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

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME	: Mr. M L JINDAL			
AGE/ GENDER	: 74 YRS/MALE	PAT	IENT ID	: 1781829
COLLECTED BY	:	REG.	NO./LAB NO.	: 122503070016
REFERRED BY	:	REG	STRATION DATE	:07/Mar/2025 11:20 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12507385	COLI	LECTION DATE	:07/Mar/2025 11:27AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INST	ITUTE REP	DRTING DATE	:07/Mar/202504:04PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AM	BALA CITY - HARYAN	A	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva
		AL CHEMISTRY DNEY FUNCTION	/BIOCHEMISTR TEST (BASIC)	RY
LIDEA. CEDUM		DNEY FUNCTION	TEST (BASIC)	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAN				EY 10.00 - 50.00
by UREASE - GLUTAN	KII MATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH) JM	DNEY FUNCTION	TEST (BASIC)	
by UREASE - GLUTAN CREATININE: SERI by ENZYMATIC, SPEC BLOOD UREA NITE	KII MATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH) JM	DNEY FUNCTION 48.42	TEST (BASIC) mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
by UREASE - GLUTAM CREATININE: SERV by ENZYMATIC, SPEC BLOOD UREA NITE by CALCULATED, SPE BLOOD UREA NITE	KII MATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH) JM TROPHOTOMETERY ROGEN (BUN): SERUM	DNEY FUNCTION 48.42 1.22	TEST (BASIC) mg/dL mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00 0.40 - 1.40
by UREASE - GLUTAM CREATININE: SERV by ENZYMATIC, SPEC BLOOD UREA NITH by CALCULATED, SPE BLOOD UREA NITH RATIO: SERUM	KII MATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH) JM TROPHOTOMETERY 20GEN (BUN): SERUM ECTROPHOTOMETERY	DNEY FUNCTION 48.42 1.22 22.63	TEST (BASIC) mg/dL mg/dL mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00 0.40 - 1.40 7.0 - 25.0
by UREASE - GLUTAM CREATININE: SERV by ENZYMATIC, SPEC BLOOD UREA NITH by CALCULATED, SPE BLOOD UREA NITH RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPE UREA/CREATININ	KII MATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH) UM TROPHOTOMETERY 20GEN (BUN): SERUM 20GEN (BUN): SERUM 20GEN (BUN)/CREATININE 20GEN (BUN)/CREATININE	DNEY FUNCTION 48.42 1.22 22.63	TEST (BASIC) mg/dL mg/dL mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00 0.40 - 1.40 7.0 - 25.0





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

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE

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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NAME : Mr. M L JINDAL AGE/ GENDER : 74 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** :1781829 **COLLECTED BY** :122503070016 REG. NO./LAB NO. **REFERRED BY REGISTRATION DATE** :07/Mar/2025 11:20 AM **BARCODE NO.** :12507385 **COLLECTION DATE** :07/Mar/2025 11:27AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE **REPORTING DATE** :07/Mar/2025 04:04PM **CLIENT ADDRESS** : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA 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).

*** End Of Report ***





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