

## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mr. BHAG SINGH

**AGE/ GENDER** : 55 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1805218

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122503250008

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 25/Mar/2025 09:27 AM BARCODE NO. : 12507686 **COLLECTION DATE** : 25/Mar/2025 09:42AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 25/Mar/2025 01:13PM

**CLIENT ADDRESS** : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

## **SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.2** COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

#### RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	14.5	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.53	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	42.1	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	92.8	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32	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	13.3	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	48	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	20.49	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	27.24	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	6280	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS	57	%	50 - 70



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)





CLIENT CODE.



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

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	32	%	20 - 40
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES	9	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3580	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	$2010^{L}$	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	126	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	565	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			0 110
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIV	E MADKEDS		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	$132000^{\mathrm{L}}$	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.10	0/	0.10 0.26
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.18	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	Ш	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	14 <sup>H</sup>	IL	0.30 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	69000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	07000	/ CHIIII	30000 70000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	52.3 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	34.3		
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.7	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST







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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.

- ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
   Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
   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 fibrinogen. 5. 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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#### CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA mg/dL NORMAL: < 100.0  $114.26^{H}$ 

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

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	266.78 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0			
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	304.42 <sup>H</sup>	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	44.11	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0			
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	161.79 <sup>H</sup>	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	222.67 <sup>H</sup>	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	60.88 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00			
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM  by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	837.98 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00			



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**RATIO** 



LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40

AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0

 $6.05^{H}$ 

CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY





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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
			MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.67 <sup>H</sup>	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.9 <sup>H</sup>	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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#### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.37 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.38	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.99	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	83.31 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	87.26 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM  by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.95	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by Para Nitrophenyl Phosphatase by Amino Methyl Propanol	118.8	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	91.87 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.97	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.16	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.81	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.48	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



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS		> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)	

#### **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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#### KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

UREA: SERUM	39.58	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)			
CREATININE: SERUM	1.05	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM	18.5	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		e	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	17.62	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
RATIO: SERUM			
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM	37.7	RATIO	
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
URIC ACID: SERUM	3.91	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE			
CALCIUM: SERUM	9.49	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM	2.91	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ELECTROLYTES			
SODIUM: SERUM	142.6	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	112.0	mmoi/ E	133.0 130.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM	4.18	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)		mmor E	3.50 3.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM	106.95	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
CHECKIDE. DEKOM	100.75	IIIIIOI/ L	70.0 110.0

#### **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 83.8

(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED

**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.



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.

3. GI haemorrhage.

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).

STIMATED GLOWERULAR FILTERATION RATE.					
CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR ( mL/min/1.73m2 )	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS		
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria_		
G2	Kidney damage with	>90	Presence of Protein,		
	normal or high GFR		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			



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



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## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

REPORTING DATE

: 25/Mar/2025 05:06PM

**NAME** : Mr. BHAG SINGH

AGE/ GENDER : 55 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1805218

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122503250008

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 25/Mar/2025 09:27 AM BARCODE NO. : 12507686 **COLLECTION DATE** : 25/Mar/2025 09:42AM

**CLIENT ADDRESS** : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

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).

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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REPORTING DATE

μIU/mL

: 25/Mar/2025 01:13PM

0.35 - 5.50

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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval** 

#### **ENDOCRINOLOGY**

### THYROID FUNCTION TEST: TOTAL

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3): SERUM	1.27	ng/mL	0.35 - 1.93
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)			
THYROXINE (T4): SERUM	10.91	μgm/dL	4.87 - 12.60
by CMIA (CHEMILLIMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNIOASSAY)			

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 2.49

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

#### INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

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

- 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
- 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 ( μΙυ/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



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Test Name			Value	Unit	t	Biological Reference	interval
6 - 12 Months	0.74 - 2.40	6 - 12 Months	7.10 – 16.16	6 – 12 Months	0.70 - 7.00		
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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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval** 

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED ml by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PALE YELLOW COLOUR AMBER YELLOW

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY **CLEAR CLEAR** 

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY SPECIFIC GRAVITY >=1.030 1.002 - 1.030

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION **ACIDIC** by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**PROTEIN** NEGATIVE (-ve) Negative

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

Negative by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

pН <=5.05.0 - 7.5by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**BILIRUBIN** NEGATIVE (-ve) Negative

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY. Normal

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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

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

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY



**UROBILINOGEN** 

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EU/dL

0.2 - 1.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	3-4	/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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