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NAME	: Mrs. VARSHA			
AGE/ GENDER	: 52 YRS/FEMALE		PATIENT ID	: 1798926
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122503200015
REFERRED BY	:		REGISTRATION DATE	: 20/Mar/2025 11:24 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12507606		COLLECTION DATE	: 20/Mar/2025 11:33AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITU	TE	REPORTING DATE	: 20/Mar/2025 01:05PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBAL	.A CITY - I	HARYANA	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	SWAST	HYA W	ELLNESS PANEL: 1.2	2
	COMP	PLETE B	LOOD COUNT (CBC)	
RED BLOOD CELLS	<u>S (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES</u>			
HAEMOGLOBIN (H	B)	13.3	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL ((RBC) COUNT	4.34	Millions/	cmm 3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOL	UME (PCV) automated hematology analyzer	39.5	%	37.0 - 50.0
	AR VOLUME (MCV) automated hematology analyzer	90.9	PKR fl	80.0 - 100.0
	AR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	30.7	pg	27.0 - 34.0
	AR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	33.7	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIB	UTION WIDTH (RDW-CV)	12.5	%	11.00 - 16.00
	UTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) automated hematology analyzer	43.7	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED		20.94	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA:
GREEN & KING INI by CALCULATED	DEX	26.23	RATIO	>13.0 BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CE	LLS (WBCS)			00.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTI	E COUNT (TLC) y by sf cube & microscopy	5690	/cmm	4000 - 11000
	EUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETR	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	62	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES		31	%	20 - 40
anasa waa			٨	

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: Mrs. VARSHA

NAME

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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by FLOW CYTOMETR	RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS		2	%	1 - 6
,	RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	F	0/	0 10
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETE	RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS		0	%	0 - 1
	RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LEUK	<u>OCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTH		3528	/cmm	2000 - 7500
	RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			0000 10000
ABSOLUTE LYMPH	HUCYTE COUNT RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1764 ^L	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSIN		114	/cmm	40 - 440
	RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONO		284	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOF	RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
	RY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/ CIIIIII	0-110
-	OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT	r (PLT)	159000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (P	CT) FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.2	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET		13 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	15		
	CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	73000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	45.8 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	45.8 ¹¹	70	11.0 - 43.0
PLATELET DISTRI	BUTION WIDTH (PDW)	17.1 ^H	%	15.0 - 17.0
•	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDU	UCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			





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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	ERYTHRO	CYTE SEDIMENT	ATION RATE (E	SR)
	DIMENTATION RATE (ESR) gation by capillary photometry	24 ^H	mm/1st h	nr 0 - 20
NTERPRETATION: I. ESR is a non-specif	ic test because an elevated result of	often indicates the pre	sence of inflammatic	on associated with infection, cancer and auto
mmune disease, but 2. An ESR can be affe	does not tell the health practitione cted by other conditions besides in	er exactly where the in Iflammation. For this r	eason, the ESR is typi	body or what is causing it. ically used in conjunction with other test suc
s C-reactive protein	be used to monitor disease activity	and response to ther	any in both of the ab	ove diseases as well as some others, such as
systemic lupus eryth	ematosus	and response to their	apy in both of the ab	ove diseases as well as some others, such as
CONDITION WITH LO ' Now FSR can be see	W ESR m with conditions that inhibit the n	ormal sedimentation	of red blood cells, su	ch as a high red blood cell count
(polycythaemia), sigr	nificantly high white blood cell cour	nt (leucocytosis), and	some protein abnori	malities. Some changes in red cell shape (su
NOTE:	e cell anaemia) also lower the ESR			
	e protein (C-RP) are both markers o			
	es not change as rapidly as does CR by as many other factors as is ESR,			
If the ESR is elevat	ed, it is typically a result of two typ	es of proteins, globuli	ns or fibrinogen.	
Women tend to ha	ive a higher ESR, and menstruation	and pregnancy can cau	use temporary elevat	ions.

women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
 Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while

aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it



TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT



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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva
	CLINIC	AL CHEMIS	TRY/BIOCHEMIST	RY
		GLUCOSE	E FASTING (F)	
GLUCOSE FASTING by glucose oxidas	G (F): PLASMA E - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	88.86	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
 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.
 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 PR	OFILE : BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TO by CHOLESTEROL O>		230.19 ^H	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: S by GLYCEROL PHOSF	ERUM PHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	172.61 ^H	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTERO by SELECTIVE INHIBIT	L (DIRECT): SERUM	32.3	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTERO by CALCULATED, SPE		163.37 ^H	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 CHOLES' by CALCULATED, SPE		197.89 ^H	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 CHOLESTER(34.52	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SEF	RUM	632.99	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HI by CALCULATED, SPE	DL RATIO: SERUM	7.13 ^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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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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.06 ^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	5.34 ^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 HDL.

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	FUNCTIO	N TEST (COMPLETE)		
BILIRUBIN TOTAL: by DIAZOTIZATION, SF		2.07 ^H	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20	
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		0.69 ^H	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40	
BILIRUBIN INDIRE	CT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM	1.38 ^H	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00	
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	34.14	U/L	7.00 - 45.00	
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	37.67	U/L	0.00 - 49.00	
AST/ALT RATIO: SI by CALCULATED, SPE		0.91	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00	
ALKALINE PHOSPH by PARA NITROPHEN PROPANOL	IATASE: SERUM YL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL	87.2	U/L	40.0 - 130.0	
GAMMA GLUTAMY by SZASZ, SPECTROF	L TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM	16.85	U/L	0.00 - 55.0	
TOTAL PROTEINS: by BIURET, SPECTRO		5.73 ^L	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00	
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL G	REEN	3.88	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50	
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPE		1.85 ^L	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50	
A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPE		2.1 ^H	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00	

INTERPRETATION

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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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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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva	
	KIDNI	EY FUNCTI	ON TEST (COMPLETE))	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAM	IATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	25.29	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00	
CREATININE: SERU		0.89	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20	
by CALCULATED, SPE		11.82	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0	
BLOOD UREA NITR RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPE	COGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	13.28	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0	
UREA/CREATININ by CALCULATED, SPE		2 <mark>8.42</mark>	RATIO		
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDAS		3.57	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80	
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPE	CTROPHOTOMETRY	9.51	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60	
PHOSPHOROUS: SE by phosphomolybe	ERUM DATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.49	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70	
<u>ELECTROLYTES</u>					
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIV	'E ELECTRODE)	139.6	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0	
POTASSIUM: SERUI by ISE (ION SELECTIV	M	4.26	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00	
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIV	['E ELECTRODE)	104.7	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0	
	IERULAR FILTERATION RATE				
ESTIMATED GLOM (eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED INTERPRETATION:	ERULAR FILTERATION RATE	78			
	een pre- and post renal azotemia				

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.

2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.

3. GI haemorrhage.



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Test Name	V	Value Unit	Biological Reference interva
burns, surgery, cache 7. Urine reabsorption 8. Reduced muscle m 9. Certain drugs (e.g. NCREASED RATIO (>2 1. Postrenal azotemia		:	xicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, opathy).
DECREASED RATIO (< Acute tubular necr Low protein diet an Severe liver diseas Other causes of de	10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. nd starvation. e. creased urea synthesis.		
DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Acute tubular necr 2. Low protein diet ar 3. Severe liver diseas 4. Other causes of de 5. Repeated dialysis 6. Inherited hyperam 7. SIADH (syndrome of 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (<	10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. nd starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out monemias (urea is virtually absent in blo of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) du 10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE:	ood). le to tubular secretion of urea.	
DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Acute tubular necr 2. Low protein diet ar 3. Severe liver diseas 4. Other causes of de 5. Repeated dialysis (6. Inherited hyperam 7. SIADH (syndrome of 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Phenacimide thera 2. Rhabdomyolysis (r 3. Muscular patients INAPPROPIATE RATIO	 10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. nd starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out monemias (urea is virtually absent in bloof inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) du 10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE: py (accelerates conversion of creatine to eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. 	ood). le to tubular secretion of urea. o creatinine).	
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CECREASED RATIO (< Acute tubular necr Low protein diet ar Severe liver diseas Conter causes of de Repeated dialysis (Sinherited hyperam SIADH (syndrome of Pregnancy. CECREASED RATIO (< Rhabdomyolysis (r Rhabdomyolysis (r Muscular patients NAPPROPIATE RATIO Diabetic ketoacido should produce an in CED STAGE CKD STAGE	IO:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. and starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out monemias (urea is virtually absent in blo of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) du IO:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE: py (accelerates conversion of creatine to eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes false increase i creased BUN/creatinine ratio). Tapy (interferes with creatinine measured JLAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRIPTION	ood). le to tubular secretion of urea. o creatinine). n creatinine with certain method ment). GFR (mL/min/1.73m2) >90 >90	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
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DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Acute tubular necr 2. Low protein diet ar 3. Severe liver diseas 4. Other causes of de 5. Repeated dialysis (6. Inherited hyperam 7. SIADH (syndrome of 8. Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< 1. Phenacimide thera 2. Rhabdomyolysis (r 3. Muscular patients INAPPROPIATE RATIO 1. Diabetic ketoacido should produce an in 2. Cephalosporin ther ESTIMATED GLOMERI CKD STAGE G1 G2	10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : osis. od starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out monemias (urea is virtually absent in bloof inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) du 10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE: py (accelerates conversion of creatine to eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes false increase i creased BUN/creatinine ratio). rapy (interferes with creatinine measuren JLAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRIPTION Normal kidney function Kidney damage with normal or high GFR	ood). The to tubular secretion of urea. The creatinine). In creatinine with certain method ment). GFR (mL/min/1.73m2) >90 >90 A	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS No proteinuria Presence of Protein ,



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A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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NAME	: Mrs. VARSHA		
AGE/ GENDER	: 52 YRS/FEMALE	PATIENT ID	: 1798926
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122503200015
REFERRED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 20/Mar/2025 11:24 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12507606	COLLECTION DATE	: 20/Mar/2025 11:33AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	REPORTING DATE	: 20/Mar/2025 05:03PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - H	IARYANA	

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).

ADVICE:

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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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		ENDOCR	INOLOGY	
	THYRO	ID FUNCT	ION TEST: TOTAL	
TRIIODOTHYRONI	NE (T3): SERUM IESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)	1.066	ng/mL	0.35 - 1.93
THYROXINE (T4): S by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN	SERUM iescent microparticle immunoassay)	8.77	µgm/dL	4.87 - 12.60
	TING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM IESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)	1.024	µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50
3rd GENERATION, ULT INTERPRETATION:	RASENSITIVE			
	circadian variation, reaching peak levels betwe	en 2-4 a.m and a	at a minimum between 6-10 pn	n. The variation is of the order of 50%.Hence time of th

TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50%. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations. TSH stimulates the production and secretion of the metabolically active hormones, thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3). Failure at any level of regulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis will result in either underproduction (hypothyroidism) or overproduction(hyperthyroidism) of T4 and/or T3.

CLINICAL CONDITION	T3	T4	TSH
Primary Hypothyroidism:	Reduced	Reduced	Increased (Significantly)
Subclinical Hypothyroidism:	Normal or Low Normal	Normal or Low Normal	High
Primary Hyperthyroidism:	Increased	Increased	Reduced (at times undetectable)
Subclinical Hyperthyroidism:	Normal or High Normal	Normal or High Normal	Reduced

LIMITATIONS:-

1. T3 and T4 circulates in reversibly bound form with Thyroid binding globulins (TBG), and to a lesser extent albumin and Thyroid binding Pre Albumin so conditions in which TBG and protein levels alter such as pregnancy, excess estrogens, androgens, anabolic steroids and glucocorticoids may falsely affect the T3 and T4 levels and may cause false thyroid values for thyroid function tests.

2. Normal levels of T4 can also be seen in Hyperthyroid patients with :T3 Thyrotoxicosis, Decreased binding capacity due to hypoproteinemia or ingestion of certain drugs (e.g.: phenytoin , salicylates).

3. Serum T4 levels in neonates and infants are higher than values in the normal adult , due to the increased concentration of TBG in neonate serum.

4. TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism , recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism , pregnancy , phenytoin therapy.

TRIIODOTH	YRONINE (T3)	THYROXINE (T4)		THYROID STIMU	LATING HORMONE (TSH)
Age	Refferance Range (ng/mL)	Age	Refferance Range (µg/dL)	Age	Reference Range (μIU/mL)
0-7 Days	0.20 - 2.65	0 - 7 Days	5.90 - 18.58	0 - 7 Days	2.43 - 24.3
7 Days - 3 Months	0.36 - 2.59	7 Days - 3 Months	6.39 - 17.66	7 Days - 3 Months	0.58 - 11.00
3 - 6 Months	0.51 - 2.52	3 - 6 Months	6.75 - 17.04	3 Days – 6 Months	0.70 - 8.40
6 - 12 Months	0.74 - 2.40	6 - 12 Months	7.10 - 16.16	6 – 12 Months	0.70 - 7.00





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Test Name		Value Unit			Biological Reference interval	
1 - 10 Years	0.92 - 2.28	1 - 10 Years	6.00 - 13.80	1 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50	
11- 19 Years	0.35 - 1.93	11 - 19 Years	4.87-13.20	11 – 19 Years	0.50 - 5.50	
> 20 years (Adults)	0.35 - 1.93	> 20 Years (Adults)	4.87 - 12.60	> 20 Years (Adults)	0.35-5.50	
	RECOM	MENDATIONS OF TSH LE	VELS DURING PREG	NANCY (µIU/mL)		
	1st Trimester			0.10 - 2.50		
	2nd Trimester			0.20 - 3.00		
	3rd Trimester			0.30 - 4.10		

INCREASED TSH LEVELS:

1. Primary or untreated hypothyroidism may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending upon degree of hypofunction.

2. Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.

3.Hashimotos thyroiditis

4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, iodine containing agents & dopamine antagonist.

5.Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge

DECREASED TSH LEVELS:

1.Toxic multi-nodular goiter & Thyroiditis.

2. Over replacement of thyroid hormone in treatment of hypothyroidism.

3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma

4.Secondary pituitary or hypothalamic hypothyroidism

5. Acute psychiatric illness

6.Severe dehydration.

7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.

8. Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester



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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		CLINICAL PAT	HOLOGY	
	URINE RO	UTINE & MICROSC	COPIC EXAMINA	ATION
PHYSICAL EXAMIN	NATION			
QUANTITY RECIEV		30	ml	
COLOUR	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	TLLLOW		
TRANSPARANCY		HAZY		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.02 PKB		1.002 - 1.030
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.02		1.002 1.000
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMI</u>	NATION			
REACTION		ACIDIC		
by DIP STICK/REFLEC PROTEIN	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NECATIVE (vo)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR		NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC pH	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.5		5.0 - 7.5
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.5		3.0 - 7.3
BILIRUBIN		NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.			
UROBILINOGEN	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NOT DETECTED	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
KETONE BODIES	TANGE SPECINOPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BLOOD by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
ASCORBIC ACID		NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			· · ·
MICROSCOPIC EXA				
RED BLOOD CELLS	(RBCs)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3



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Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	: 52 YRS/FEMALE : : : 12507606 : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY -	 52 YRS/FEMALE 52 YRS/FEMALE REG. NO./LAB NO. REGISTRATION DATE 12507606 COLLECTION DATE P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS	4-6	/HPF	0 - 5
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	8-10	/HPF	ABSENT
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
CASTS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
BACTERIA	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
OTHERS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA)	ABSENT		ABSENT
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			

*** End Of Report



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