

## Client

Anuradha Diagnostic (Chhattarpur)

H.No.B-317, Shop No.1, Ground Floor

Chhattarpur Extn., New Delhi, Delhi-110074

## Processed By

Pathkind Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd.

Plot No. 55-56, Udhog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

Name	: Mr. SAURABH BANSAL	Billing Date	: 06/02/2021 10:06:06
Age	: 36 Yrs	Sample Collected on	: 06/02/2021 10:27:50
Sex	: Male	Sample Received on	: 06/02/2021 10:58:48
P. ID No.	: P10001269337	Report Released on	: 06/02/2021 13:57:38
Accession No	: 1000201113304	Barcode No.	: 11591296
Referring Doctor	: Dr. Self	Ref no.	:
Referred By	:		

## Report Status - Final

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b>			
<b>Homocysteine</b> Sample: Serum Method: CMIA	11.78	5.46 - 16.20	μmol/L
<b># Immunoglobulin A (IgA)</b> Sample: Serum Method: Immunoturbidimetric	139.0	82.0 - 453.0	mg/dL
<b>IgE Total</b> Sample: Serum Method: ECLIA	18.41	0.00 - 100.00	U/mL
<b># Immunoglobulin G (IgG)</b> Sample: Serum Method: Immunoturbidimetric	1210.0	751.0 - 1560.0	mg/dL
<b># Immunoglobulin M (IgM)</b> Sample: Serum Method: Immunoturbidimetric	67.0	46.0 - 304.0	mg/dL

## HEALTHKIND COMPLETE



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Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>HAEMATOLOGY</b>			
<b>Complete Blood Count (CBC)</b>			
<b>Haemoglobin (Hb)</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Photometric measurement	16.7	13.0 - 17.0	gm/dL
<b>Total WBC Count / TLC</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance	10.0	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
<b>RBC Count</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance	6.0 H	4.5 - 5.5	million/ $\mu$ L
<b>PCV / Hematocrit</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance	51.4 H	40.0 - 50.0	%
<b>MCV</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	86.4	83.0 - 101.0	fL
<b>MCH</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	28.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg
<b>MCHC</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	32.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
<b>RDW (Red Cell Distribution Width)</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	15.2	11.8 - 15.6	%
<b>DLC (Differential Leucocyte Count)</b> Method: Flowcytometry/Microscopy			
<b>Neutrophils</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	53	40 - 80	%



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<b>Lymphocytes</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	35	20 - 40	%
<b>Eosinophils</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	04	01 - 06	%
<b>Monocytes</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	08	02 - 10	%
<b>Basophils</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	00	00 - 02	%
<b>Absolute Neutrophil Count</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	5300	2000 - 7000	/μL
<b>Absolute Lymphocyte Count</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	3500 H	1000 - 3000	/μL
<b>Absolute Eosinophil Count</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	400	20 - 500	/μL
<b>Absolute Monocyte Count</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	800	200 - 1000	/μL
<b>Platelet Count</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance	264	150 - 410	thou/μL
<b>MPV (Mean Platelet Volume)</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	8.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL
<b>Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Modified Westergren Method	26 H	<10	mm 1st Hour

## BIOCHEMISTRY



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<b>Fasting Plasma Glucose</b> Sample: Fluoride Plasma - F Method: Hexokinase	98	Normal : 74 - 99 Impaired Fasting Glucose : 100 - 125 Diabetes : > 126	mg/dL
<b>HbA1C (Glycosylated Hemoglobin)</b>			
<b>HbA1c</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)	5.5	Non Diabetic : < 5.7 % Prediabetic Range : 5.7 - 6.4 % Diabetic Range : >= 6.5 % Goal of Therapy : <7.0 % Action suggested : >8.0 %	%
<b>Mean Plasma Glucose</b> Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	111.2	<116.0	mg/dL
<b>Lipid Profile</b>			
<b>Total Cholesterol</b> Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Esterase/CO/Peroxidase	202 H	Desirable Level : < 200 Borderline : 200 - 239 High Risk : >= 240	mg/dL
<b>Triglycerides</b> Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Enzymatic	196 H	Desirable : < 150 Borderline High : 150 - 199 High : 200 - 499 Very High : >= 500	mg/dL
<b>LDL Cholesterol (Calculated)</b> Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	112 H	Optimal : <100 Near Optimal : 100 - 129 Borderline High : 130 - 160 High : 161 - 189 Very High : >=190	mg/dL
<b>HDL Cholesterol</b> Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Esterase/CO/Peroxidase	51	Low : < 40 Optimal : 40 - 60 High : > 60	mg/dL
<b>VLDL Cholesterol</b> Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	39.2 H	Desirable 10 - 35	mg/dL
<b>Total Cholesterol / HDL Ratio</b> Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	3.96		



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LDL / HDL Ratio	2.2	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0	0.5 - 3.0
Sample: Serum Method: Calculated		Low Risk : 0.5 - 3.0 Moderate Risk : 3.1 - 6.0 High Risk : > 6.0	



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Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>Liver Function Test (LFT)</b>			
<b>Bilirubin Total</b> Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Diazo	0.5	<1.1	mg/dL
<b>Bilirubin Direct</b> Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Diazo	0.2	<0.2	mg/dL
<b>Serum Bilirubin (Indirect)</b> Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	0.3	<0.90	mg/dL
<b>SGOT / AST</b> Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-IFCC Without Pyridoxal PO4	28	<33	U/L
<b>SGPT / ALT</b> Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-IFCC Without Pyridoxal PO4	52 H	0 - 41	U/L
<b>AST / ALT Ratio</b> Sample: Serum	0.54		
<b>Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)</b> Sample: Serum Method: IFCC	49	40 - 129	U/L
<b>Total Protein</b> Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry Biuret	7.7	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
<b>Albumin</b> Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Bromocresol Purple	4.6	3.5 - 4.8	g/dL
<b>Globulin</b> Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	3.1	1.9 - 3.7	g/dL
<b>Albumin/Globulin (A/G) Ratio</b> Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	1.5	1.0 - 2.1	g/dL





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### SEROLOGY

#### Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) Rapid Card

Sample: Serum

Method: Immunochromatography

Non Reactive

Non Reactive

### BIOCHEMISTRY

#### Blood Urea

#### Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)

Sample: Serum

Method: Spectrophotometry-Urease / GLDH

10.90

8.87 - 20.50

mg/dL

#### Urea

Sample: Serum

Method: Urease/GLDH

23.33

19.00 - 44.00

mg/dL

#### Creatinine

Sample: Serum

Method: Spectrophotometry Alkaline Picrate

0.77

0.70 - 1.30

mg/dL

#### BUN Creatinine Ratio

Sample: Serum

Method: Calculated

14

10 - 20

#### Uric Acid

Sample: Serum

Method: Uricase-Peroxidase

5.2

3.4 - 7.0

mg/dL

#### Electrolytes (Na/K/Cl)

#### Sodium

Sample: Serum

Method: ISE

138

136 - 145

mmol/L

#### Potassium

Sample: Serum

Method: ISE

5.4 H

3.5 - 5.1

mmol/L

#### Chloride

Sample: Serum

Method: ISE

96 L

97 - 107

mmol/L



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Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>Calcium</b> <i>Method: Spectrophotometry - OCC</i>	9.6	8.6 - 10.0	mg/dL
<b>Iron Studies</b> <b>Sample: Serum</b> <i>Method: Method: Spectrophotometry-Ferrozine</i>			
<b>Iron</b> <i>Sample: Serum</i>	96	59 - 158	µg/dL
<b>(UIBC)</b> <b>Unsaturated Iron Binding Capacity</b> <i>Sample: Serum</i>	317	110 - 370	µg/dL
<b>Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC)</b> <i>Sample: Serum</i> <i>Method: Calculated</i>	413	228 - 428	µg/dL
<b>% Saturation</b> <i>Sample: Serum</i>	23	20 - 50	%
<b>Thyroid Profile Total</b>			
<b>Total T3 (Triiodothyronine)</b> <i>Sample: Serum</i> <i>Method: ECLIA</i>	1.82	0.80 - 2.00	ng/mL
<b>Total T4 (Thyroxine)</b> <i>Sample: Serum</i> <i>Method: ECLIA</i>	9.07	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
<b>TSH 3rd Generation</b> <i>Sample: Serum</i> <i>Method: ECLIA</i>	2.280	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
<b>Vitamin D 25 - Hydroxy</b> <i>Sample: Serum</i> <i>Method: ECLIA</i>	22.7 L	Deficiency < 20 Insufficiency 20 - 30 Sufficiency 30 - 100 Toxicity > 100	ng/mL
<b>Vitamin B12</b> <i>Sample: Serum</i> <i>Method: ECLIA</i>	424	191 - 663	pg/mL





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## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

### Urine Routine & Microscopic Examination

Method: Reflectance Photometry

### Physical Examination

#### Colour

Sample: Urine

Method: Physical Examination

Pale Yellow

Pale Yellow

#### Appearance

Sample: Urine

Method: Physical Examination

Clear

Clear

#### Specific Gravity

Sample: Urine

Method: pKa change of pretreated polyelectrolytes

1.020

1.003 - 1.035

#### pH

Sample: Urine

Method: Double indicator principle

5.0

4.7 - 7.5

### Chemical Examination

#### Glucose

Sample: Urine

Method: Glucose oxidase/peroxidase

Not Detected

Not Detected

#### Protein

Sample: Urine

Method: Protein-error-of-indicators principle

Not Detected

Not Detected

#### Ketones

Sample: Urine

Method: Sodium nitroprusside reaction

Not Detected

Not Detected

#### Blood

Sample: Urine

Method: Peroxidase

Not Detected

Not Detected

#### Bilirubin

Sample: Urine

Method: Diazo reaction

Not Detected

Not Detected



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<b>Urobilinogen</b> <i>Sample: Urine</i> <i>Method: Ehrlich's reaction</i>	Normal	Normal	
<b>Nitrite</b> <i>Sample: Urine</i> <i>Method: Nitrite Test</i>	Not Detected	Not Detected	
<b>Microscopic Examination</b> <i>Method: Microscopy</i>			
<b>Pus Cells</b> <i>Sample: Urine</i>	1 - 2	0 - 5	/hpf
<b>RBC</b> <i>Sample: Urine</i>	Not Detected	0 - 3	/hpf
<b>Epithelial Cells</b> <i>Sample: Urine</i>	1 - 2	0 - 5	/hpf
<b>Casts</b> <i>Sample: Urine</i>	Not Detected	Not Detected	/hpf
<b>Crystals</b> <i>Sample: Urine</i>	Not Detected	Not Detected	/hpf
<b>Bacteria</b> <i>Sample: Urine</i>	Not Detected	Not Detected	/hpf
<b>Remarks</b> <i>Sample: Urine</i>			

**Remarks** : Microscopic Examination is performed on urine sediment

## Homocysteine

Homocysteine is a sulphur containing amino acid. There is an association between elevated levels of circulating homocysteine and various vascular



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and cardiovascular disorders. Clinically the measurement of homocysteine is considered important to diagnose homocystinuria, to identify individuals with or at risk of developing cobalamin or folate deficiency & to assess risk factor for Cardiovascular Disease ( CVD) for which the recommendations are:

- \* Specially useful in young CVD patients ( 40 yrs)
- \* In known cases of CVD, high homocysteine levels should be used as a prognostic marker for CVD events and mortality
- \* CVD patients with homocysteine levels > 15 umol/L belong to a high risk group
- \* Increased homocysteine levels with low vitamin concentrations should be handled as a potential vitamin deficiency case.

### Immunoglobulin A (IgA)

The human immunoglobulins (IgG, IgA, IgM, IgE and IgD) are a group of functionally and structurally closely related glycoproteins. Serum IgA is produced by plasma cells (B-Cells) and represent about 15% of all soluble immunoglobulins. IgA is the predominant immunoglobulin in body secretions like saliva, sweat, colostrums gastrointestinal and bronchial secretions and protects the skin and mucosa against micro-organism.

Polyclonal IgA increase is observed in severe infections, autoimmune disease, chronic liver disease and sarcoidosis. Monoclonal IgA increase is seen in IgA myeloma.

Decreased IgA levels are seen in protein losing enteropathies, skin burns, congenital and acquired immunodeficiency diseases.

### Haemoglobin (Hb)

#### Clinical Significance :

Hemoglobin is the iron containing protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs. Decrease in Hemoglobin levels results in anaemia and very high Hemoglobin levels results in hemochromatosis.

### PCV / Hematocrit

#### Clinical Significance :

Hemoglobin is the iron containing protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs. Decrease in Hemoglobin levels results in anaemia and very high Hemoglobin levels results in hemochromatosis.



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Hematocrit or Packed cell volume (PCV) is the proportion of blood volume occupied by red blood cells and is typically about three times the hemoglobin concentration.

## Platelet Count

### Clinical Significance :

Platelets or thrombocytes are a cellular component of blood whose function is to stop bleeding by clumping or clotting blood vessel injuries. Low platelet count, also known as Thrombocytopenia, can be either due to less production or increased destruction of platelets. High platelet count or Thrombocytosis can be due to unregulated production, secondary to congenital, reactive or neoplastic conditions.

## Complete Blood Count (CBC)

### Clinical Significance :

CBC comprises of estimation of the cellular components of blood including RBCs, WBCs and Platelets. Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) is a measure of the size of the average RBC, MCH is a measure of the hemoglobin content of the average RBC and MCHC is the hemoglobin concentration per RBC. The red cell distribution width (RDW) is a measure of the degree of variation in RBC size (anisocytosis) and is helpful in distinguishing between some anemias. CBC examination is used as a screening tool to confirm a hematologic disorder, to establish or rule out a diagnosis, to detect an unsuspected hematologic disorder, or to monitor effects of radiation or chemotherapy. Abnormal results may be due to a primary disorder of the cell-producing organs or an underlying disease. Results should be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's clinical picture and appropriate additional testing performed.

## Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

### Clinical Significance :

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a simple but non-specific test that helps to detect inflammation associated with conditions such as infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases.

## HbA1C (Glycosylated Hemoglobin)

### Clinical Significance :

Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) level reflects the mean glucose concentration over the previous period (approximately 8-12 weeks) and provides a much



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P. ID No.	: P10001269337	Report Released on	: 06/02/2021 13:57:38
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better indication of long-term glycemic control than blood and urinary glucose determinations. American Diabetes Association (ADA) include the use of HbA1c to diagnose diabetes, using a cutpoint of 6.5%. The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to assess whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range. Falsely low HbA1c results may be seen in conditions that shorten erythrocyte life span. and may not reflect glycemic control in these cases accurately.

## Total Cholesterol

### Clinical Significance :

Serum cholesterol is elevated in hereditary hyperlipoproteinemias and in other metabolic diseases. Moderate-to-markedly elevated values are also seen in cholestatic liver disease. Increased levels are a risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Low levels of cholesterol may be seen in disorders like hyperthyroidism, malabsorption, and deficiencies of apolipoproteins.

## Triglycerides

### Clinical Significance :

Triglycerides are partly synthesized in the liver and partly derived from the diet. Increased serum triglyceride levels are a risk factor for atherosclerosis. Hyperlipidemia may be inherited or may be due to conditions like biliary obstruction, diabetes mellitus, nephrotic syndrome, renal failure, certain metabolic disorders or drug induced.

## HDL Cholesterol

### Clinical Significance :

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) is an important tool used to assess risk of developing coronary heart disease. Increased levels are seen in persons with more physical activity. Very high levels are seen in case of metabolic response to medications like hormone replacement therapy. Raised levels are also seen in case of chronic intoxication with alcohol, heavy metals or industrial chemicals. Low HDL cholesterol correlates with increased risk for coronary heart disease (CHD). Very low levels are seen in Tangier disease, cholestatic liver disease and in association with decreased hepatocyte function.

## Bilirubin Total

### Clinical Significance :

"Total Bilirubin is one of the most commonly used tests to assess liver function. A number of inherited and acquired diseases affect bilirubin production, metabolism, storage and excretion and causes hyperbilirubinemia resulting in jaundice. Hyperbilirubinemia may be due to increased bilirubin





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**Processed By**  
**Pathkind Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd.**  
Plot No. 55-56, Udhog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

<b>Name</b>	: Mr. SAURABH BANSAL	<b>Billing Date</b>	: 06/02/2021 10:06:06
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production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is seen in newborn and known as physiological jaundice. Elevated unconjugated bilirubin in the neonatal period may result in brain damage (kernicterus). Crigler-Najjar syndromes type I and type II are also associated with elevated levels of indirect bilirubin. Both conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin are increased in hepatitis and space-occupying lesions of the liver; and obstructive lesions such as carcinoma of the head of the pancreas, common bile duct, or ampulla of Vater."			

### Bilirubin Direct

#### Clinical Significance :

"Direct bilirubin is a measurement of conjugated bilirubin. Jaundice can occur as a result of increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Inherited disorders in which direct bilirubin levels are increased are seen in Dubin-Johnson syndrome and Rotor syndrome, idiopathic neonatal hepatitis and biliary atresia. The most commonly occurring form of jaundice of the newborn called physiological jaundice is due to increase in levels of indirect bilirubin. Both conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin are increased in hepatocellular diseases such as hepatitis and space-occupying lesions of the liver, obstructive lesions such as carcinoma of the head of the pancreas, common bile duct, or ampulla of Vater."

### SGOT / AST

#### Clinical Significance :

"Elevated aspartate aminotransferase (AST) values are seen most commonly in parenchymal liver diseases. Values can be elevated from 10 to 100 times the normal range, though commonly 20 to 50 times elevations are seen. AST levels are raised in infectious hepatitis and other inflammatory conditions affecting the liver along with ALT, though ALT levels are higher. The ALT:AST ratio which is normally <1 is reversed in these conditions and becomes >1. AST levels are usually raised before clinical signs and symptoms of disease appear. AST and ALT also rise in primary or metastatic carcinoma of the liver, with AST usually being higher than ALT. Elevated AST values may also be seen in disorders affecting the heart, skeletal muscle and kidney, such as myocardial infarction, muscular dystrophy, dermatomyositis, acute pancreatitis and crushed muscle injuries."

### SGPT / ALT

#### Clinical Significance :

Elevated alanine aminotransferase (ALT) values are seen in parenchymal liver diseases characterized by a destruction of hepatocytes. Values are at least 10 times higher the normal range and may reach up to 100 times the upper reference limit. Commonly, values are seen





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to be 20 - 50 times higher than normal. In infectious hepatitis and other inflammatory conditions affecting the liver, ALT levels rise more than aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and the ALT/AST ratio, which is normally <1, is reversed and becomes >1. ALT levels usually rise before clinical signs and symptoms of disease appear.

## Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)

### Clinical Significance :

Alkaline Phosphatase levels can be elevated in both liver related as well as bone related conditions. ALP levels are raised (more than 3 fold) in extrahepatic biliary obstruction (eg, by stone or by cancer of the head of the pancreas) than in intrahepatic obstruction, and is directly proportional to the level of obstruction. Levels may rise up to 10 to 12 times the upper limit of normal range and returns to normal on surgical removal of the obstruction. ALP levels rise together with GGT levels and If both GGT and ALP are elevated, a liver source of the ALP is likely. Among bone diseases, ALP levels rise in Paget disease (up to 25 fold), osteomalacia, rickets, primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism and osteogenic bone cancer. Elevated ALP is seen in children following accelerated bone growth. Also, a 2 to 3fold elevation may be observed in women in the third trimester of pregnancy, although the interval is very wide and levels may not exceed the upper limit of the reference interval in some cases.

## Total Protein

### Clinical Significance :

High levels of Serum Total Protein is seen in increased acute phase reactants in inflammation, late-stage liver disease, infections, multiple myeloma and other malignant paraproteinemias. Hypoproteinemia is seen in hypogammaglobulinemia, nephrotic syndrome and protein-losing enteropathy.

## Albumin

### Clinical Significance :

"Hypoalbuminemia can be caused by impaired synthesis due to liver disease (primary) or due to diminished protein intake (secondary), increased catabolism due to tissue damage and inflammation; malabsorption of amino acids; and increased renal excretion (eg, nephrotic syndrome). Hyperalbuminemia is seen in dehydration."

## Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)



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### Clinical Significance :

Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) is the first serologic marker appearing in the serum at 6 to 16 weeks following exposure to HBV. In acute infection, HBsAg usually disappears in 1 to 2 months after the onset of symptoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months in duration indicates development of either a chronic carrier state or chronic HBV infection.

### In case of negative results:

Please note that while rapid test is a sensitive and reliable screening test, it should not be used as a sole criterion for diagnosis. It is recommended to use molecular testing (PCR) for confirmation.

### In case of positive results:

The test has been performed on two different rapid technologies. Please note that while rapid test is a sensitive and reliable screening test, it should not be used as a sole criterion for diagnosis. It is recommended to use molecular testing (PCR) for confirmation.

## Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)

### Clinical Significance :

Increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN) may be due to prerenal causes (cardiac decompensation, water depletion due to decreased intake and excessive loss, increased protein catabolism, and high protein diet), renal causes (acute glomerulonephritis, chronic nephritis, polycystic kidney disease, nephrosclerosis, and tubular necrosis) and postrenal causes (eg, all types of obstruction of the urinary tract, such as stones, enlarged prostate gland, tumors).

## Creatinine

### Clinical Significance :

Serum creatinine is inversely correlated with glomerular filtration rate (GFR). Increased levels of Serum Creatinine is associated with renal dysfunction.

## Sodium

### Clinical Significance :

Serum Sodium estimation is performed to assess acid-base balance, water balance, water intoxication, and dehydration.

## Potassium



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### Clinical Significance :

Potassium (K<sup>+</sup>) is the major intracellular cation. It regulates neuromuscular excitability, heart contractility, intracellular fluid volume, and hydrogen ion concentration. High levels of serum Potassium is seen in acute renal disease and end-stage renal failure due to decreased excretion. Levels are also high during the diuretic phase of acute tubular necrosis, during administration of non-potassium sparing diuretic therapy, and during states of excess mineralocorticoid or glucocorticoid.

## Chloride

### Clinical Significance :

"Chloride (Cl) is the major extracellular anion and it has an important role in maintaining proper body water distribution, osmotic pressure, and normal anion-cation balance in the extracellular fluid compartment. Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis, acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfunction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt. Hyperchloremia acidosis may be a sign of severe renal tubular pathology. Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonged vomiting, aldosteronism, bromide intoxication, syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion, and conditions associated with expansion of extracellular fluid volume."

## Calcium

Serum Calcium levels are used to monitor and diagnose a wide range of diseases of bone, kidney, parathyroid gland, or gastrointestinal tract. Calcium levels may also reflect abnormal vitamin D or protein levels. Hypocalcemia or low serum calcium levels is associated with absent or decreased function of the parathyroid glands, impaired vitamin-D synthesis, low dietary intake and chronic renal failure. Hypercalcemia is due to increased mobilization of calcium from the skeletal system or increased intestinal absorption. It is usually seen in case of primary hyperparathyroidism (pHPT) or bone metastasis of carcinoma of the breast, prostate, thyroid gland, or lung.

## Iron

### Clinical Significance :

Serum Iron is normal or low in iron deficient anaemia, pregnancy, patients taking oral contraceptive medications, in chronic inflammatory and malignancies. Serum Iron is high in hereditary hemochromatosis and in iron overload states.

## Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC)



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### Clinical Significance :

Transferrin is the primary plasma iron transport protein but accounts for 25% to 30% saturation with iron. The additional amount of iron that can be bound is the unsaturated iron-binding capacity (UIBC). The total iron-binding capacity (TIBC) can be indirectly determined using the sum of the serum iron and UIBC. TIBC levels are usually low when serum Iron levels are high and vice versa.

## Total T3 (Triiodothyronine)

### Clinical Significance :

Thyroid hormones, T3 and T4, which are secreted by the thyroid gland, regulate a number of developmental, metabolic, and neural activities throughout the body. The thyroid gland synthesizes 2 hormones - T3 and T4. T3 production in the thyroid gland constitutes approximately 20% of the total circulating T3, 80% being produced by peripheral conversion from T4. T3 is more potent biologically. Total T3 comprises of Free T3 and bound T3. Bound T3 remains bound to carrier proteins like thyroid-binding globulin, prealbumin, and albumin. Only the free forms are metabolically active. In hyperthyroidism, both T4 and T3 levels are usually elevated, but in some rare cases, only T3 elevation is also seen. In hypothyroidism T4 and T3 levels are both low. T3 levels are frequently low in sick or hospitalized euthyroid patients.

## Total T4 (Thyroxine)

### Clinical Significance :

Total T4 is synthesized in the thyroid gland. About 0.05% of circulating T4 is in the free or biologically active form. The remainder is bound to thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG), prealbumin, and albumin. High levels of T4 (and FT4) causes hyperthyroidism and low levels lead to hypothyroidism.

## TSH 3rd Generation

### Clinical Significance :

TSH levels are elevated in primary hypothyroidism and low in primary hyperthyroidism. Evaluation of TSH is useful in the differential diagnosis of primary from secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are elevated, while secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low or normal. High TSH level in the presence of normal FT4 is called subclinical hypothyroidism and low TSH with normal FT4 is called subclinical hyperthyroidism. Sick, hospitalized patients may have falsely low or transiently elevated TSH. Significant diurnal variation is also seen in TSH levels.

Guidelines for TSH levels in pregnancy, as per American Thyroid Association, are as follows:



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PREGNANCY TRIMESTER	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL		UNIT
FIRST TRIMESTER	0.100 - 2.500		μIU/mL
SECOND TRIMESTER	0.200 - 3.000		μIU/mL
THIRD TRIMESTER	0.300 - 3.000		μIU/mL

## Vitamin D 25 - Hydroxy

### Clinical Significance :

The 25-hydroxy vitamin D test is used to detect bone weakness or other bone malfunctions or disorders that occur as a result of a vitamin D deficiency. Those who are at high risk of having low levels of vitamin D include people who don't get much exposure to the sun, older adult, people with obesity, babies who are breastfed only, post gastric bypass surgery, Crohn's disease and other intestinal malabsorption conditions. Hypervitaminosis D usually occurs due to over intake of Vitamin D supplementation.

## Vitamin B12

### Clinical Significance :

Vitamin B12 is necessary for hematopoiesis and normal neuronal function. It requires intrinsic factor (IF) for absorption. 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). Vitamin B12 deficiency results in macrocytic anemia, glossitis, peripheral neuropathy, weakness, hyperreflexia, ataxia, loss of proprioception, poor coordination, and affective behavioral changes.

## Urine Routine & Microscopic Examination

### Clinical Significance :

Urine routine examination and microscopy comprises of a set of screening tests that can detect some common diseases like urinary tract infections, kidney disorders, liver problems, diabetes or other metabolic conditions. Physical characteristics (colour and appearance), chemical composition (glucose, protein, ketone, blood, bilirubin and urobilinogen) and microscopic content (pus cells, epithelial cells, RBCs, casts and crystals) are analyzed and reported.

\*\* End of Report \*\*

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Head - Reference Lab

*Arpeeta Mazumdar*  
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HEART	Lipid Profile	Lipid Profile with Direct LDL	Lipid Profile with Direct LDL
DIABETES	FBS, HbA1c	FBS, HbA1c, Microalbumin	FBS, HbA1c, Microalbumin
KIDNEY	BUN, Creatinine, Bun/Creatinine Ratio, Electrolytes, Uric Acid, Urine R/E	BUN, Creatinine, BUN/Creatinine Ratio, Electrolytes, Uric Acid, Urine R/E	BUN, Creatinine, BUN/Creatinine Ratio, Electrolytes, Uric Acid, Urine R/E
BONES	Vitamin D, Calcium	Vitamin D, Calcium, Phosphorus	Vitamin D, Calcium, Phosphorus, Rheumatoid Factor
THYROID	T3, T4, TSH	T3, T4, TSH	FT3, FT4, TSH
NERVES	Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12
LIVER	Bilirubin (Total, Direct, Indirect), SGOT, SGPT, ALP, Protein, Albumin, Globulin, A:G Ratio, HBsAg	Bilirubin (Total, Direct, Indirect), SGOT, SGPT, ALP, GGT, LDH, Protein, Albumin, Globulin, A:G Ratio, HBsAg	Bilirubin (Total, Direct, Indirect), SGOT, SGPT, ALP, GGT, LDH, Protein, Albumin, Globulin, A:G Ratio, HBsAg
ANAEMIA	Iron, TIBC, UIBC, % Saturation	Iron, TIBC, UIBC, % Saturation, Ferritin	Iron, TIBC, UIBC, % Saturation, Ferritin, Folic Acid
INFECTION	CBC, ESR	CBC, ESR	CBC, ESR

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