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

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

【 0171-2532620, 8222896961 🛛 🖾 pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

NAME	: Mr. PALVINDER SINGH				
AGE/ GENDER	: 60 YRS/MALE	60 YRS/MALE PATIENT ID		: 1759376	
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122502170001	
REFERRED BY:BARCODE NO.: 12507047CLIENT CODE.: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE IN		REGISTRATION DATE COLLECTION DATE NSTITUTE REPORTING DATE		: 17/Feb/2025 08:06 AM : 17/Feb/2025 10:28AM	
				CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, A
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
	CLINI	CAL CHEMIS	STRY/BIOCHEMIST	RY	
		LIPID PR	OFILE : BASIC		
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP		178.86	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0	
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)		133.82	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0	
HDL CHOLESTERO	L (DIRECT): SERUM ion	55.53	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0	
LDL CHOLESTEROI by CALCULATED, SPE		96.57	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		123.33	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0	
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM		26.76	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00	
by CALCULATED, SPE TOTAL LIPIDS: SER by CALCULATED, SPE	RUM	491.54	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00	
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		3.22	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0	

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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

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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CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY	- HARYANA	
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
<u></u>			MODEDATE DICK. 7 10 11 0

			MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by Calculated, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.74	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM	2.41 ^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 HDI

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	

	CALCIU	М		
	CALCIU	141		
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	9.9	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60	

INTERPRETATION:-

1.Serum calcium (total) estimation is used for the diagnosis and monitoring of a wide range of disorders including diseases of bone, kidney, parathyroid gland, or gastrointestinal tract.

2. Calcium levels may also reflect abnormal vitamin D or protein levels.

3. The calcium content of an adult is somewhat over 1 kg (about 2% of the body weight). Of this, 99% is present as calcium hydroxyapatite in bones and <1% is present in the extra-osseous intracellular space or extracellular space (ECS).

4. In serum, calcium is bound to a considerable extent to proteins (approximately 40%), 10% is in the form of inorganic complexes, and 50% is present as free or ionized calcium.

NOTE:-Calcium ions affect the contractility of the heart and the skeletal musculature, and are essential for the function of the nervous system. In addition, calcium ions play an important role in blood clotting and bone mineralization.

HYPOCALCEMIA (LOW CALCIUM LEVELS) CAUSES :-

1. Due to the absence or impaired function of the parathyroid glands or impaired vitamin-D synthesis.

2. Chronic renal failure is also frequently associated with hypocalcemia due to decreased vitamin-D synthesis as well as hyperphosphatemia and skeletal resistance to the action of parathyroid hormone (PTH).

3. NOTE: - A characteristic symptom of hypocalcemia is latent or manifest tetany and osteomalacia.

HYPERCALCEMIA (INCREASE CALCIUM LEVELS) CAUSES:-

1. Increased mobilization of calcium from the skeletal system or increased intestinal absorption.

2. Primary hyperparathyroidism (pHPT)

3.Bone metastasis of carcinoma of the breast, prostate, thyroid gland, or lung

NOTE:-Severe hypercalcemia may result in cardiac arrhythmia.

*** End Of Report ***





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