







Age /Gender : 53 Y(s) / Female Registered : 15-12-2024 12:40

Refered By : SELF Accepted :15-12-2024 13:15
Ref Customer : CAMP Reported :15-12-2024 13:58

Sample Type : WB-EDTA Fr Code :TS829

Barcode : 15829

E073692



CBC - Complete Blood Count

TEST NAME	RESULTS	<u>UNITS</u>	Bio.Ref.Interval
Haemoglobin	10.7	gm%	11.5-16.0
Method : Photometry(Non Cyanide Method)			
Total RBC Count	3.9	Millions/cumm	4.0-5.2
Method : Impedance			
Total WBC count	7,300	cells/cumm	4,000-11,000
Method : Impedance			
Platelet Count	2.8	Lakhs/Cumm	1.5-4.5
Method : Impedance			
PCV/Hematocrit	35.3	% Vol	36.0-46.0 %Vol
Method : Numeric Integration			
MCV	89.2	fL	70-100
Method : Calculated			
MCH	26.9	pg	27-32
Method : Calculated	20.2	/ -11	22.26
MCHC	30.3	g/dL	32-36
Method : Calculated	140	0/	11 (14 0
RDWcv	14.8	%	11.6-14.0
Method : Calculated			
<u>Differential Count</u>			
Neutrophils	66	%	40-75
Method : Impedance			22.42
Lymphocytes	28	%	20-40
Method : Impedance	0.0	0/	0.6
Eosinophils	02	%	0-6
Method : Impedance	0.4	0/	2.10
Monocytes	04	%	2-10
Method : Impedance	00	0/	0.0.1.0
Basophils	00	%	0.0-1.0

Peripheral Smear Examination

RBC Normocytic Mild Hypochromic.

WBC Normal in Morphology.

Platelets Adequate.

Dr.A.VIJAYA KUMAR MBBS DCP















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Ref Customer : CAMP Reported :15-12-2024 14:34

Sample Type : Plasma - NaF . Fr Code :TS829

Barcode : E073686



Glucose - Fasting - FBS

TEST NAME RESULTS UNITS BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS

Glucose - Fasting 85 mg/dL 70-110

Method : Hexokinase







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Sample Type : Serum Fr Code :TS829

Barcode :E073686



25-Hydroxy Vitamin D

TEST NAME RESULTS UNITS BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS

25-Hydroxy Vitamin D **16.8** ng/ml Deficiency :<10

Method : CLEIA Insufficiency :30-100

Potential Toxicity :>100

Interpretation

Vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin, is now recognized not only for its importance of bone health in children and adults, but also for other health benefits including reducing risk of chronic diseases including autoimmune diseases, common cancer and cardiovascular disease. Vitamin D made in the skin or ingested in the diet is biologically inert and requires two successive hydroxylations first in the liver on carbon 25 to form 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D], and then in the kidney for a hydroxylation on carbon 1 to form the biologically active form of vitamin D, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D [1,25(OH)2D]. With the identification of 25(OH)D and 1,25(OH)2D, methods were developed to measure these metabolites in the circulation. Serum 25(OH)D is the barometer for vitamin D status. Serum 1,25(OH)2D provides no information about vitamin D status and is often normal or even elevated due to secondary hyperparathyroidism associated with vitamin D deficiency. Most experts agree that 25(OH)D of < 10 ng/ml is considered to be vitamin D deficiency whereas a 25(OH)D of 10-30 ng/ml is considered to be insufficient. The goal should be to maintain both children and adults at a level > 30 ng/ml to take full advantage of all the health benefits that vitamin D provides.







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: Serum

Sample Type







Patient Name : Mrs.S SUNANDHA SID : HM0443865

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Ref Customer : CAMP Reported :15-12-2024 14:00

Fr Code :TS829
Barcode :E073686



Electrolyte Profile

TEST NAME	RESULTS	<u>UNITS</u>	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS
Sodium	142	mEq/L	136-145
Method : ISE Direct			
Potassium	4.6	mEq/L	3.5-5.3
Method : ISE Direct			
Chloride	105	mmol/L	97-110
Method : ISE Direct			







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Sample Type : Serum Fr Code : TS829

Fr Code : 15829

Barcode : E073686

BIOCHEMISTRY

Liver Function Profile

TEST NAME	RESULTS	<u>UNITS</u>	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS
Bilirubin Total	0.3	mg/dL	0.2-1.2
Method : Vanadate Oxidase			
Bilirubin Direct	0.1	mg/dL	0.0-0.4
Method : Vanadate Oxidase			
Bilirubin Indirect	0.2	mg/dL	Adult : 0.2-0.8
Method : Calculated			New Born: 0.6-10.5
ALT (SGPT)	22	U/L	14-59
Method : UV with P5P			
AST (SGOT)	20	U/L	: 15-37
Method: UV with P5P			1day - 1year - 30 - 80
Alkaline Phosphatase	72	U/L	53-141
Method : PNP-AMP Kinetic			
Gamma Glutamyl Transferase	18	U/L	5-55
(GGT)			
Method : Enzymatic (Gamma Glutamyl-3 Carboxy-4 Nitroanilide)			
Protein Total	7.0	g/dl	6.4-8.3
Method : Biuret Method			
Albumin	3.8	g/dl	3.4-5.0
Method : Bromo Cresol Green			
Globulin	3.2	g/dl	2.5-3.5
Method : Calculated			
Albumin/Globulin Ratio Method : Calculated	1.2	%	1.0-2.1







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Refered By : SELF Accepted :15-12-2024 13:54
Ref Customer : CAMP Reported :15-12-2024 15:19

Sample Type : Serum Fr Code :TS829

Barcode :E073686

BIOCHEMISTRY

Thyroid Profile-I

TEST NAME	RESULTS	UNITS	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS
TriIodothyronine Total (TT3)	103.42	ng/dL	60-181
Method : ECLIA			51 yrs - 99 yrs
Thyroxine (TT4)	8.63	ug/dL	1 Yrs - 5 Yrs :7.3-15.0
Method: ECLIA			6 Yrs - 10 Yrs :6.4-13.3
			11 Yrs - 15 Yrs : 5.6-11.7
			16 Yrs - 100 Yrs : Adults: 3.2-12.6
			Pregnancy: 3.2-18.9
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone	2.09	μIU/mL	0.52 - 16.0 : 1 Day - 30 Days
(TSH)			0.46 - 8.10 : 1 Mon - 5 Yrs
Method : electrochemiluminescence			0.36 - 5.80 : 6 Yrs - 18 Yrs
			0.35 - 5.50 : 18 Yrs - 55 Yrs
			0.50 - 8.90 : >55 yrs
			Pregnancy Ranges
			Ist Tri :0.1 - 2.5
			IInd Tri:0.2 - 3.0
			IIIrd Tri:0.3 - 3.0

Interpretation

Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) is a pulsatile hormone and is subjected to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 am at minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation of the order may be 50%, hence the time of the sample collection has influence on the measured serum concentrations. The TSH values <0.03 μ IU/mL need to be correlated due to presence of rare TSH variant in some individuals. Low TSH results may indicate hyporthyroidism. Elevated TSH results may indicate hypothyroidism.







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Refered By : SELF Accepted :15-12-2024 13:15 :15-12-2024 14:31 Ref Customer CAMP Reported

Sample Type : Whole Blood Sodium Citrate :TS829 Fr Code Barcode :E073692

HAEMATOLOGY

ESR(Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate)

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS TEST NAME RESULTS UNITS

0-15 (Male) Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate 18 mm 1st Hour 0-20 (Female)

Method: Westergren Method

Interpretation

ESR is a prognostic marker for many disease significant in chronic illness along with other parameters.









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*Suggested Clinical Correlation If Necessary Kindly Discuss With the Signatory



Print Date:

Healmax Diagnostics Pvt.Ltd









Age /Gender : 53 Y(s) / Female Registered : 15-12-2024 12:40 Dia

Refered By : SELF Accepted :15-12-2024 13:54

:15-12-2024 15:24 Ref Customer CAMP Reported

Sample Type : Serum :TS829 Fr Code :E073686 Barcode



BIOCHEMISTRY

Vitamin - B12

TEST NAME RESULTS UNITS BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS

Vitamin - B12 258 pg/ml 211-911

Interpretation

Method : ECLIA

Vitamin B12 and folate are critical to normal DNA synthesis, which in turn affects erythrocyte maturation.3 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 increased 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.







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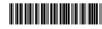
Sample Type : Serum Fr Code :TS829

Barcode : E073686



<u>Lipid Profile</u>				
TEST NAME	RESULTS	<u>UNITS</u>	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS	
Cholesterol - Total Method : CHOD-PAP	208	mg/dL	Desirable Level : <200 Boderline : 200-240 Undesirable : >240	
HDL Cholesterol Method: Direct immunoinhibition	49	mg/dL	40-59 desirable >60 undesirable <40 Pregnancy 40-87	
Cholestrol-LDL Method: Calculated	131	mg/dL	Optimal :<100 Near Optimal :100-129 Borderline High :130-159 High :160-189 Very High :>190	
VLDL Cholesterol Method : Calculated	28	mg/dL	< 40	
Triglycerides(TG) Method: GPO-PAP Enzymatic	138	mg/dL	Normal : <150 Borderline :150-199 High :200-499 High risk :>= 500 Pregnancy :40-453	
Total Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Method: Calculated	4.2		Low Risk : 3.3-4.4 Average Risk : 4.5-7.1 Moderate Risk : 7.2-11.0	
LDL Cholesterol/HDLRatio Method : Calculated	2.7		Desirable Level : 0.5-3.0 Borderline Risk : 3.0-6.0 High Risk : >6.0	







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Method: Immunonephelometry







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<u> Iron Profile</u>				
TEST NAME	RESULTS	<u>Units</u>	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS	
Iron Method : Ferrozine	78	ug/dL	50-170	
Iron Binding Capacity - Total (TIBC) Method : Spectrophotometry	356	ug/dL	255-450	
Transferrin Saturation% Method: SPECTROPHOMETRY	21.9	%	20-40	
Transferrin	242	ug/dL	170-280	







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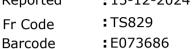


Patient Name SID : Mrs.S SUNANDHA : HM0443865

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Sample Type : Serum :TS829 Fr Code



BIOCHEMISTRY

Kidney Basic Screen (KFT)

TEST NAME	<u>RESULTS</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS		
KIDNEY BASIC SCREEN (KFT)					
Urea	24	mg/dL	15-38.5		
Method : Urease- (GLDH)					
Uric Acid Serum	3.9	mg/dL	2.6-6		
Method : Uricase - Peroxidase method					
Creatinine (Serum)	0.8	mg/dL	0.6-1.0		
Method : Modified Jaffe-Kinetic					
Calcium	9.2	mg/dL	8.7-10.7		
Method : Arsenazo III					
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	11.2	mg/dL	7-18		
Method : Calculated					
BUN/Creatinine Ratio	14.0	%	7.0-22.3		
Method : calculation					







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BIOCHEMISTRY

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)

TEST NAME RESULTS UNITS BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVALS

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HBA1c) 4.2 Non-Diabetic: 4.0-5.6 %

Method: HPLC Diabetes: >6.5 %

Diabetes: >6.5 %
Good Control: 6.5-7.0
Poor Control: >7.0

Approximate mean plasma glucose 74 mg/dL 68-128

Interpretation

NOTE: Approximate mean plasma glucose value is calculated from HBA1c value and it indicates Average Blood Sugar level over past three months.

The hemoglobin A1c test -- also called HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin test, or glycohemoglobin -- is an important blood test used to determine how well your diabetes is being controlled. Hemoglobin A1c provides an average of your blood sugar control over a six to 12 week period and is used in conjunction with home blood sugar monitoring to make adjustments in your diabetes medicines. Hemoglobin is a substance within red blood cells that carries oxygen throughout your body. When your diabetes is not controlled (meaning that your blood sugar is too high), sugar builds up in your blood and combines with your hemoglobin, becoming "glycated." Therefore, the average amount of sugar in your blood can be determined by measuring a hemoglobin A1c level. If your glucose levels have been high over recent weeks, your hemoglobin A1c test will be higher. The amount of hemoglobin A1c will reflect the last several weeks of blood sugar levels, typically encompassing a period of 120 days.







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