TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT

PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana) A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME	: Mrs. KRISSA SINGH			
AGE/ GENDER	: 25 YRS/FEMALE		PATIENT ID	: 1800254
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122503210012
REFERRED BY	:		REGISTRATION DATE	: 21/Mar/2025 10:40 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12507621		COLLECTION DATE	: 21/Mar/2025 11:00AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITU	TE	REPORTING DATE	: 21/Mar/2025 12:48PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBAL	A CITY - HA	ARYANA	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	SWASTI	HYA WE	LLNESS PANEL: 1.5	
	СОМР	LETE BI	OOD COUNT (CBC)	
RED BLOOD CELLS	(RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (H) by calorimetric	B)	13.5	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT OCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.73	Millions/	cmm 3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLU		38.2	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCUL		80.6	KR fl	80.0 - 100.0
	AR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) utomated hematology analyzer	28.5	pg	27.0 - 34.0
	AR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.4	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
	UTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.7	%	11.00 - 16.00
	UTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) utomated hematology analyzer	43.2	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED		17.04	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: · 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA:
GREEN & KING IND by calculated	ΈX	23.31	RATIO	>13.0 BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:< 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CE				
	BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4720	/cmm	4000 - 11000
	<u>UCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</u>			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY	' BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	57	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES		29	%	20 - 40

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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by FLOW CYTOMETR	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES		9	%	2 - 12
	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0		
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKO	OCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTR		2690	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY ABSOLUTE LYMPH	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1000	/cmm	800 - 4900
	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1369 ^L	KP	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSING	OPHIL COUNT Y by sf cube & microscopy	236	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOC	CYTE COUNT Y by sf cube & microscopy	425	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOP	HIL COUNT y by sf cube & microscopy	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND (OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC F	(PLT) FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	206000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PC		0.19	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC F MEAN PLATELET V	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	9	fL	6.50 - 12.0
	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5	IL	0.30 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC F	CELL COUNT (P-LCC) FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	48000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE by HYDRO DYNAMIC F	CELL RATIO (P-LCR) FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	23.3	%	11.0 - 45.0
	BUTION WIDTH (PDW) FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	16.1	%	15.0 - 17.0
NOTE: TEST CONDU	JCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



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CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTI		DRTING DATE	: 21/Mar/2025 05:01PM	
CLIENT CODE.	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AME			. 21/ Mai/ 2025 05.011 M	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference inter	rval
	GLYCOS	SYLATED HAEMO	OGLOBIN (HBA10		
GLYCOSYLATED HA	AEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c):	5.1	%	4.0 - 6.4	
WHOLE BLOOD					
	ORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)	99.67	mg/dL	60.00 - 140.00	
	RMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)	00.07	ing/ ull	00.00 110.00	
INTERPRETATION:					
	AS PER AMERICAN D	IABETES ASSOCIATION			
	REFERENCE GROUP		LATED HEMOGLOGIB	(HBAIC) in %	
Non di	iabetic Adults >= 18 years	DIZE	<5.7		
	At Risk (Prediabetes)		5.7 - 6.4		
C	Diagnosing Diabetes		>= 6.5		
			Age > 19 Years	7.0	
	tic goals for glycemic control	Goals of The		< 7.0	
Thorapout		Actions Sugg		>8.0	
Therapeut	the gould for gryconne control		Amo 10 V		
Therapeut		Goal of the	Age < 19 Years	<7.5	

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 appropriate.

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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CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA C	ITY - HARYANA	
Test Name	Va	lue Unit	Biological Reference interval
by RED CELL AGGREG	GATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY		
immune disease, but 2. An ESR can be affec as C-reactive protein 3. This test may also b systemic lupus erythe	does not tell the health practitioner exact cted by other conditions besides inflamma be used to monitor disease activity and re ematosus	tly where the inflammation is ation. For this reason, the ESR	nmation associated with infection, cancer and auto in the body or what is causing it. It is typically used in conjunction with other test such the above diseases as well as some others, such as
	V ESR n with conditions that inhibit the normal	sodimentation of red blood or	alls, such as a high red blood cell count
(polycythaemia), sign as sickle cells in sickle	ificantly high white blood cell count (leuc e cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.	cocytosis) , and some protein	abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (su
NOTE: 1 FSR and C - reactive	e protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflar	mmation	
2. Generally, ESR doe	s not change as rapidly as does CRP, eithe	er at the start of inflammation	or as it resolves.
3. CRP is not affected	by as many other factors as is ESR, making ed, it is typically a result of two types of p	g it a better marker of inflamm	nation.

Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.

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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CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, A	AMBALA CITY - HARYAN	JA	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interv
Test Name	CLIN	Value ICAL CHEMISTRY		
Test Name	CLIN		/BIOCHEMIST	

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 ON		187.74	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)	81.75	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 10N	75.66	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROI by CALCULATED, SPE		110.33	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 CHOLEST by CALCULATED, SPE		112.08	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		16.35	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SER by CALCULATED, SPE	RUM	471.83	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HE by CALCULATED, SPE		2.48	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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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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by Calculated, spectrophotometry	1.46	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.08 ^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

 Low hole to consider a structure of the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.
 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 interva
	LIVER	FUNCTIC	ON TEST (COMPLETE)	
BILIRUBIN TOTAL by diazotization, si	: SERUM PECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.69	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
	C (CONJUGATED): SERUM	0.21	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRE by CALCULATED, SPE	CT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM	0.48	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	[/RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	18.39	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	[/RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	14.96	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: S		1. <mark>23</mark>	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPI		38.28 ^L	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMY by SZASZ, SPECTROF	L TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM PHTOMETRY	13.21	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: by BIURET, SPECTRO		6.55	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL G	REEN	4.49	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUN by CALCULATED, SPE		2.06 ^L	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUI		2.18 ^H	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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).

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 interval
	KIDNE	Y FUNCTI	ON TEST (COMPLETE))
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMAT	E DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	16.9	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTRO		0.85	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROC		7.9	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITRO RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECT	GEN (BUN)/CREATININE	9.29 ^L	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE F		<mark>19.88</mark>	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE F	PEROXIDASE	2.9	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECT	ROPHOTOMETRY	9.96	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERU		3.17	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE E	ELECTRODE)	139.6	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE E		4.65	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE E	ELECTRODE)	104.7	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
	RULAR FILTERATION RATE	97.4		

INTERPRETATION:

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	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
4. High protein intake			
 Impaired renal fur Excess protein inta 	iction plus ike or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infe	ction GI bleeding thyrotoxic	osis Cushing's syndrome high protein diet
burns, surgery, cache		etion, di siccung, triviotoxic	osis, cushing s synaronic, ingli protein alet,
	(e.g. ureter colostomy)		
	ass (subnormal creatining production)		

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).

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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A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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NAME	: Mrs. KRISSA SINGH		
AGE/ GENDER	: 25 YRS/FEMALE	PATIENT ID	: 1800254
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122503210012
REFERRED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 21/Mar/2025 10:40 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12507621	COLLECTION DATE	: 21/Mar/2025 11:00AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	REPORTING DATE	: 21/Mar/2025 03:52PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - H	HARYANA	

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
		IRON PR	OFILE	
IRON: SERUM by FERROZINE, SPEC	TROPHOTOMETRY	129.5	µg/dL	37.0 - 145.0
UNSATURATED IR SERUM	ON BINDING CAPACITY (UIBC)	150.35	μg/dL	150.0 - 336.0

SERUM			
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC)	279.85	µg/dL	230 - 430
:SERUM			
by SPECTROPHOTOMETERY			
%TRANSFERRIN SATURATION: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY (FERENE)	46.27	%	15.0 - 50.0
TRANSFERRIN: SERUM by SPECTROPHOTOMETERY (FERENE)	198.69 ^L	mg/dL	200.0 - 350.0
INTERPRETATION:-			

VARIABLES	ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISEASE	IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA	THALASSEMIA α/β TRAIT
SERUM IRON:	Normal to Reduced	Reduced	Normal
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY:	Decreased	Increased	Normal
% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:	Decreased	Decreased < 12-15 %	Normal
SERUM FERRITIN:	Normal to Increased	Decreased	Normal or Increased

IRON:

1.Serum iron studies is recommended for differential diagnosis of microcytic hypochromic anemia.i.e iron deficiency anemia, zinc deficiency anemia, anemia of chronic disease and thalassemia syndromes.

It is essential to isolate iron deficiency anemia from Beta thalassemia syndromes because during iron replacement which is therapeutic for iron deficiency anemia, is severely contra-indicated in Thalassemia.
 TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC):

1.It is a direct measure of protein transferrin which transports iron from the gut to storage sites in the bone marrow.

% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:

1. Occurs in idiopathic hemochromatosis and transfusional hemosiderosis where no unsaturated iron binding capacity is available for iron mobilization. Similar condition is seen in congenital deficiency of transferrin.





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CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBAL	A CITY - HARYAN	NA	
		1	¥1	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Test Name				Biological Reference interval
Test Name		ENDOCRIN	OLOGY	Biological Reference Interval
Test Name	THYRO	ENDOCRIN		Biological Reference Interval
TRIIODOTHYRONIN		ENDOCRIN DID FUNCTIO 1.31	OLOGY	0.35 - 1.93
TRIIODOTHYRONIN by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN THYROXINE (T4): S	NE (T3): SERUM ESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)	ENDOCRIN DID FUNCTIO 1.31 9.78	OLOGY N TEST: TOTAL	U
TRIIODOTHYRONIN by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN THYROXINE (T4): S by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN THYROID STIMULA	NE (T3): SERUM escent microparticle immunoassay) SERUM	ENDOCRIN DID FUNCTIO 1.31 9.78 1.36	OLOGY N TEST: TOTAL ng/mL	0.35 - 1.93
TRIIODOTHYRONIN by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN THYROXINE (T4): S by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN THYROID STIMULA	NE (T3): SERUM ESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY) ERUM ESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY) TING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM ESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)	ENDOCRIN DID FUNCTIO 1.31 9.78 1.36	OLOGY N TEST: TOTAL ng/mL µgm/dL	0.35 - 1.93 4.87 - 12.60

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.

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3)		THYROXINE (T4)		THYROID STIMULATING 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 Referen	nce 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 PREC	GNANCY (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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CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBA	LA CITY - H	IARYANA		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
Test Name			Unit TAMINS	Biological Reference interval	
Test Name	VITAMI	VI		U	

<u>INTERPRETATION:</u>		
DEFICIENT:	< 20	ng/mL
INSUFFICIENT:	21 - 29	ng/mL
PREFFERED RANGE:	30 - 100	ng/mL
INTOXICATION:	> 100	ng/mL

1. Vitamin D compounds are derived from dietary ergocalciferol (from plants, Vitamin D2), or cholecalciferol (from animals, Vitamin D3), or by conversion of 7- dihydrocholecalciferol to Vitamin D3 in the skin upon Ultraviolet exposure.

2.25-OH--Vitamin D represents the main body resevoir and transport form of Vitamin D and transport form of Vitamin D, being stored in adipose tissue and tightly bound by a transport protein while in circulation.

3.Vitamin D plays a primary role in the maintenance of calcium homeostatis. It promotes calcium absorption, renal calcium absorption and phosphate reabsorption, skeletal calcium deposition, calcium mobilization, mainly regulated by parathyroid harmone (PTH).
4.Severe deficiency may lead to failure to mineralize newly formed osteoid in bone, resulting in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.

DECREASED:

1.Lack of sunshine exposure.

2.Inadequate intake, malabsorption (celiac disease)

3. Depressed Hepatic Vitamin D 25- hydroxylase activity

4.Secondary to advanced Liver disease

5.Osteoporosis and Secondary Hyperparathroidism (Mild to Moderate deficiency)

6.Enzyme Inducing drugs: anti-epileptic drugs like phenytoin, phenobarbital and carbamazepine, that increases Vitamin D metabolism.

INCREASED:

1. Hypervitaminosis D is Rare, and is seen only after prolonged exposure to extremely high doses of Vitamin D. When it occurs, it can result in severe hypercalcemia and hyperphophatemia.

CAUTION: Replacement therapy in deficient individuals must be monitored by periodic assessment of Vitamin D levels in order to prevent hypervitaminosis D

NOTE:-Dark coloured individuals as compare to whites, is at higher risk of developing Vitamin D deficiency due to excess of melanin pigment which interefere with Vitamin D absorption.



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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.)



SUFFICIENCY: 30.0 - 100.0

TOXICITY: > 100.0

FEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB. AMBALA CANTI

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CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY	- HARYANA	
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interv
		B12/COBALAMIN	Biological Reference interv
Test Name VITAMIN B12/COE by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN INTERPRETATION:-	VITAMIN		Biological Reference interv 200.0 - 1100.0
VITAMIN B12/COE by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN INTERPRETATION:-	VITAMIN BALAMIN: SERUM 313	B12/COBALAMIN	200.0 - 1100.0
VITAMIN B12/COE by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN INTERPRETATION:-	VITAMIN BALAMIN: SERUM 313 IESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY) SED VITAMIN B12	I B12/COBALAMIN pg/mL	200.0 - 1100.0
VITAMIN B12/COE by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN INTERPRETATION:- INCREAS 1.Ingestion of Vitan 2.Ingestion of Estro	VITAMIN BALAMIN: SERUM 313 JISESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY SED VITAMIN B12 nin C 1.Pr gen 2.DF	I B12/COBALAMIN pg/mL DECREASED VITAMIN	200.0 - 1100.0
VITAMIN B12/COE by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN INTERPRETATION:- INCREAS 1.Ingestion of Vitan	VITAMIN BALAMIN: SERUM 313 JISESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY SED VITAMIN B12 nin C 1.Pr gen 2.DF	I B12/COBALAMIN pg/mL <u>DECREASED VITAMIN</u> egnancy	200.0 - 1100.0
VITAMIN B12/COE by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN INTERPRETATION:- INCREAS 1.Ingestion of Vitan 2.Ingestion of Estro 3.Ingestion of Vitan 4.Hepatocellular in	VITAMIN BALAMIN: SERUM 313 JIESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY) SED VITAMIN B12 nin C 1.Pr gen 2.DF nin A 3.Et jury 4. Co	I B12/COBALAMIN pg/mL <u>DECREASED VITAMIN</u> egnancy RUGS:Aspirin, Anti-convulsants, hanol Igestion ontraceptive Harmones	200.0 - 1100.0
VITAMIN B12/COE by CMIA (CHEMILUMIN INTERPRETATION:- INCREAS 1.Ingestion of Vitan 2.Ingestion of Estro 3.Ingestion of Vitan	VITAMIN BALAMIN: SERUM 313 JIESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY) SED VITAMIN B12 nin C 1.Pr gen 2.DF nin A 3.Et jury 4. Co e disorder 5.Ha	I B12/COBALAMIN pg/mL <u>DECREASED VITAMIN</u> egnancy RUGS:Aspirin, Anti-convulsants, hanol Igestion	200.0 - 1100.0

excreted. 4.Vitamin B12 deficiency may be due to lack of IF secretion by gastric mucosa (eg, gastrectomy, gastric atrophy) or intestinal malabsorption (eg, ileal resection, small intestinal diseases).

5. Vitamin B12 deficiency frequently causes macrocytic anemia, glossitis, peripheral neuropathy, weakness, hyperreflexia, ataxia, loss of proprioception, poor coordination, and affective behavioral changes. These manifestations may occur in any combination; many patients have the neurologic defects without macrocytic anemia.

6.Serum methylmalonic acid and homocysteine levels are also elevated in vitamin B12 deficiency states.

7.Follow-up testing for antibodies to intrinsic factor (IF) is recommended to identify this potential cause of vitamin B12 malabsorption. **NOTE:**A normal serum concentration of vitamin B12 does not rule out tissue deficiency of vitamin B12. The most sensitive test for vitamin B12 deficiency at the cellular level is the assay for MMA. If clinical symptoms suggest deficiency, measurement of MMA and homocysteine should be considered, even if serum vitamin B12 concentrations are normal.



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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva
		CLINICAL PA	ATHOLOGY	
	URINE RO	UTINE & MICR	OSCOPIC EXAMINA	ATION
PHYSICAL EXAMI				
QUANTITY RECIEV	ED TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	30	ml	
COLOUR	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOWETRT	PALE YELLO	DW	PALE YELLOW
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
TRANSPARANCY	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	CLEAR		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1 ^l PK		1.002 - 1.030
•				
CHEMICAL EXAMI	INATION			
REACTION by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	ACIDIC		
PROTEIN		NEGATIVE ((-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE ((-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
pH	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.5		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN	TANCE SPECIFICITION DWEIT	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
-	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
NITRITE by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN		NOT DETEC	TED EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
by DIP STICK/REFLEC KETONE BODIES	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (NEGATIVE (-ve)
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
BLOOD	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE ((-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
ASCORBIC ACID	TANUL SPECI KUPHUTUMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		. /	
MICROSCOPIC EX				
RED BLOOD CELLS	(RBCs)	NEGATIVE ((-ve) /HPF	0 - 3



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	3-5	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-3	/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

*** End Of Report



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