

Name : TESTNOW

Patient ID : SC23F000002

Gender : Male

Place : Bangalore

Age : 62

A/c Status :

Lab No. : SC1

Ref By : me

Date & Time : 10/07/2024 21:32:31



Test Category	Test Name	Results	Units	Blo. Ref. Interval
Infection Maker	Pct	23*	ng/mL	<0.05

## Summary

Procalcitonin is a substance produced by many types of cells in the body, often in response to bacterial infections and also in case of tissue injury. The level of procalcitonin in the blood can increase significantly in case of systemic bacterial infections and sepsis. This test measures procalcitonin levels in the blood.

Sr No	Reference Range in ng/ml	Comments
1	<0.05	Healthy Individual
2	<0.50	Low risk or local bacterial infection
3	0.50 – 0.20	Moderate risk for progression to severe systemic infection (Sepsis)
4	0.20 – 10.00	High risk for progression to severe systemic infection (Severe Sepsis)
5	>10.00	High likelihood of severe sepsis/ septic shock

## Interpretations

1. Low levels of procalcitonin in a seriously ill person may indicate a low risk of developing sepsis and progression to severe sepsis and/or septic shock but do not exclude it.
2. High levels are indicative of a higher likelihood of sepsis and also progression to severe sepsis. High levels may also be seen in people with serious bacterial infections, such as meningitis.
3. Moderate fluctuations may be because of a non-infectious condition or due to an early infection and, along with other findings, should be checked carefully. They may also be seen in children with kidney infections.
4. Decreasing procalcitonin levels over a period of time, when initially detected as high can indicate a recovery from infections or in case of directed treatment it could mean a treatment response.

**Note:** For diagnostic purpose, the result should always be interpreted in conjunction with patient 's medical history as several non-infectious causes can also elevate Procalcitonin levels

## Comments –

Procalcitonin (PCT) is a prohormone expressed by neuroendocrine cells (C cells of thyroid, pulmonary and pancreatic tissues) present in very low levels in healthy individuals. Measurement of PCT can be used as a marker of severe sepsis and generally grades well with the degree of sepsis. Evidence is emerging that PCT levels can reduce unnecessary antibiotic prescribing in lower respiratory tract infections.

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#### Increased Levels

- Infectious - Bacterial infections leading to Septic shock/Severe sepsis, Community acquired respiratory tract infections & Ventilator induced pneumonia
- Non Infectious - Severe Cardiogenic shock, organ perfusion anomalies, Small cell lung cancer or Medullary C-cell carcinoma of thyroid, major trauma, surgical intervention & severe burns, treatment which stimulate the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines & Neonates (<48 hours after birth)

#### Clinical Use

- As a prognostic marker to support outcome prediction in sepsis patients.
- As an indicator of severity and major complications in acute pancreatitis.
- As a guide for the necessity of antibiotic therapy and to monitor success of treatments in patients suffering from community acquired respiratory tract infections or ventilator induced pneumonia.

#### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- Test results pertain to specimen submitted
- All test results are dependent on the quality of sample received
- Investigations are only a tool to facilitate in arriving at a diagnosis and should be clinically correlated by the referring physician
- Report delivery may be delayed due to unforeseen conditions
- Certain tests may require further testing at additional costs for derivation of exact value
- Test results may show Inter/Intra laboratory variations
- The courts of Delhi shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all disputes/claims concerning test(s) and/or result of test(s)
- Test results are not valid for medico legal purposes.

Signature

-----End Of Test-----