



Patient Name	: Mrs.GOWRI
Age/Gender	: 27 Y 0 M 0 D /F
UHID/MR No	: DSDU.0000003877
Visit ID	: DSDUOPV5481
Ref Doctor	: ANJANADRI DIAGNOSTICS KARATAGI
IP/OP NO	:

Collected	: 09/Sep/2024 07:11PM
Received	: 10/Sep/2024 11:23AM
Reported	: 10/Sep/2024 12:22PM
Status	: Final Report
Client Name	: PCC SINDHANUR
Center location	: Sindhanur,Sindhanur

DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
THYROID PROFILE TOTAL (T3, T4, TSH) , SERUM				
TRI-IODOTHYRONINE (T3, TOTAL)	1.2	ng/mL	0.7-2.04	CLIA
THYROXINE (T4, TOTAL)	15.1	µg/dL	5.48-14.28	CLIA
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)	3.148	µIU/mL	0.34-5.60	CLIA

Comment:

For pregnant females	Bio Ref Range for TSH in uIU/ml (As per American Thyroid Association)
First trimester	0.1 - 2.5
Second trimester	0.2 – 3.0
Third trimester	0.3 – 3.0

1. TSH is a glycoprotein hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary. TSH activates production of T3 (Triiodothyronine) and its prohormone T4 (Thyroxine). Increased blood level of T3 and T4 inhibit production of TSH.
2. TSH is elevated in primary hypothyroidism and will be low in primary hyperthyroidism. Elevated or low TSH in the context of normal free thyroxine is often referred to as sub-clinical hypo- or hyperthyroidism respectively.
3. Both T4 & T3 provides limited clinical information as both are highly bound to proteins in circulation and reflects mostly inactive hormone. Only a very small fraction of circulating hormone is free and biologically active.
4. Significant variations in TSH can occur with circadian rhythm, hormonal status, stress, sleep deprivation, medication & circulating antibodies.

TSH	T3	T4	FT4	Conditions
High	Low	Low	Low	Primary Hypothyroidism, Post Thyroidectomy, Chronic Autoimmune Thyroiditis
High	N	N	N	Subclinical Hypothyroidism, Autoimmune Thyroiditis, Insufficient Hormone Replacement Therapy.
N/Low	Low	Low	Low	Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
Low	High	High	High	Primary Hyperthyroidism, Goitre, Thyroiditis, Drug effects, Early Pregnancy
Low	N	N	N	Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
Low	Low	Low	Low	Central Hypothyroidism, Treatment with Hyperthyroidism
Low	N	High	High	Thyroiditis, Interfering Antibodies
N/Low	High	N	N	T3 Thyrotoxicosis, Non thyroidal causes
High	High	High	High	Pituitary Adenoma; TSHoma/Thyrotropinoma

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SIN No:IM08226856

This test has been performed at Apollo Health & Lifestyle Ltd, RRL BANGALORE Laboratory





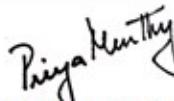
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
VITAMIN D (25 - OH VITAMIN D) , SERUM	14.3	ng/mL		CLIA

Comment:

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES

VITAMIN D STATUS	VITAMIN D 25 HYDROXY (ng/mL)
DEFICIENCY	<10
INSUFFICIENCY	10 – 30
SUFFICIENCY	30 – 100
TOXICITY	>100

The biological function of Vitamin D is to maintain normal levels of calcium and phosphorus absorption. 25-Hydroxy vitamin D is the storage form of vitamin D. Vitamin D assists in maintaining bone health by facilitating calcium absorption. Vitamin D deficiency can also cause osteomalacia, which frequently affects elderly patients.

Vitamin D Total levels are composed of two components namely 25-Hydroxy Vitamin D2 and 25-Hydroxy Vitamin D3 both of which are converted into active forms. Vitamin D2 level corresponds with the exogenous dietary intake of Vitamin D rich foods as well as supplements. Vitamin D3 level corresponds with endogenous production as well as exogenous diet and supplements. Vitamin D from sunshine on the skin or from dietary intake is converted predominantly by the liver into 25-hydroxy vitamin D, which has a long half-life and is stored in the adipose tissue. The metabolically active form of vitamin D, 1,25-di-hydroxy vitamin D, which has a short life, is then synthesized in the kidney as needed from circulating 25-hydroxy vitamin D. The reference interval of greater than 30 ng/mL is a target value established by the Endocrine Society.

Decreased Levels:

Inadequate exposure to sunlight.

Dietary deficiency.

Vitamin D malabsorption.

Severe Hepatocellular disease.

Drugs like Anticonvulsants.

Nephrotic syndrome.

Increased levels:

Vitamin D intoxication.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
VITAMIN B12 , SERUM	177	pg/mL	190-900	CLIA

Comment:

Vitamin B12 deficiency frequently causes macrocytic anemia, glossitis, peripheral neuropathy, weakness, hyperreflexia, ataxia, loss of proprioception, poor coordination, and affective behavioral changes. A significant increase in RBC MCV may be an important indicator of vitamin B12 deficiency.

Patients taking vitamin B12 supplementation may have misleading results. A normal serum concentration of B12 does not rule out tissue deficiency of vitamin B12 . The most sensitive test for 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 B12 concentrations are normal.

*** End Of Report ***



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Apollo Health and Lifestyle Limited

(CIN - U85110TG2000PLC115819)

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS GOVERNING THIS REPORT

The reported results are for information and interpretation of the referring doctor or such other medical professionals, who understand reporting units, reference ranges and limitations of technologies.

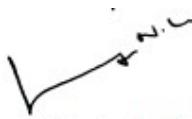
Laboratories not be responsible for any interpretation whatsoever.

It is presumed that the tests performed are, on the specimen / sample being to the patient named or identified and the verifications of the particulars have been cleared out by the patient or his / her representative at the point of generation of said specimen.

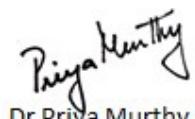
The reported results are restricted to the given specimen only. Results may vary from lab to lab and from time to time for the same parameter for the same patient.

Assays are performed in accordance with standard procedures, The reported results are dependent on individual assay methods / equipment used and quality of specimen received.

This report is not valid for medico legal purposes.



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