

L30 - LPL Lucknow II PLOT NO.-292/6C & 292/8, TULSIDAS MARG, LUCKNOW, LUCKNOW

Name : Mr. KESHAV KASHYAP

Lab No.

A/c Status

299383402 Age: 30 Years

Ref By: SELF

Collected

: 6/7/2022 8:26:00AM

Received

: 6/7/2022 3:48:07PM

Reported

: 7/7/2022 12:05:13PM

Report Status

: Final

Test Name Results Units Bio. Ref. Interval

Male

Gender:

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT;CBC			
(Electrical Impedence & Flow)			
Hemoglobin	15.60	g/dL	13.00 - 17.00
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	49.20	%	40.00 - 50.00
RBC Count	4.70	mill/mm3	4.50 - 5.50
MCV	104.70	fL	83.00 - 101.00
MCH	33.20	pg	27.00 - 32.00
MCHC	31.70	g/dL	31.50 - 34.50
Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW)	16.10	%	11.60 - 14.00
Total Leukocyte Count (TLC)	7.22	thou/mm3	4.00 - 10.00
Differential Leucocyte Count (DLC)			
Segmented Neutrophils	57.20	%	40.00 - 80.00
Lymphocytes	34.10	%	20.00 - 40.00
Monocytes	4.30	%	2.00 - 10.00
Eosinophils	4.30	%	1.00 - 6.00
Basophils	0.10	%	<2.00
Absolute Leucocyte Count			
Neutrophils	4.13	thou/mm3	2.00 - 7.00
Lymphocytes	2.46	thou/mm3	1.00 - 3.00
Monocytes	0.31	thou/mm3	0.20 - 1.00
Eosinophils	0.31	thou/mm3	0.02 - 0.50
Basophils	0.01	thou/mm3	0.02 - 0.10
Platelet Count	165	thou/mm3	150.00 - 410.00

## Note

1. As per the recommendation of International council for Standardization in Hematology, the differential leucocyte counts are additionally being reported as absolute numbers of each cell in per unit volume of blood

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2. Test conducted on EDTA whole blood

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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
LIPID PROFILE, BASIC, SERUM**			
Cholesterol Total**	161	mg/dL	<200
(CHO-POD)			
Triglycerides**	281	mg/dL	<150
(GPO-POD)			
HDL Cholesterol**	29	mg/dL	>40
(Enz Immunoinhibition)			
LDL Cholesterol, Direct**	111	mg/dL	<100
(Enz Selective protection)			
VLDL Cholesterol**	56	mg/dL	<30
(Calculated)			
Non-HDL Cholesterol**	132	mg/dL	<130
(Calculated)			

# Interpretation

NATIONAL LIPID ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS (NLA-2014)	TOTAL CHOLESTEROL in mg/dL	TRIGLYCERIDE	LDL CHOLESTEROL   in mg/dL	NON HDL  CHOLESTEROL  in mg/dL
Optimal	<200	<150	<100	<130
Above Optimal		_	100- 129	130 - 159
Borderline High	200-239	150-199	130-159	160 - 189
   High	>=240	200-499	160-189	190 - 219
   Very High		>=500	>=190	>=220

#### Note

- 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. Lipid Association of India (LAI) recommends screening of all adults above the age of 20 years for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD) risk factors especially lipid profile. This should be

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done earlier if there is family history of premature heart disease, dyslipidemia, obesity or other risk factors

- 3. Indians tend to have higher triglyceride levels & Lower HDL cholesterol combined with small dense LDL particles, a pattern known as atherogenic dyslipidemia
- 4. Non HDL Cholesterol comprises the cholesterol carried by all atherogenic particles, including LDL, IDL, VLDL & VLDL remnants, Chylomicron remnants & Lp(a)
- 5. The term LDL Cholesterol includes contribution of cholesterol from Lp(a), IDL & core LDL. Although IDL and Lp(a) contributes only very few mg/dL to LDL cholesterol but their contribution can be significant in patients with increased high IDL or Lp(a) concentration
- LAI recommends LDL cholesterol as primary target and Non HDL cholesterol as co-primary treatment target. The goal for Non HDL Cholesterol in those with increased triglyceride is 30 mg/dL above that set for LDL Cholesterol.
- 7. Apolipoprotein B is an optional, secondary lipid target for treatment once LDL & Non HDL goals have been achieved
- 8. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP, Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement

## Risk Stratification of ASCVD by Lipid Association of India 2016

	Major ASCVD Risk Factors		
<ol> <li>Age &gt;= 45 years in males and &gt;= 55 years females</li> <li>Family h/o premature ASCVD(&lt; 55 years of age in a male first degree relative or &lt;65 years of age in a female first degree relative)</li> <li>Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use</li> <li>High blood pressure</li> <li>Low HDL</li> </ol>			
	ASCVD Risk Categories		
Risk Category	Conventional Risk markers	Non-Conventional Risk   markers (Optional)	
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 or more major ASCVD risk factors and/or evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous hypercholesterolemia	None	
High Risk	1. >=3 major ASCVD risk factors 2. Diabetes with O-1 major risk factor and no evidence of end organ damage 3. CKD stage 3 B or 4 4. Familial Hypercholesterolemia( other than Familial Homozygous hypercholesterolemia) 5. Extreme of a single factor e.g. LDL Cholesterol >190 mg/dL, Heavy smoker, strong family h/o premature ASCVD	1. Coronary artery calcium,   CAC score >=300 AU   2. Lp(a)> = 50 mg/dL   3. Non stenotic carotid   plaque	

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7	Test Name	Results L	Jnits Bio. Ref. Interval	
	Moderate risk	Any 2 major ASCVD risk factors	1. Coronary artery calcium, CAC score 100-299 AU 2. Lp(a) 20-49 mg/dL 3. Metabolic syndrome	
	Low risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors	None	

## Treatment Goals as per Lipid Association of India 2016

CONSIDER THERAPY		TREATM	ENT GOAL	
RISK CATEGORY	LDL CHOLESTEROL    (LDL-C)(mg/dL)	NON HDL CHLOESTEROL (NON HDL-C) (mg/dL)		NON HDL CHLOESTEROL   (NON HDL-C) (mg/dL
Very High	>=50	>=80	<50	<80
High	>=70	>=100	<70	<100
Moderate	>=100	>=130	<100	<130
Low	   >=130*	>=160*	<100	<130

<sup>\*</sup> In low risk patient, consider therapy after an initial non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months

LIVER PANEL 1; LFT,SERUM			
(Spectrophotometry) AST (SGOT)	28.0	U/L	15.00 - 40.00
ALT (SGPT)	33.0	U/L	10.00 - 49.00
AST:ALT Ratio	0.85		<1.00
GGTP	57.0	U/L	0-73
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)	108.00	U/L	30.00 - 120.00

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Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
0.58	mg/dL	<1.00
0.45	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.30
0.13	mg/dL	<1.10
6.60	g/dL	5.70 - 8.20
4.20	g/dL	3.20 - 4.80
1.75		0.90 - 2.00
	0.58 <b>0.45</b> 0.13 6.60 4.20	0.58 mg/dL mg/dL 0.45 mg/dL  0.13 mg/dL  6.60 g/dL  4.20 g/dL

# Note

- 1. In an asymptomatic patient, Non alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is the most common cause of increased AST, ALT levels. NAFLD is considered as hepatic manifestation of metabolic syndrome.
- 2. In most type of liver disease, ALT activity is higher than that of AST; exception may be seen in Alcoholic Hepatitis, Hepatic Cirrhosis, and Liver neoplasia. In a patient with Chronic liver disease, AST:ALT ratio>1 is highly suggestive of advanced liver fibrosis.
- 3. In known cases of Chronic Liver disease due to Viral Hepatitis B & C, Alcoholic liver disease or NAFLD, Enhanced liver fibrosis (ELF) test may be used to evaluate liver fibrosis.
- 4. In a patient with Chronic Liver disease, AFP and Des-gamma carboxyprothrombin (DCP)/PIVKA II can be used to assess risk for development of Hepatocellular Carcinoma.

KIDNEY PANEL; KFT,SERUM			
(Reflectance Photometry,Direct ISE)			
Urea	17.00	mg/dL	13.00 - 43.00
Creatinine	0.85	mg/dL	0.70 - 1.30

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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
Uric Acid Calcium, Total	<b>7.70</b> 9.10	mg/dL mg/dL	3.50 - 7.20 8.70 - 10.40
Phosphorus	4.10	mg/dL	2.40 - 5.10
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)	108.00	U/L	30.00 - 120.00
Total Protein	6.60	g/dL	5.70 - 8.20
Albumin	4.20	g/dL	3.20 - 4.80
A : G Ratio	1.75		0.90 - 2.00
Sodium	138.00	mEq/L	136.00 - 145.00
Potassium	5.42	mEq/L	3.50 - 5.10
Chloride	105.00	mEq/L	98.00 - 107.00

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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
HbA1c (GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN), BLOOD			
(HPLC)			
HbA1c	5.8	%	4.00 - 5.60
Estimated average glucose (eAG)	120	mg/dL	

## Interpretation

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HbA1c result is suggestive of at risk for Diabetes (Prediabetes)/ well controlled Diabetes in a known Diabetic

**Note:** Presence of Hemoglobin variants and/or conditions that affect red cell turnover must be considered, particularly when the HbA1C result does not correlate with the patient's blood glucose levels.

FACTORS THA	I INTERFERE WITH HOATC
MEASUREMENT	•
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Hemoalobin	variants, elevated fetal
	(Uhr) and chamically

Hemoglobin variants, elevated fetal hemoglobin (HbF) and chemically modified derivatives of hemoglobin (e.g. carbamylated Hb in patients with renal failure) can affect the accuracy of HbAlc measurements

FACTORS THAT AFFECT INTERPRETATION OF HBA1C RESULTS

Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g.,recovery from acute blood loss,|hemolytic anemia, HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC) will falsely lower HbAlc test results regardless of the assay method used.Iron |deficiency anemia is associated with higher HbAlc

Dr Pragati Agnihotri MD, Pathology Chief of Laboratory Dr Lal PathLabs Ltd Dr Himangshu Mazumdar MD, Biochemistry Sr. Consultant Biochemist NRL - Dr Lal PathLabs Ltd

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MD, Biochemistry

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& Biochemical Genetics NRL - Dr Lal PathLabs Ltd

-----End of report -----

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AHEEEHAPMIKHIEKANLOHMDPNCBILLJCECCKKCIKPKNKEDFEFAPPAHEEEHA
BNFFFNBPAPBDJHBGFGEKMGIPAOAHFHAKAKNOBCJOBLELNOJGMPBNFFFNB
GMDACAFLJNNELHCNHFIAAJHFJGDEHEDLPKPHENFLMKLMOEFLBLGDEHANP
DJNDAOFNBEHIELEFLJGDELEPFAFPKBLAFJIFEPBPAKKNJPDNLIJPBKEMEL
KADKJLFIONNFDIANLDMGMHBJBENPOJAHKKMNAMMIPLKGKPNGKFFFOJKIH
FOCBBEFDPECAMKEKIINPPIPBADHFOFAINDFCBKDKBLIKOMNALNEIOGMCL
LINIMJFJILOBJCOIEOCICHEGHIHAFJBAKOPMPBLMIJCHKNFNIJNJMDILD
BNFNAMFMAIMEFECMAANHDDKILLBMFMBJOFCCAMNNIJKDKPNOBNFNBHILL
NKOHMGFKLFLGFEIABNOIHJBKHMBFEKFBJFFKBLFFOEBIOCNKDJPHNEKLJ
MMHPBFFCELMJJDCNJGEOIDJFJDFKPNJHKEPDCDNLNKCKIGEOCMHKHMEIO
FMIKNMFLGKKKNNAMPEIPGJEEINMJFFABJNFEBFOFPNDMKPFKEPCIGCAMG
AOICGJFMMLDLPJNHMPCLGPBEICOPFOEBOHPBLNOOLJAIANJPKONHDICL
NNNNNEHKECPCOMAGCFLHKHHJBAHFHABPKPFCMNLMKJIPFNNAHFHAHIKL
APBBBPAPBBNHAEBFPOMBKCEAFAFECHHCAONFEPLPGOLMHNLNFEDFHCBKH

### Test conducted under NABL scope MC-2113,LPL-NATIONAL REFERENCE LAB at NEW DELHI

#### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

 $\ddot{Y}_{Test}$  results released pertain to the specimen submitted  $\ddot{Y}_{All}$  test results are dependent on the quality of the sample received by the Laboratory

YLaboratory investigations are only a tool to facilitate in arriving at a diagnosis and should be clinically correlated by the Referring Physician. ŸSample repeats are accepted on request of Referring Physician within 7 days post reporting. YReport delivery may be delayed due to unforeseen circumstances. Inconvenience is regretted YCertain tests may require further testing at additional cost for derivation of exact value Kindly submit request within 72 hours post reporting.  $\ddot{Y}$  Test results may show interlaboratory variations .ŸThe Courts/Forum at Delhi shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all disputes/claims concerning the test(s) & or results of test(s). YTest results are not valid for medico legal purposes  $\ddot{Y}$ Contact customer care Tel No. +91-11-39885050 for all queries related to test results.

(#) Sample drawn from outside source.

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