): PLASMA 107.18 mg/dL NORMAL: < 140.00

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A post-prandial plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A post-prandial glucose level between 140 - 200 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 post-prandial plasma glucose level of above 200 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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CLIENT CODE.

Test Name



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

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REPORTING DATE

Unit

mg/dL

mg/dL

mg/dL

RATIO

: 22/Jan/2025 12:24PM

Biological Reference interval

VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0

ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 -

OPTIMAL: < 130.0

HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0

0.00 - 45.00

350.00 - 700.00

LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40

HIGH RISK: > 11.0

AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0

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Value

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| LIPID PROFILE : BASIC | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP | 247.36 ^H | mg/dL | OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 | | | |
| TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC) | 293.09 ^H | 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 | 27.8 ^L | mg/dL | LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0 | | | |
| LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 160.94 ^H | mg/dL | OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 | | | |

 219.56^{H}

58.62^H

787.81^H

8.9^H



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NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM

VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM

TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY





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| Test Name | Value | Unit | Biological Reference interval |
|---|--------------------|-------|---|
| LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 5.79 ^H | RATIO | LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0 |
| TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 10.54 ^H | 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 | 0.42 | mg/dL | INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20 |
|--|-------------------|-------|---|
| BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 0.39 | mg/dL | 0.00 - 0.40 |
| BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 0.03 ^L | mg/dL | 0.10 - 1.00 |
| SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE | 18.15 | U/L | 7.00 - 45.00 |
| SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE | 35.21 | U/L | 0.00 - 49.00 |
| AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 0.52 | RATIO | 0.00 - 46.00 |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by Para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl propanol | 94.3 | U/L | 40.0 - 130.0 |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY | 30.01 | U/L | 0.00 - 55.0 |
| TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 6.39 | gm/dL | 6.20 - 8.00 |
| ALBUMIN: SERUM by Bromocresol green | 4.21 | gm/dL | 3.50 - 5.50 |
| GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 2.18^{L} | gm/dL | 2.30 - 3.50 |
| A : G RATIO: SERUM | 1.93 | 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**

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DECREASED:

CLIENT CODE.

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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8.50 - 10.60

2.30 - 4.70

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|--|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| KIDNI | EY FUNCTION T | TEST (COMPLETE) | |
| UREA: SERUM by urease - glutamate dehydrogenase (gldh) | 18.26 | mg/dL | 10.00 - 50.00 |
| CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY | 0.61 | mg/dL | 0.40 - 1.40 |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 8.53 | mg/dL | 7.0 - 25.0 |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 13.98 | RATIO | 10.0 - 20.0 |
| UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 29.93 | RATIO | |
| URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE | 5.23 | mg/dL | 3.60 - 7.70 |

mg/dL

mg/dL

CALCIUM: SERUM

PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM

by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ELECTROLYTES 140.8 SODIUM: SERUM mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) POTASSIUM: SERUM 4.19 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.00by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) 90.0 - 110.0 CHLORIDE: SERUM 105.6 mmol/L by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

9.77

3.66

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 130.1

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

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



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A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mr. SIMRANJIT SINGH

AGE/ GENDER : 33 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** :1731090

COLLECTED BY : 122501220004 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 22/Jan/2025 09:19 AM BARCODE NO. **COLLECTION DATE** : 22/Jan/2025 09:35AM : 12506619

CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 22/Jan/2025 12:24PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

4. High protein intake.

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 | |



NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

COMMENTS:

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).

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**

AMYLASE

AMYLASE - SERUM 79.28 IU/L 0 - 90

by CNPG 3, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION COMMENTS

1. Amylase is produced in the Pancreas and most of the elevation in serum is due to increased rate of Amylase entry into the blood stream / decreased rate of clearance or both

2. Serum Amylase rises within 6 to 48 hours of onset of Acute pancreatitis in 80% of patients, but is not proportional to the severity of the disease.

3. Activity usually returns to normal in 3-5 days in patients with milder edematous form of the disease.

4. Values persisting longer than this period suggest continuing necrosis of pancreas or Pseudocyst formation. 5. Approximately 20% of patients with Pancreatitis have normal or near normal activity.

6. Hyperlipemic patients with Pancreatitis also show spuriously normal Amylase levels due to suppression of Amylase activity by triglyceride. 7. Low Amylase levels are seen in Chronic Pancreatitis, Congestive Heart failure, 2nd & 3rd trimesters of pregnancy, Gastrointestinal cancer & bone fractures.



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

LIPASE

LIPASE - SERUM 37.89 U/L 0 - 60

by METHYL RESORUFIN, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION

1. Pancreas is the major and primary source of serum lipase though lipases are also present in liver, stomach, intestine, WBC, fat cells and milk.
2. In acute pancreatitis, serum lipase becomes elevated at the same time as amylase and remains high for 7-10 days.

3. Increased lipase activity rarely lasts longer than 14 days

4. Prolonged increase suggests poor prognosis or presence of a cyst.

The combined use of serum lipase and serum amylase is effective in ruling out acute pancreatitis.

INCREASED LEVEL:

1. Acute & Chronic pancreatitis

2. Obstruction of pancreatic duct

3. Non pancreatic conditions like renal diseases, acute cholecystitis, intestinal obstruction, duodenal ulcer, alcoholism, diabetic ketoacidosis and following endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography

1. Elevations 2 to 50 times the upper reference have been reported. The increase in serum lipase is not necessarily proportional to the severity of the attack. Normalization is not necessarily a sign of resolution.

Concomitant testing of serum amylase and lipase is highly recommended to establish a diagnosis of pancreatic injury



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY **C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)**

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 0.88 0.0 - 6.0

SERUM

by NEPHLOMETRY **INTERPRETATION:**

C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most sensitive acute-phase reactants for inflammation.

2. CRP levels can increase dramatically (100-fold or more) after severe trauma, bacterial infection, inflammation, surgery, or neoplastic

3. CRP levels (Quantitative) has been used to assess activity of inflammatory disease, to detect infections after surgery, to detect transplant

rejection, and to monitor these inflammatory processes.

4. As compared to ESR, CRP shows an earlier rise in inflammatory disorders which begins in 4-6 hrs, the intensity of the rise being higher than ESR and the recovery being earlier than ESR. Unlike ESR, CRP levels are not influenced by hematologic conditions like Anemia, Polycythemia etc.,

5. Elevated values are consistent with an acute inflammatory process.

NOTE:

1. Elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) values are nonspecific and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history.

2. Oral contraceptives may increase CRP levels.



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PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

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: 22/Jan/2025 05:00PM

1.002 - 1.030

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: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Value Unit **Test Name Biological Reference interval**

REPORTING DATE

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

OHANTITY DECIEVED

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

CLIENT CODE.

| by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY COLOUR by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY TRANSPARANCY by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY CLEAR CLEAR | QUANTITI RECIEVED | 30 | 1111 | |
|--|--|-------------|------|-------------|
| by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY TRANSPARANCY CLEAR CLEAR | by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | |
| TRANSPARANCY CLEAR CLEAR | COLOUR | PALE YELLOW | | PALE YELLOW |
| | by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | |
| by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | TRANSPARANCY | CLEAR | | CLEAR |
| | by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | |

1.02

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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

рН 5.5 5.0 - 7.5

NEGATIVE (-ve) BILIRUBIN 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

BLOOD NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) NEGATIVE (-ve) /HPF 0 - 3



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| Test Name | Value | Unit | Biological Reference interval |
|--|----------------|------|-------------------------------|
| by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT | | | |
| PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT | 4-5 | /HPF | 0 - 5 |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT | 1-2 | /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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