









COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC with E.S.R).

Reference No. 191048649 Reg. Date · 03-Oct-2019 13:16 Age/Sex 50 Years MALE

: MR. ANISH CHANANA **Patient Print Date** · 03-Oct-2019 Delivery

Ref. Doctor : SELF Hospital / NH : NA

Investigation	<u>Result</u>	<u>Biological Reference</u> <u>Interval</u>	<u>Units</u>
HEMOGLOBIN, Blood(SLS Hemoglobin)	16.6	13.00 - 17.00	g/dl
PACKED CELL VOLUME, Blood(Impedence)	49.8	40 - 50	%
TLC, Blood (Flow cytometry)	7300.00	4000 - 11000	/cumm
D.L.C., Blood (Flow Cytometry) POLYMORPHS	50.0	44.00 - 68.00	%
LYMPHOCYTES	41.00	25.00 - 44.00	%
EOSINOPHILS	2.0	0.00 - 4.00	%
MONOCYTES	7.00	0.00 - 7.00	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT(Blood,	3650.00	2000 - 7000	/Cu mm
Calculated). ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT BLOOD, (Calculated)	146.00	20 - 500	/Cu mm
PLATELET COUNT, Blood (Impedence)	277.00	150 - 410	1000/Cumm
E.S.R, Blood(Capillary Photometry)	4.00	0.00 - 15.00	1st hour
R B C COUNT, Blood (Impedence)	5.48	4.5 - 5.5	10^12/L
MCV, Blood(Calculated)	90.88	83 - 101	fl
MCH, Blood(Calculated)	30.29	27.00 - 32.60	Pg
MCHC, Blood(Calculated)	33.33	31.50 - 34.50	gm/dl
RDW, Blood (Calculated)	13.0	11.6 - 14.0	%
COMMENTS ON PERIPHERAL SMEAR:	The red blood cells	are normocytic and normochromic. The white	e

(Microscopy, Leishman stain)

*Test performed by SYSMEX XN-550.

cells are normal. The platelets are adequate.

Absolute Neutrophil Count (ANC) <1000 - Markedly increased susceptibility of infectious diseases.

- Absolute Neutrophil Count (ANC) <500 control of endogenous microbial flora impaired.
- Absolute Neutrophil Count (ANC) < 200 absent inflammatory processes.

Comments:

*** END OF REPORT ***

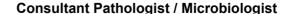


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Reference No. 191048649

1048649

03-Oct-2019 13:16

Age/Sex

50 Years

MALE

Patient

: MR. ANISH CHANANA

Print Date

Reg. Date

: 03-Oct-2019

Delivery

Ref. Doctor

Investigation

: SELF

Hospital / NH

: NA

<u>Units</u>

<u>Interval</u>

Biological Reference

FASTING GLUCOSE, Plasma(Hexokinase)

92.4

Result

60 - 100

mg/dl

Comments:

*** END OF REPORT ***

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Consultant Pathologist / Microbiologist



Dr. Angeli Misra MD(Path|Lab, Director HOD, Histopathology Dr. Asha Bhatnagar MBBS, Lab Director, Quality Incharge Dr. Sagar Tapas MD (Path/H00, Biochemistry & Immunoassay Dr. Meenu Berl MD (Path) H0D, Haematology, Cytopathology & Clinical Path Dr. Jasneet Kaur MD (Path) HOD Molecular Pathology











HbA1c

191048649 Reg. Date · 03-Oct-2019 13:16 Age/Sex 50 Years MALE Reference No.

: MR. ANISH CHANANA **Patient Print Date** · 03-Oct-2019 Delivery

Ref. Doctor : SELF Hospital / NH : NA

Investigation Result **Units** 5.5

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c) Immunoturbidimetry

REFERENCE RANGE:

4.00 - 5.60 % Normal

5.70 - 6.40 % Prediabetes (The values should be co-related with Glucose levels)

6.10 - 7.00 % HbA1C indicates very good control in diabetes 7.10 - 8.00 % HbA1C indicates adequate control in diabetes 8.10 - 9.00 % HbA1C indicates suboptimal control in diabetes >9.00% HbA1C indicates poor control in diabetes

HbA1c (%) Average Glucose mg/dl

5	97	
6	126	
7	154	
8	183	
9	212	
10	240	
11	269	
12	298	

Note:

An estimated average glucose (eAG) can be calculated from the HbA1c values. The A1c test is also used to monitor the glucose control of diabetics over time. This helps to minimize the complications caused by chronically elevated glucose levels, such as progressive damage to kidneys, eyes, cardiovascular system, and nerves.

The A1c test, however, should not be used for screening for cystic fibrosis-related diabetes, people who have had recent severe bleeding or blood transfusions, those with chronic kidney or liver disease, or people with blood disorders such as iron-deficiency anemia, vitamin B12 deficiency anemia, and some Hemoglobin variants (e.g., patients with sickle cell disease or Thalassemia). Comments:

*** END OF REPORT ***

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Consultant Pathologist / Microbiologist



Dr. Angeli Misra MD(Path)Lab, Director HOD, Histopathology

MBBS, Lab Direc Quality Incharge MD (Path)H0D, Biochemistry & Immunoassay

MD (Path) HOD, Haematology, Cytopathology & Clinical Path MD (Path) HOD Molecular Pathology









Reference No.

191048649

Reg. Date

· 03-Oct-2019 13:16 Age/Sex

MALE

Patient

: MR. ANISH CHANANA

Print Date

: 03-Oct-2019

: NA

Delivery

50 Years

Ref. Doctor

: SELF

Hospital / NH

Biological Reference

Units

Investigation

0.76

Result

<u>Interval</u> 0.00 - 1.00

mg/L

CVD Risk Assessment

Low : 0.00 - 1.00 mg/L Average: 1.00 - 3.00 mg/L : More Than 3.00 mg/L High

CRP-HS, Serum(Immunoturbidimetry)

Reference Range For :-

Neonates 0.10 - 4.10 mg/L Children 0.10 - 2.80 mg/L

Comments:

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Dr. Angeli Misra MD(Path)Lab, Director HOD, Histopathology

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: MR. ANISH CHANANA

Print Date

: 03-Oct-2019

: NA

Delivery

Ref. Doctor

: SELF

Hospital / NH

Investigation

Result

Biological Reference <u>Interval</u>

Units

CRP, Serum(Immunoturbidimetry)

0.08

< 0.50

mg/dl

INTERPRETATION:-

ADULTS NEWBORN UP TO 3 WEEKS <0.41 mg/dl INFANTS AND CHILDREN

<0.50 mg/dl <0.28 mg/dl

Comments:

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Dr. Angeli Misra MD(Path)Lab, Director HOD, Histopathology MBBS, Lab Director, Quality Incharge

MD (Path)H00, Biochemistry & Immunoassay

MD (Path) H0D, Haematology, Cytopathology & Clinical Path

MD (Path) HOD Molecular Pathology











LIPID PROFILE

Reference No. 191048649 **Reg. Date** : 03-Oct-2019 13:16 **Age/Sex** : 50 Years MALE

Patient : MR. ANISH CHANANA Print Date : 03-Oct-2019 Delivery :

Ref. Doctor : SELF Hospital / NH : NA

Investigation	Result	<u>Biological Reference</u> Interval	<u>Units</u>
CHOLESTROL, SERUM (Enz. Colorimetry)	189.2	80.00 - 200.00	mg/dl
HDL CHOLESTEROL (Enz.Colorimetry)	48.6	30.00 - 60.00	mg/dl
TRIGLYCERIDES, SERUM (Enz.Colorimetry)	234.72	40.00 - 150.00	mg/dl
VLDL (Calculated)	24.90	24.00 - 45.00	
LDL CHOLESTEROL (Enz.Colorimetry)	115.70	30 - 100	mg/dl
LDL / HDL RATIO (Calculated)	2.38	0.00 - 3.00	
CHOLESTEROL / HDL RATIO(Calculated)	3.89	0.00 - 4.00	

INTERPRETATION:-

Desirable : Less than 200 mg/dl Borderline High Risk : 200 to 239 mg/dl

High Risk : 240 mg/dl and over, on repeated values

Optimal Level for Cardiac Patients : Less than 200 mg/dl

TRIGLYCERIDES REFERECE RANGE

> Normal - Less than 150 mg/dL,

> Borderline high - 150 to 199 mg/dL

> High - 200 to 499 mg/dL

> Very high - 500 mg/dL or above

HDL-C : High HDL has generally been found to be protective, decreasing the risk of coronary Artery disease (CAD) in most people. However, some recent studies have shown that in some people with high HDL, the HDL is not protective and may, in fact result in higher risk for CAD than in people with normal HDL levels. In one study it was shown that people with CAD and high HDL had underlying genetic anomalies in enzymes important in lipid turnover. Another study showed that high levels of abnormally large HDL particles were associated with increased risk of CAD. Factors that elevate HDL concentrations include chronic alcoholism, treatment with oral estrogen replacement therapy, extensive aerobic exercise, and treatment with niacin, statins, or fibrates. Smoking reduces levels of HDL cholesterol, while quitting smoking leads to a rise in the plasma HDL level.

LDL Reference Range: Levels in terms of risk for coronary heart disease:

Adult levels:

Comments:

*** END OF REPORT ***



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Ref. Doctor : SELF Hospital / NH : NA

Investigation	Result	Biological Reference	<u>Units</u>
		<u>Interval</u>	
IRON, Serum(Ferrozine)	133.4	33.00 - 193.00	ug/dl
UIBC Serum(Ferrozine)	230.3	125.00 - 345.00	ug/dl
TIBC.(Calculated)	363.70	250.00 - 450.00	ug/dl
Comments:			

*** END OF REPORT ***







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Dr. Sagar Tapes MD (Path/HOD, Biochemistry & Immunoassay **Dr. Meenu Berl** MD (Path) H0D, Haematology, Cytopathology & Clinical Path Dr. Jasneet Kaur MD (Path) HOD Molecular Pathology











L.F.T WITH G.G.T.P

Reference No. 191048649 **Reg. Date** : 03-Oct-2019 13:16 **Age/Sex** : 50 Years MALE

Patient : MR. ANISH CHANANA Print Date : 03-Oct-2019 Delivery :

Ref. Doctor : SELF Hospital / NH : NA

Investigation	Result	<u>Biological Reference</u> <u>Interval</u>	<u>Units</u>
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL), Serum(Diazo)	0.51	0.00 - 1.20	mg/dl
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT), Serum(Diazo)	0.12	0 - 0.30	mg/dl
BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT), Serum(Calculated)	0.39	0.00 - 0.70	mg/dl
TOTAL PROTEINS Serum(Biuret)	7.2	6.40 - 8.30	gms/dl
ALBUMIN, Serum(BCG)	4.3	3.50 - 5.20	gms/dl
GLOBULIN (Calculated)	2.90	2.00 - 3.50	gms/dl
A:G RATIO (Calculated)	1.48	1.00 - 2.00	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE,Serum(Colorimetry)	64.8	40.00 - 130.00	U/L
SGOT, Serum(IFCC)	20.2	1.00 - 40.00	U/I
SGPT, Serum(IFCC)	18.1	2.00 - 41.00	U/I
GGTP, Serum(Enz.Colorimetry)	30.5	8.00 - 61.00	U/L
Comments:			

*** END OF REPORT ***



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03-Oct-2019 13:16

Age/Sex

MALE

Patient

· MR. ANISH CHANANA

Print Date

· 03-Oct-2019

: NA

Delivery

Ref. Doctor

Investigation

FERRITIN, Serum, (CLIA)

SELF

Hospital / NH

Interval

Result

Biological Reference Units

50 Years

67.20

22.00 - 322.00

ng/ml

Summary and Explanation of the Test:

Ferritin is a compound composed of iron molecules bound to apoferritin, a protein shell. Stored iron represents about 25% of total iron in the body, and most of this iron is stored as ferritin. Ferritin is found in many body cells, but especially those in the liver, spleen, bone marrow, and in reticuloendothelial cells. Ferritin plays a significant role in the absorption, storage, and release of iron. As the storage form of iron, ferritin remains in the body tissues until it is needed for erythropoiesis. When needed, the iron molecules are released from the apoferritin shell and bind to transferrin, the circulating plasma protein that transports iron to the erythropoietic cells. Although dietary iron is poorly absorbed, the body conserves its iron stores carefully, reabsorbing most of the iron released from the breakdown of red blood cells. As a result, the body normally loses only 1 to 2 mg of iron per day, which is generally restored by the iron absorbed in the small intestine from dietary sources. Ferritin is found in serum in low concentrations and is directly proportional to the body~s iron stores. Serum ferritin concentration, when analyzed with other factors such as serum iron, iron-binding capacity, and tissue iron stores, is valuable in the diagnosis of iron-deficiency anemias, anemias of chronic infection, and conditions such as thalassemia and hemochromatosis that are associated with iron overload. Measurement of serum ferritin is particularly valuable in distinguishing iron-deficiency anemias caused by low iron stores from those resulting from inadequate iron utilization.

Serum ferritin values are elevated in the presence of the following conditions and do not reflect actual body iron stores:

- significant tissue destruction

- liver disease

- malignancies such as acute leukemia and Hodgkin, s disease

- therapy with iron supplements

Some estimated ferritin levels is various pathophysiological conditions

Category Range(ng/mL) 0.68 - 34.5 Iron Deficiency 334.6 - 8573.0 Iron Overload

Category Other Anemias Renal Dialysis

Range(ng/mL) 13.0 - 1390.8

31.3 - 1321.2

Chronic Liver Disease

7.9 - 12,826.0

Heterophilic antibodies in human serum can react with reagent immunoglobulins, interfering with in vitro immunoassays.Patients routinely exposed to animals or to animal serum products can be prone to this interference and anomalous values may be observed.

Comments:

*** END OF REPORT ***



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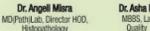


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Consultant Pathologist / Microbiologist















KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (KFT)

Reference No. 191048649 Reg. Date · 03-Oct-2019 Age/Sex 50 Years MALE

: MR. ANISH CHANANA **Patient** Delivery **Print Date** : 03-Oct-2019

Ref. Doctor : SELF Hospital / NH : NA

Investigation	<u>Result</u>	Biological Reference Interval	<u>Units</u>
UREA Serum(Urease)	19.08	12.00 - 45.00	mg/dl
UREA NITROGEN(Calculated)	8.92	6.00 - 20.00	mg/dl
CREATININE SERUM(Jaffe)	0.76	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dl
URIC ACID, Serum(Colorimetry)	5.8	3.40 - 7.00	mg/dl
CALCIUM, Serum(BAPTA)	9.12	8.60 - 10.00	mg/dl
PHOSPHATE, Serum(Phosphomolybdate)	4.5	2.50 - 4.80	mg/dl
SODIUM, Serum(ISE Indirect)	137	130.00 - 149.00	meq/L
POTASSIUM, Serum(ISE Indirect)	5.11	3.50 - 5.00	meq/L
CHLORIDE, Serum(ISE Indirect)	101	97.0 - 107.0	meq/L
Comments:			

*** END OF REPORT ***

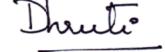






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Dr. Angeli Misra MD(Path)Lab, Director HOD, Histopathology

MBBS, Lab Director, Quality Incharge

Dr. Sagar Tapas MD (Path)H00, Biochemistry & Immunoassay

Dr. Meenu Berl MD (Path) HOD, Haematology, Cytopathology & Clinical Path

Dr. Jasneet Kaur MD (Path) HOD Molecular Pathology









Anti TG.

Reference No.

191048649

Reg. Date

· 03-Oct-2019 13:16 Age/Sex

MALE

Patient

: MR. ANISH CHANANA

Print Date

: 03-Oct-2019

Delivery

Ref. Doctor

Investigation

: SELF

Anti Thyroglobulin (Autoantibodies against

Hospital / NH

Result

16.30

: NA

Biological Reference Units

50 Years

<u>Interval</u>

0.00 - 115.00

IU/mL

thyroglobulin, Serum, (ECLIA) Comments:

*** END OF REPORT ***

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Consultant Pathologist / Microbiologist













Anti TPO.

Reference No.

191048649

Reg. Date

: 03-Oct-2019 13:16 Age/Sex

50 Years MALE

Patient

: MR. ANISH CHANANA

Print Date

: 03-Oct-2019

Delivery

Ref. Doctor

Investigation

Anti TPO (ECLIA)

: SELF

Hospital / NH

Result

51.60

: NA

Biological Reference Units

Interval

0.00 - 34.00

IU/mL

Comments:

*** END OF REPORT ***

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Consultant Pathologist / Microbiologist



Dr. Angeli Misra MD(Path)Lab, Director HOD, Histopathology MBBS, Lab Director, Quality Incharge

MD (Path)H00, Biochemistry & Immunoassay

Dr. Meenu Berl MD (Path) H0D, Haematology, Cytopathology & Clinical Path

Dr. Jasneet Kaur MD (Path) HOD Molecular Pathology











THYROID PROFILE.

Reference No. 191048649 **Reg. Date** : 03-Oct-2019 13:16 **Age/Sex** : 50 Years MALE

Patient : MR. ANISH CHANANA Print Date : 03-Oct-2019 Delivery :

Ref. Doctor : SELF Hospital / NH : NA

Investigation	<u>Result</u>	<u>Biological Reference</u> Interval	<u>Units</u>
FT3, Serum,(CLIA)	5.53	3.10 - 6.80	pmol/L
FREE T4, Serum,(CLIA)	17.43	12.00 - 22.00	pmol/l
TSH, (ULTRASENSITIVE) Serum,(CLIA)	1.91	0.27 - 4.20	uIU/ml

* PHYSIOLOGICAL ALTERATIONS IN THYROID VALUES

.....

FT3

Adults 3.1 - 6.8 Children & adolescence

4-30 days 2.6 -8.3 2-12 mths 2.4 -9.8 2-6 years 2.9 -9.5 7-11 years 2.5 -9.2 12-19 years 3.1 -9.2

Adults

TSH 0.27 - 4.20 uIU/ml Children TSH (Ranges uIU/ml) Midgestation Fetus 0.70 - 11.00 1.30 - 20.00 LBW cord serum Term Infants 1.30 - 19.00 3 days 1.10 - 17.00 10 weeks 0.60 - 10.00 14 months 0.40 - 7.00 5 years 0.40 - 6.00 Pregnancy Units First Trimester Free T3 3.00 - 5.70 pmol/L

 Pregnancy
 Units
 First Trimester
 Second Timester
 Third Trimester

 Free T3
 pmol/L
 3.00 - 5.70
 2.80 - 4.20
 2.40 - 4.10

 Free T4
 pmol/L
 11.10 - 24.10
 8.20 - 24.70
 8.20 - 24.70

 TSH
 uIU/mL
 0.20 - 3.50
 0.20 - 3.50
 0.20 - 3.50

Comments:

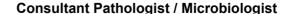
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Patient : MR. ANISH CHANANA Print Date : 03-Oct-2019 Delivery :

Ref. Doctor : SELF Hospital / NH : NA

<u>Investigation</u>		<u>Result</u>	<u>Biological Reference</u> <u>Interval</u>	<u>Units</u>
TESTOSTERONE, S	erum,(CLIA)	7.5	0.86 - 7.88	ng/ml
Tanner Stage				
Male	ng/mL			
Tanner stage1	<0.07-0.50			
Tanner stage2	<0.07-2.16			
Tanner stage3	0.10-7.55			
Tanner stage4	0.67-7.71			
Tanner stage5	0.67-9.42			
Females				
Tanner stage1	<0.07-0.71			
Tanner stage2	<0.07-0.47			
Tanner stage3	<0.07-0.37			
Tanner stage4	<0.07-0.46			
Tanner stage5	0.11-0.60			

*** END OF REPORT ***

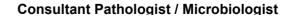


Comments:

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Dr. Sagar Tapes MD (Path)HOD, Biochemistry & Immunoassay **Dr. Meenu Berl** MD (Path) H0D, Haematology, Cytopathology & Clinical Path Dr. Jasneet Kaur MD (Path) HOD Molecular Pathology











VITAMIN B12.

Reference No.

191048649

Reg. Date

· 03-Oct-2019 13:16 Age/Sex 50 Years MALE

Patient

· MR. ANISH CHANANA

Print Date

· 03-Oct-2019

: NA

Delivery

Ref. Doctor

SELF

Hospital / NH

Investigation

Result

Biological Reference

Units

VITAMIN B12, Serum, (ECLIA)

453.10

Interval

pg/ml

Category Range (pg/mL)

Range (pg/mL)

Normal Deficient 197-771 <197.00

Summary and Explanation of the Test

Vitamin B12, or cyanocobalamin, is a complex corrinoid compound containing four pyrrole rings that surround a single cobalt atom. Humans obtain vitamin B12 exclusively from animal dietary sources, such as meat, eggs, and milk. Vitamin B12 requires intrinsic factor, a protein secreted by the parietal cells in the gastric mucosa, for absorption. Vitamin B12 and intrinsic factor form a complex that attaches to receptors in the ileal mucosa, where proteins known as trans-cobalamins transport the vitamin B12 from the mucosal cells to the blood and tissues. Most vitamin B12 is stored in the liver as well as in the bone marrow and other tissues. Vitamin B12 and folate are critical to normal DNA synthesis, which in turn affects erythrocyte maturation. Vitamin B12 is also necessary for myelin sheath formation and maintenance. The body uses its B12 stores very economically, reabsorbing vitamin B12 from the ileum and returning it to the liver so that very little is excreted.

Clinical and laboratory findings for B12 deficiency include neurological abnormalities, decreased serum B12 levels, and excretion of methylmalonic acid. The impaired DNA synthesis associated with vitamin B12 deficiency causes macrocytic anemias. These anemias are characterized by abnormal maturation of erythrocyte precursors in the bone marrow, which results in the presence of megaloblasts and in decreased erythrocyte survival. Pernicious anemia is a macrocytic anemia caused by vitamin B12 deficiency that is due to lack of intrinsic factor. Low vitamin B12 intake, gastrectomy, diseases of the small intestine, malabsorption, and trans-cobalamin deficiency can also cause vitamin B12 deficiency.

Limitations

* kindly Correlate Clinically

Comments:

*** END OF REPORT ***

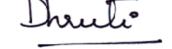






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Dr. Angeli Misra MD(Path)Lab, Director HOD, Histopathology

MBBS, Lab Dire Quality Incharge MD (Path)H0D, Biochemistry & Immunoassay

MD (Path) HOD, Haematol Cytopathology & Clinical Path Molecular Pathology









VITAMIN D, 25 - HYDROXY

Reference No.

191048649

Reg. Date

: 03-Oct-2019 13:16

Age/Sex : 50 Years

MALE

Patient

: MR. ANISH CHANANA

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: 03-Oct-2019

Delivery

Ref. Doctor

Investigation

: SELF

VITAMIN D, 25-HYDROXY, Serum, (CLIA)

Hospital / NH

: NA

Biological Reference Interval **Units**

50.0

Result

75.00 - 250.00

nmol/L

Comments:

*** END OF REPORT ***

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Consultant Pathologist / Microbiologist









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Patient ; MR. ANISH CHANANA Print Date ; 03-Oct-2019 Delivery

Ref. Doctor : SELF Hospital / NH : NA

Investigation	Result	Biological Reference	<u>Units</u>
		<u>Interval</u>	
HOMOCYSTEINE, Serum (CLIA)	14.8	0.00 - 15.00	umol/L

Interpretation

Group	Folate supplemented	Nonsupplemented
Fasting/basal tHcy, µmol/	<u>L</u>	
Pregnancy	8	10
Children < 15 years	8	10
Adults 15-65 years	12	15
Elderly > 65 years	16	20

Summary

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Homocysteine (Hcy) is a thiol-containing amino acid produced by the intracellular demethylation of methionine. Total homocysteine (tHcy) represents the sum of all forms of Hcy including forms of oxidized, proteinbound and free. Elevated levels of tHcy has emerged as an important risk factor in the assessment of cardiovascular disease. Excess Hcy in the blood stream may cause injuries to arterial vessels due to its irritant nature, and result in inflammation and plaque formation, which may eventually cause blockage of blood flow to the heart. Elevated tHcy levels are caused by four major factors, including:

- 1. Genetic deficiencies in enzymes involved in Hcy metabolism such as cystathionine beta-synthase (CBS), methionine synthase (MS), and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR);
- 2. Nutritional deficiency in B vitamins such as B6, B12 and folate;
- 3. Renal failure for effective amino acid clearance;
- 4. Drug interactions, such as with nitric oxide, methotrexate and phenytoin that interfere with Hcy metabolism. Elevated levels of tHcy are also linked with Alzheimer disease, Neuropsychiatric diseases and Osteoporosis.

 Comments:

*** END OF REPORT ***



+91-11-49575700 +91-8130415737

lifelinelab@lifelinelaboratory.com www.lifelinelaboratory.com

H-11, Green Park Extension, New Delhi - 110 016

Consultant Pathologist / Microbiologist



Dr. Angeli Misra MD(Path|Lab, Director HOD, Histopathology

Dr. Asha Bhatnaga MBBS, Lab Director, Quality Incharge

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Dr. Sagar Tapas MD (Path/H00, Biochemistry & Immunoassay

MD (Path) HOD, Haematology, Cytopathology & Clinical Path MD (Path) HOD Molecular Patholo