



A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mr. GAGANDEEP

AGE/ GENDER : 50 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1664011

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122502180012

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 18/Feb/2025 10:04 AM BARCODE NO. : 12507078 **COLLECTION DATE** : 18/Feb/2025 10:10AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 18/Feb/2025 01:41PM

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	14.1	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.82	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	40.7	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	84.5	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	29.2	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	34.5	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	12.3	%	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	17.53	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	21.52	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	6890	/cmm	4000 - 11000
<u>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</u>			
NEUTROPHILS by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	54	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	31	%	20 - 40



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST





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: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	8 ^H	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	7	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	U	70	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3721	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2136 ^L	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	PKR		
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	551 ^H	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	482	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	402	/ CIIIII	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	212000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.25	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	12	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	12	IL	0.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	84000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	01000	, 0	
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	39.5	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
NOTE, TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

% GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): 7.8^H 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

mg/dL ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE 177.16^H 60.00 - 140.00

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

INTERPRETATION:

AS PER AMERICAN D	IABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):	
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOGIB (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 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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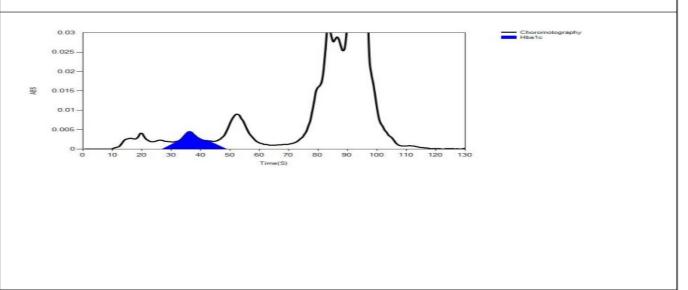
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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

Name :	Case:	Patient Type :	Test Date: 18/02/2025 19:36:54
Age:	Department:	Sample Type: Whole Blood EDTA	Sample ld: 12507078
Gender:			Total Area: 10447

Peak Name	Retention Time(s)	Absorbance	Area	Result (Area %)
HbA0	69	2567	8949	79.9
HbA1c	38	91	873	7.8
La1c	26	45	336	3.0
HbF	19	24	37	0.3
Hba1b	14	41	145	1.3
Hba1a	11	28	107	0.9





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Value Unit **Test Name Biological Reference interval**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

23H

mm/1st hr

0 - 20

by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

- 1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and autoimmune 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 157.6^H 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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	LIPID PROFILE	: BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	245.38 ^H	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	221.97 ^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	29.09 ^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	171.9 ^H	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	216.29 ^H	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	44.39	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	712.73 ^H	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	8.44 ^H	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.91 ^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	7.63 ^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	0.35	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.13	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.22	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	15.26	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	13.06	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.17	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	113.8	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	15.6	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.47	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.15	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by calculated, spectrophotometry	2.32	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM	1.79	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**

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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10.0 - 20.0

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
KII	ONEY FUNCTION TI	EST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	46.79	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.36	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM	21.86	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0

RATIO

by checolines, or contention of the			
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM	34.4	RATIO	
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
URIC ACID: SERUM	6.95	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE			

CALCIUM: SERUM 9.27 mg/dL 8.50 - 10.60by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM 2.30 - 4.702.85 mg/dL

16.07

by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE

by CALCULATED SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ELECTROLYTES SODIUM: SERUM 142.1 mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) POTASSIUM: SERUM 5.18^H mmol/L 3.50 - 5.00

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) 90.0 - 110.0 CHLORIDE: SERUM 106.57 mmol/L by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 63.4

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

RATIO: SERUM

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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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)







A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mr. GAGANDEEP

: 1664011 AGE/ GENDER : 50 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID**

COLLECTED BY : 122502180012 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 18/Feb/2025 10:04 AM BARCODE NO. : 12507078 **COLLECTION DATE** : 18/Feb/2025 10:10AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 18/Feb/2025 05:28PM

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	



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COMMENTS:

CLIENT CODE.

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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REPORTING DATE

: 19/Feb/2025 08:24AM

NEGATIVE (-ve)

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Value Unit **Test Name Biological Reference interval**

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

CLIENT CODE.

QUANTITY RECIEVED 10 ml by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PALE YELLOW PALE YELLOW by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY **HAZY CLEAR**

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.01 1.002 - 1.030 by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION

ACIDIC by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

2+

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

2+ **NEGATIVE (-ve)** by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

pН <=5.0 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve) **BILIRUBIN** Negative by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve) Negative by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.

EU/dL UROBILINOGEN 0.2 - 1.0Normal

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY KETONE BODIES NEGATIVE (-ve) Negative

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

Negative NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ASCORBIC ACID NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-4	/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
RECHECKED MANUALLY.			



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MICROALBUMIN/CREATININE RATIO - RANDOM URINE

MICROALBUMIN: RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	498.3 ^H	mg/L	0 - 25
CREATININE: RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	67.2	mg/dL	20 - 320
MICROALBUMIN/CREATININE RATIO - RANDOM URINE	741.52 ^H	mg/g	0 - 30

by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:-

INVERTIFICAL.				
PHYSIOLOGICALLY NORMAL:	mg/L	0 - 30		
MICROALBUMINURIA:	mg/L	30 - 300		
GROSS PROTEINURIA:	mg/L	> 300		

- Long standing un-treated Diabetes and Hypertension can lead to renal dysfunction.

 2. Diabetic nephropathy or kidney disease is the most common cause of end stage renal disease (ERSD) or kidney failure.
- 3. Presence of Microalbuminuria is an early indicator of onset of compromised renal function in these patients.
- 4. Microalbuminuria is the condition when urinary albumin excretion is between 30-300 mg & above this it is called as macroalbuminuria, the
- 4.Microalbuminuria is the condition when unitary abdinin excretion is between 30-300 mg & above this it is called as macroalbuminuria, the presence of which indicates serious kidney disease.

 5.Microalbuminuria is not only associated with kidney disease but of cardiovascular disease in patients with dibetes & hypertension.

 6.Microalbuminuria reflects vascular damage & appear to be a marker of of early arterial disease & endothelial dysfunction.

 NOTE:- IF A PATIENT HAS = 1+ PROTEINURIA (30 mg/dl OR 300 mg/L) BY URINE DIPSTICK (URINEANALYSIS), OVERT PROTEINURIA IS PRESENT AND TESTING FOR MICROALBUMIN IS INAPPROPIATE. IN SUCH A CASE, URINE PROTEIN:CREATININE RATIO OR 24 HOURS TOTAL URINE MICROPROTEIN IS APPROPIATE.

*** End Of Report ***



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