



A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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NAME : Mrs. LABH KAUR

AGE/ GENDER : 50 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1440058

COLLECTED BY : 122502030005 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 03/Feb/2025 08:38 AM BARCODE NO. : 12506807 **COLLECTION DATE** : 03/Feb/2025 09:06AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 03/Feb/2025 11:37AM

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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

HAEMATOLOGY HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

13.2 HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) 12.0 - 16.0 gm/dL

by CALORIMETRIC

INTERPRETATION:-Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the bodys tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

A low hemoglobin level is referred to as ANEMIA or low red blood count.

ANEMIA (DECRESED HAEMOGLOBIN):

1) Loss of blood (traumatic injury, surgery, bleeding, colon cancer or stomach ulcer)

2) Nutritional deficiency (iron, vitamin B12, folate)

- 3) Bone marrow problems (replacement of bone marrow by cancer)
- 4) Suppression by red blood cell synthesis by chemotherapy drugs

5) Kidney failure

6) Abnormal hemoglobin structure (sickle cell anemia or thalassemia).

POLYCYTHEMIA (INCREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) People in higher altitudes (Physiological)
- 2) Smoking (Secondary Polycythemia)
- 3) Dehydration produces a falsely rise in hemoglobin due to increased haemoconcentration
- 4) Advanced lung disease (for example, emphysema)
- 5) Certain tumors
- 6) A disorder of the bone marrow known as polycythemia rubra vera,
- 7) Abuse of the drug erythropoetin (Epogen) by athletes for blood doping purposes (increasing the amount of oxygen available to the body by chemically raising the production of red blood cells).

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)



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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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA 95.71 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 253.5H 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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URIC ACID

URIC ACID: SERUM 3.23 mg/dL 2.50 - 6.80

by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE

INTERPRETATION:-

1.GOUT occurs when high levels of Uric Acid in the blood cause crystals to form & accumulate around a joint.

2.Uric Acid is the end product of purine metabolism. Uric acid is excreted to a large degree by the kidneys and to a smaller degree in the intestinal tract by microbial degradation.

INCREASED:-

(A).DUE TO INCREASED PRODUCTION:-

1.Idiopathic primary gout.

2. Excessive dietary purines (organ meats, legumes, anchovies, etc).

- 3. Cytolytic treatment of malignancies especially leukemais & lymphomas.
- 4. Polycythemai vera & myeloid metaplasia.
- 5. Psoriasis.
- Sickle cell anaemia etc.

(B).DUE TO DECREASED EXCREATION (BY KIDNEYS)

- 1. Alcohol ingestion.
- 2. Thiazide diuretics.
- 3.Lactic acidosis.
- 4. Aspirin ingestion (less than 2 grams per day).
- 5. Diabetic ketoacidosis or starvation.
- 6.Renal failure due to any cause etc.

DECREASED:-

(A).DUE TO DIETARY DEFICIENCY

- 1. Dietary deficiency of Zinc, Iron and molybdenum.
- 2. Fanconi syndrome & Wilsons disease.
- 3. Multiple sclerosis
- 4. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) secretion & low purine diet etc.

(B).DUE TO INCREASED EXCREATION

1.Drugs:-Probenecid, sulphinpyrazone, aspirin doses (more than 4 grams per day), corticosterroids and ACTH, anti-coagulants and estrogens etc.

*** End Of Report ***



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