P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

NAME	**: Mrs. MAYA RANI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 54 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1817685
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122504040014**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 04/Apr/2025 12:28 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 12507900	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 04/Apr/2025 12:33PM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	**REPORTING DATE**	: 04/Apr/2025 03:53PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR FOR MALARIA

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR FOR MALARIAL PARASITE (MP) *by MICROSCOPY*	NO MALARIA PARASITE (MP) SEEN IN SMEAR EXAMINED

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID FUNCTION TEST: TOTAL

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3): SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	1.28	ng/mL	0.35 - 1.93
THYROXINE (T4): SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	9.57	µgm/dL	4.87 - 12.60
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	2.04	µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

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

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Test Name			Value	Unit	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
RECOMMENDATIONS OF TSH LEVELS DURING PREGNANCY (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

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

TYPHOID COMBO SCREEN (TYPHOID ANTIGEN, IgG AND IgM): SERUM

TYPHOID ANTIGEN - SERUM *by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)*	**POSITIVE (+ve)**	**NEGATIVE (-ve)**
TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgG *by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)*	**POSITIVE (+ve)**	**NEGATIVE (-ve)**
TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgM *by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)*	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)

INTERPRETATION:

Typhoid fever is a life threatening illness caused by the bacterium Salmonella typhus.The infection is acquired typically by ingestion. On reaching the gut, the bacilli attach themselves to the epithelial cells of the intestinal villi and penetrate the lamina and submucosa. They are then phagocytosed there by polymorphs and mesenteric lymph nodes, where they multiply and, via the thoracic duct, enter the blood stream. A transient bacteremia follows, during which the bacilli are seeded in the liver, gall bladder, spleen, bone marrow, lymph nodes, and kidneys, where further multiplication takes place. Towards the end of the incubation period, there occurs a massive bacteremia from these sites, heralding the onset of the clinical symptoms.

The diagnosis of typhoid consists of isolation of the bacilli and the demonstration of antibodies. The isolation of the bacilli is very time consuming and antibody detection is not very specific. Other tests include the Widal reaction. The advantage of this test is that it takes only 10-20 minutes and requires only a small amount of stool/serum/plasma to perform. It is the easiest and most specific method for detecting S. typhi infection.

RELATIVE SENSTIVITY OF TYPHOID ANTIGEN DETECTION: 98.7%

RELATIVE SPECIFICITY OF TYPHOID ANTIGEN DETECTION: 97.4%

DETECTABLE IgM RESPONSE:

ONSET OF FEVER	PERCENT POSITIVE
4 - 6 DAYS	43.5
6 - 9 DAYS	92.9
> 9 DAYS	99.5

1.This is a solid phase, immunochromatographic ELISA assay that detects specific IgM and IgG Antibodies against the OUTER MEMBRAN PROTEIN(OMP) of theSalmonella species. IgM antibodies appear in the serum 2-3 days post infection and are indicative of a recent infection while the IgG antibodies appear later and are useful for presumptive diagnosis of Enteric fever if the patient presents more than a week after onset of symptoms.

2.This is a useful screening assay for the early detection of Enteric fever and has a high sensitivity. However the test has moderate specificity and false positive results may be obtained in the following situations:

- Antibodies against Salmonella may cross react with other antibodies.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

- Unrelated infections may lead to production of specific Salmonella antibodies if the patient has previously been exposed to Salmonella infection **(ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE)**.

NOTE:-Rapid blood culture performed during 1st week of infection is highly recommended for confirmation of all IgM positive results. In case the patient has presented after the first week of infection, a thorough clinical correlation and confirmatory Widal test must be performed to establish the diagnosis.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O *by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION*	1 : 160	TITRE	1 : 80
SALMONELLA TYPHI H *by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION*	1 : 160	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH *by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION*	1 : 20	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH *by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION*	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160

INTERPRETATION:

1.Titres of 1:80 or more for "O" agglutinin is considered significant.

2.Titres of 1:160 or more for "H" agglutinin is considered significant.

LIMITATIONS:

1.Agglutinins usually appear by 5th to 6th day of illness of enteric fever, hence a negative result in early stage is inconclusive.The titre then rises till 3rd or 4th week, after which it declines gradually.

2.Lower titres may be found in normal individuals.

3.A single positive result has less significance than the rising agglutination titre, since demonstration of rising titre four or more in 1st and 3rd week is considered as a definite evidence of infection.

4.A simultaneous rise in H agglutinins is suggestive of paratyphoid infection.

NOTE:

1.Individuals with prior infection or immunization with TAB vaccine may develop an ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE (False-Positive) during an unrelated fever i.e High titres of antibodies to various antigens.This may be differentiated by repitition of the test after a week.

2.The anamnestic response shows only a transient rise, while in enteric fever rise is sustained.

3.H agglutinins tend to persist for many months after vaccination but O agglutinins tend to disappear sooner i.e within 6 months.Therefore rise in Oagglutinins indicate recent infection.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

VITAMINS

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN: SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	**>2000^{H}**	pg/mL	200 - 940

INTERPRETATION:-

INCREASED VITAMIN B12	DECREASED VITAMIN B12
1.Ingestion of Vitamin C	1.Pregnancy
2.Ingestion of Estrogen	2.DRUGS:Aspirin, Anti-convulsants, Colchicine
3.Ingestion of Vitamin A	3.Ethanol Igestion
4.Hepatocellular injury	4. Contraceptive Harmones
5.Myeloproliferative disorder	5.Haemodialysis
6.Uremia	6. Multiple Myeloma

1.Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) is necessary for hematopoiesis and normal neuronal function.
2.In humans, it is obtained only from animal proteins and requires intrinsic factor (IF) for absorption.
3.The body uses its vitamin B12 stores very economically, reabsorbing vitamin B12 from the ileum and returning it to the liver; very little is 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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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
QUANTITY RECIEVED	20	ml	
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
TRANSPARANCY	TURBID		CLEAR
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.03		1.002 - 1.030
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
REACTION	ACIDIC		
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
PROTEIN	TRACE		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
SUGAR	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
pH	5.5		5.0 - 7.5
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
NITRITE	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.			
UROBILINOGEN	NOT DETECTED	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
KETONE BODIES	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BLOOD	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ASCORBIC ACID	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

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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*	6-8	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	5-6	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	CALCIUM OXALATE (++)		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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