





Name : Mr. SAHIL JAIN

Lab No. : 298472023

A/c Status : P

98472023 Age: 35 Years

Ref By: SELF

Gender: Male

Collected Received : 11/1/2021 10:01:00AM : 11/1/2021 1:15:28PM

Reported

: 11/1/2021 7:30:17PM

Report Status : Interim

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
SWASTHFIT SUPER 4 PACKAGE			
LIVER & KIDNEY PANEL, SERUM (Spectrophotometry, Indirect ISE)			
Bilirubin Total	0.62	mg/dL	0.30 - 1.20
Bilirubin Direct	0.15	mg/dL	<0.30
Bilirubin Indirect	0.47	mg/dL	<1.10
AST (SGOT)	35	U/L	<50
ALT (SGPT)	51	U/L	<50
GGTP	48	U/L	<55
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)	86	U/L	30 - 120
Total Protein	7.10	g/dL	6.40 - 8.30
Albumin	4.60	g/dL	3.50 - 5.20
A : G Ratio	1.84		0.90 - 2.00
Urea	23.00	mg/dL	17.00 - 43.00
Creatinine	0.87	mg/dL	0.67 - 1.17



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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
Uric Acid	7.60	mg/dL	3.50 - 7.20
Calcium, Total	9.70	mg/dL	8.80 - 10.60
Phosphorus	3.50	mg/dL	2.40 - 4.40
Sodium	140.00	mEq/L	136.00 - 146.00
Potassium	4.97	mEq/L	3.50 - 5.10
Chloride	106.00	mEq/L	101.00 - 109.00
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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT;CBC (Electrical Impedence & Flow)			
Hemoglobin	14.80	g/dL	13.00 - 17.00
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	44.80	%	40.00 - 50.00
RBC Count	5.37	mill/mm3	4.50 - 5.50
MCV	83.40	fL	80.00 - 100.00
MCH	27.60	pg	27.00 - 32.00
MCHC	33.00	g/dL	32.00 - 35.00
Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW)	13.00	%	11.50 - 14.50
Total Leukocyte Count (TLC)	5.13	thou/mm3	4.00 - 10.00
Differential Leucocyte Count (DLC)			
Segmented Neutrophils	39.80	%	40.00 - 80.00
Lymphocytes	46.80	%	20.00 - 40.00
Monocytes	10.10	%	2.00 - 10.00
Eosinophils	3.30	%	1.00 - 6.00
Basophils	0.00	%	<2.00
Absolute Leucocyte Count			
Neutrophils	2.04	thou/mm3	2.00 - 7.00
Lymphocytes	2.40	thou/mm3	1.00 - 3.00
Monocytes	0.52	thou/mm3	0.20 - 1.00
Eosinophils	0.17	thou/mm3	0.02 - 0.50
Basophils	0.00	thou/mm3	0.01 - 0.10
Platelet Count	289.0	thou/mm3	150.00 - 450.00



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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	10.30	fL	6.50 - 12.00

Note

- 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
- 2. Test conducted on EDTA whole blood







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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
HbA1c (GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN), BLOOD (HPLC)			
HbA1c	5.9	%	
Estimated average glucose (eAG)	123	mg/dL	

Interpretation

A/c Status

As per American	Diabetes Association (ADA)
Reference Group	HbA1c in %
Non diabetic adults >=18 years	4.0 - 5.6
At risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 - 6.4
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	< 7.0

Note

- Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who
 is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a
 diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled
- 2. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate
- 3. Presence of Hemoglobin variants and/or conditions that affect red cell turnover must be considered, particularly when the A1C result does not correlate with the patient's blood glucose levels
- 4. In patients with HbA1c level between 7-8%, Glycemark (1,5 Anhydroglucitol) test may be done to identify those with more frequent and extreme hyperglycemic excursions

Comments

HbA1C reflects average glycemia over approximately 3 months, the test is the major tool for assessing glycemic control and has strong predictive value for diabetes complications. Thus, HbA1C testing should be performed routinely in all patients with diabetes - at initial assessment and as part of continuing care.



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Test Name Results Units Bio. Ref. Interval

Measurement approximately every 3 months determines whether patients' glycemic targets have been reached and maintained. The frequency of A1C testing should depend on the clinical situation, the treatment regimen, and the clinician's judgement.

ADA Recommendations for HbA1c testing

- 1. Perform the A1C test at least two times a year in patients who are meeting treatment goals (and who have stable glycemic control)
- Perform the A1C test quarterly in patients whose therapy has changed or who are not meeting glycemic goals

Factors that Interfere with HbA1c Measurement: 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 HbA1c 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 HbA1c test results regardless of the assay method used. Iron deficiency anemia is associated with higher HbA1c







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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
THYROID PROFILE,TOTAL, SERUM (Chemiluminescent Immunoassay)			
T3, Total	1.59	ng/mL	0.60 - 1.81
T4, Total	8.60	μg/dL	5.01 - 12.45
TSH	4.03	μIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

Note

- 1. TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2 4.a.m. and at a minimum between 6-10 pm . The variation is of the order of 50% . hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations.
- 2. Alteration in concentration of Thyroid hormone binding protein can profoundly affect Total T3 and/or Total T4 levels especially in pregnancy and in patients on steroid therapy.
- 3. Unbound fraction (Free,T4 /Free,T3) of thyroid hormone is biologically active form and correlate more closely with clinical status of the patient than total T4/T3 concentration
- 4. Values <0.03 uIU/mL need to be clinically correlated due to presence of a rare TSH variant in some individuals







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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
LIPID SCREEN, SERUM (Enzymatic Spectrophotometry)			
			.000.00
Cholesterol, Total	225.00	mg/dL	<200.00
Triglycerides	215.00	mg/dL	<150.00
HDL Cholesterol	34.30	mg/dL	>40.00
	447.70		4400.00
LDL Cholesterol, Calculated	147.70	mg/dL	<100.00
V/ DI Obalastaral Oalastata	42.00	ma/dl	<20.00
VLDL Cholesterol,Calculated	43.00	mg/dL	<30.00
Non LIDI. Chalcataral	404	ma/dl	~130
Non-HDL Cholesterol	191	mg/dL	<130

Interpretation

REMARKS	TOTAL CHOLESTEROL in mg/dL	TRIGLYCERIDE in mg/dL	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

- 1. 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. NLA-2014 recommends a complete lipoprotein profile as the initial test for evaluating cholesterol.



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Test Name Results Units Bio. Ref. Interval

Friedewald equation to calculate LDL cholesterol is most accurate when Triglyceride level is < 400 mg/dL. Measurement of Direct LDL cholesterol is recommended when Triglyceride level is > 400 mg/dL

Gender:

- NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol(an indicator of all atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants)along with LDL-cholesterol as co- primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL &Non HDL.
- 5. Apolipoprotein B is an optional, secondary lipid target for treatment once LDL & Non HDL goals have been achieved
- 6. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP,Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement

Treatment Goals as per Lipid Association of India 2016

RISK	TREATMENT GOAL		CONSIDER THERAPY	
CATEGORY			LDL CHOLESTEROL (LDL-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	<100	<130	>=130*	

^{*}In low risk patient, consider therapy after an initial non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months







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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
VITAMIN B12; CYANOCOBALAMIN, SERUM	300.00	pg/mL	211.00 - 911.00
(CLIA)			

Gender:

Notes

A/c Status

- 1. Interpretation of the result should be considered in relation to clinical circumstances.
- It is recommended to consider supplementary testing with plasma Methylmalonic acid (MMA) or
 plasma homocysteine levels to determine biochemical cobalamin deficiency in presence of clinical
 suspicion of deficiency but indeterminate levels. Homocysteine levels are more sensitive but MMA is
 more specific
- 3. False increase in Vitamin B12 levels may be observed in patients with intrinsic factor blocking antibodies, MMA measurement should be considered in such patients
- 4. The concentration of Vitamin B12 obtained with different assay methods cannot be used interchangeably due to differences in assay methods and reagent specificity

VITAMIN D, 25 - HYDROXY, SERUM	103.11	nmol/L
(Chemiluminescence)		

Interpretation

LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE IN nmol/L	COMMENTS
Deficient	< 50 	High risk for developing bone disease
Insufficient 	 50-74 	Vitamin D concentration Which normalizes Parathyroid hormone concentration
Sufficient	75-250 	Optimal concentration for maximal health benefit
Potential intoxication	>250 	 High risk for toxic

Note

- The assay measures both D2 (Ergocalciferol) and D3 (Cholecalciferol) metabolites of vitamin D.
- 25 (OH)D is influenced by sunlight, latitude, skin pigmentation, sunscreen use and hepatic function.



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Test Name Results Units Bio. Ref. Interval

Gender:

- Optimal calcium absorption requires vitamin D 25 (OH) levels exceeding 75 nmol/L.
- It shows seasonal variation, with values being 40-50% lower in winter than in summer.
- Levels vary with age and are increased in pregnancy.
- A new test Vitamin D, Ultrasensitive by LC-MS/MS is also available

Comments

A/c Status

Vitamin D promotes absorption of calcium and phosphorus and mineralization of bones and teeth. Deficiency in children causes Rickets and in adults leads to Osteomalacia. It can also lead to Hypocalcemia and Tetany. Vitamin D status is best determined by measurement of 25 hydroxy vitamin D, as it is the major circulating form and has longer half life (2-3 weeks) than 1,25 Dihydroxy vitamin D (5-8 hrs).

Decreased Levels

- Inadequate exposure to sunlight
- Dietary deficiency
- Vitamin D malabsorption
- · Severe Hepatocellular disease
- · Drugs like Anticonvulsants
- · Nephrotic syndrome

Increased levels

Vitamin D intoxication

 PROLACTIN, SERUM
 8.32
 ng/mL
 2.10 - 17.70

(Chemiluminescent Immunoassay)

- **Note:** 1. Since prolactin is secreted in a pulsatile manner and is also influenced by a variety of physiologic stimuli, it is recommended to test 3 specimens at 20-30 minute intervals after pooling.
 - 2. Major circulating form of Prolactin is a nonglycosylated monomer, but several forms of Prolactin linked with immunoglobulin occur which can give falsely high Prolactin results.
 - 3. Macroprolactin assay is recommended if prolactin levels are elevated, but signs and symptoms of hyperprolactinemia are absent or pituitary imaging studies are normal

Clinical Use



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Test Name Results Units Bio. Ref. Interval

Diagnosis & management of pituitary adenomas

Differential diagnosis of male & female hypogonadism

Increased Levels

• Physiologic: Sleep, stress, postprandially, pain, coitus

- **Systemic disorders:** Chest wall or thoracic spinal cord lesions, Primary / Secondary hypothyroidism, Adrenal insufficiency, Chronic renal failure, Cirrhosis
- Medications:
 - Psychiatric medications like Phenothiazine, Haloperidol,
 Risperidone, Domperidone, Fluoexetine, Amitriptylene, MAO inhibitors etc.,
 - Antihypertensives: Alphamethyldopa, Reserpine, Verapamil
 - Opiates: Heroin, Methadone, Morphine, Apomorphine
 - Cimetidine / Ranitidine
- Prolactin secreting pituitary tumors: Prolactinoma, Acromegaly
- **Miscellaneous**: Epileptic seizures, Ectopic secretion of prolactin by non-pituitary tumors, pressure / transaction of pituitary stalk, macroprolactinemia
- Idiopathic

Decreased levels

- Pituitary deficiency: Pituitary necrosis / infarction
- Bromocriptine administration
- Pseudohypoparathyroidism

Dr Parul Joshi MD, Pathology Chief of Laboratory Dr Lal PathLabs Ltd

Result/s to follow:

INTERLEUKIN-6 (IL-6) PLUS PANEL



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Age: 35 Years

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A28 - MR. MANINDAR SINGH - ANVI **COLLECTION CENTRE. SIRSA** SANJEEV MARKET, SIRSA, NEAR HANUMAN TEMPLE, G.B. NAGAR, UP





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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

Male

*Test results released pertain to the specimen submitted.*All test results are dependent on the quality of the sample received by the Laboratory *Laboratory investigations are only a tool to facilitate in arriving at a diagnosis and should be clinically correlated by the Referring Physician .*Sample repeats are accepted on request of Referring Physician within 7 days post reporting.*Report delivery may be delayed due to unforeseen circumstances. Inconvenience is regretted.*Certain tests may require further testing at additional cost for derivation of exact value. Kindly submit request within 72 hours post reporting.*Test results may show interlaboratory variations.*The Courts/Forum at Delhi shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all disputes/claims concerning the test(s) & or results of test(s).*Test results are not valid for medico legal purposes. *Contact customer care Tel No. +91-11-39885050 for all queries related to test results.

(#) Sample drawn from outside source.

