

# DIAGNOSTIC REPORT



CLIENT CODE : C000096053

**CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :**

JAY SHREE PATIENT CARE CENTRE  
SHOP NO.24, SHAMINA MARKET, OPPOSITE K.G.M.C., NEW OPD  
BUILDING CHOWK,

LUCKNOW 226003  
UTTAR PRADESH INDIA  
9956588890 8090988890

SRL Ltd  
B-1/12, VIPUL KHAND, GOMTINAGAR  
LUCKNOW, 226010  
UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA  
Tel : 9111591115, Fax : 0522 - 406 2980  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : customercare.lucknow@srl.in

**PATIENT NAME : JUNIOR ANAND GUPTA**

PATIENT ID : **JUNIM807298700**

ACCESSION NO : **0024UK003945** AGE : 47 Years SEX : Male

DRAWN : 11/11/2021 11:13

RECEIVED : 11/11/2021 12:34

REPORTED : 11/11/2021 15:36

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

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## BIO CHEMISTRY

### CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM

CHOLESTEROL	315	High	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE				
TRIGLYCERIDES	141		< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >= 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, END POINT				
HDL CHOLESTEROL	54		< 40 Low >= 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE POLYMER-POLYANION				
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	227	High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 160 Borderline High 161 - 189 High >= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE				
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	261	High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.8	High	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
LDL/HDL RATIO	4.2	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk > 6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	28.2		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				



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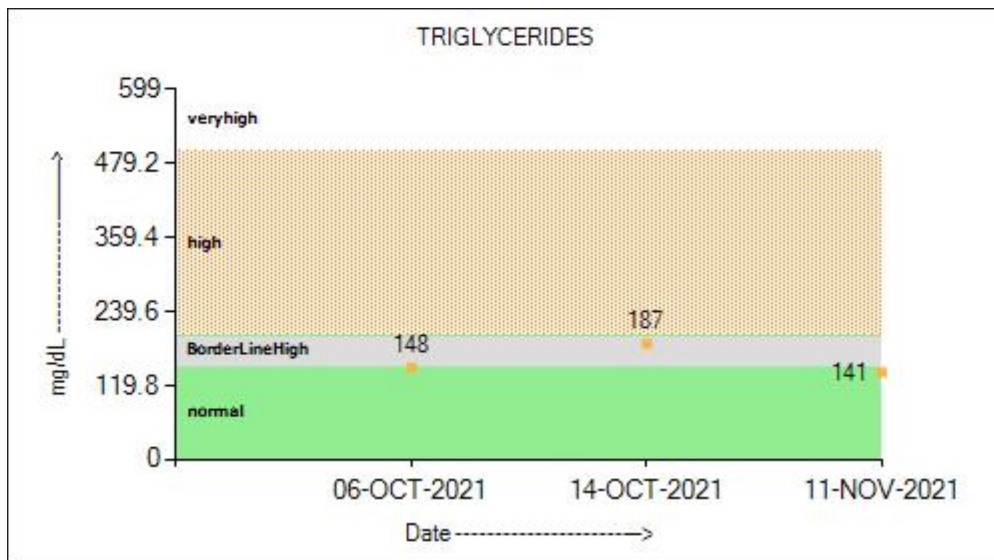
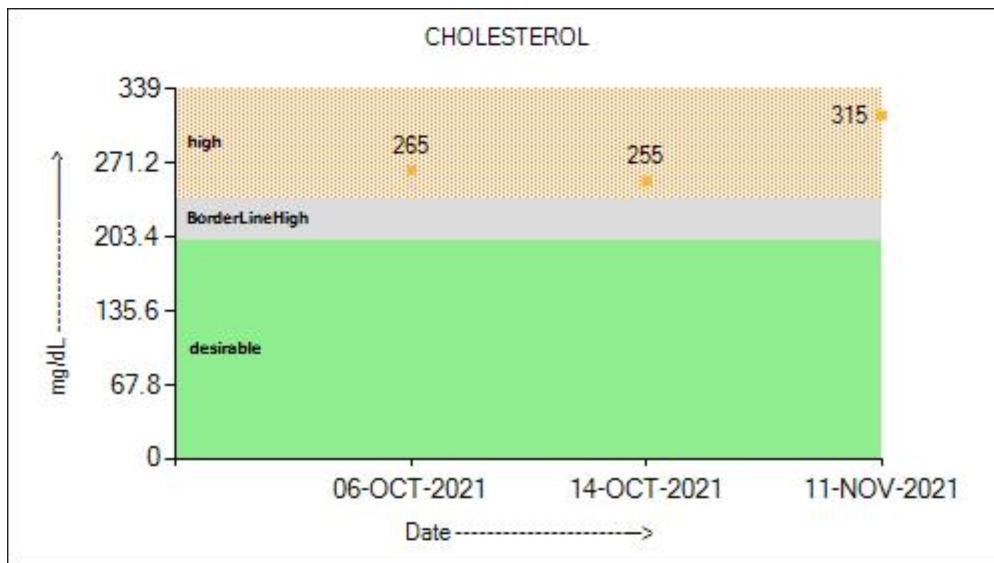
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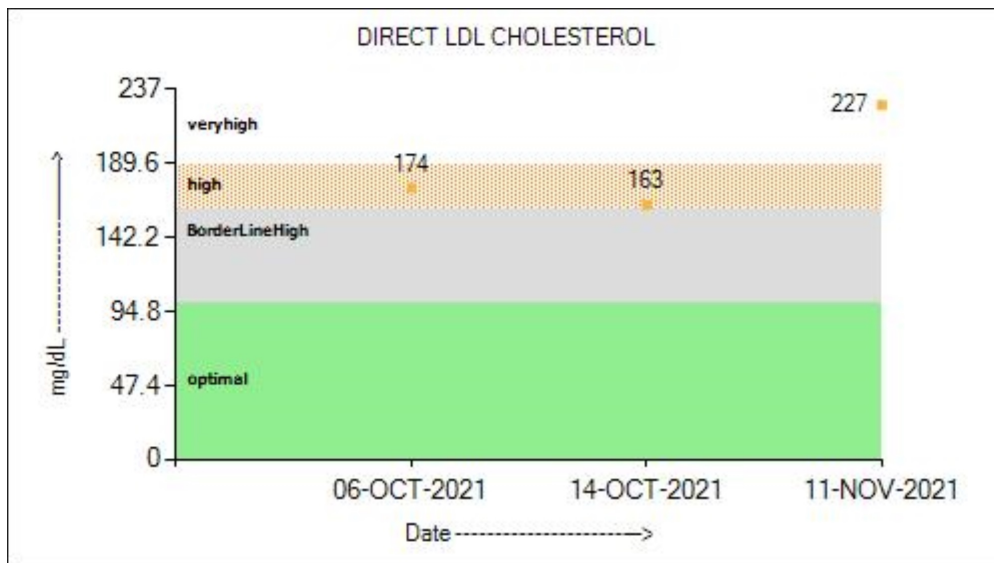
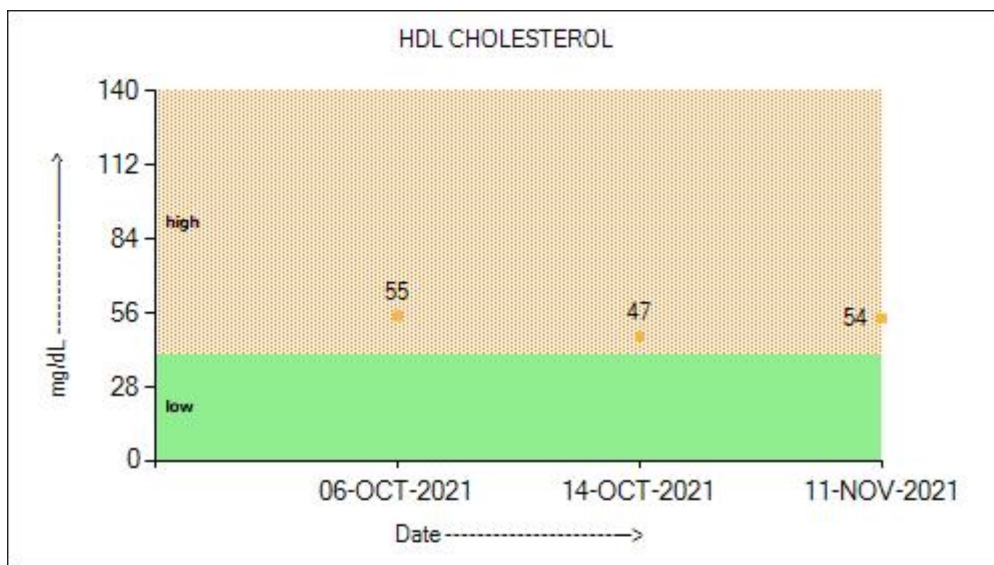
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**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, BLOOD**



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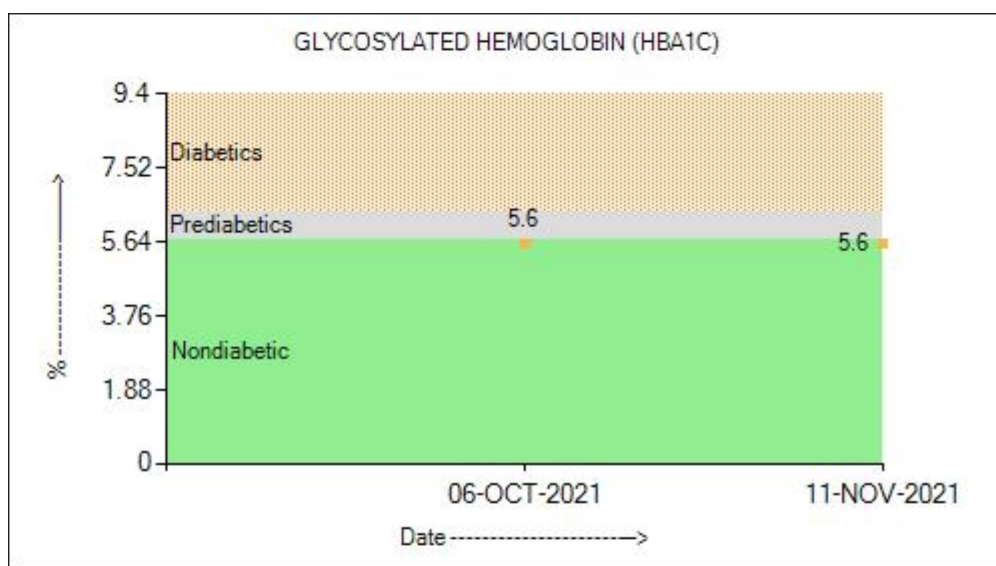
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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)		5.6	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD : HPLC				
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE		114	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				



## Interpretation(s)

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM-Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease. This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don't cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk. It is done in fasting state.

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is sometimes called the "good" cholesterol because it helps carry away LDL cholesterol, thus keeping arteries open and blood flowing more freely. HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus.

SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are associated with metabolic syndrome and an 'atherogenic lipoprotein profile', and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease.





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Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

## Recommendations:

Results of Lipids should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical presentation and other findings.

NON FASTING LIPID PROFILE includes Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol and calculated non-HDL Cholesterol. It does not include triglycerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult.

## GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, BLOOD-

Glycation is nonenzymatic addition of sugar residue to amino groups of proteins. HbA1C is formed by the condensation of glucose with n-terminal valine residue of each beta chain of hb a to form an unstable Schiff base. It is the major fraction, constituting approximately 80% of HbA1.

Formation of glycated hemoglobin (GHb) is essentially irreversible and the concentration in the blood depends on both the lifespan of the red blood cells (RBC) (120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. The GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the period of 6 to 8 weeks. GHb values are free of day to day glucose fluctuations and are unaffected by recent exercise or food ingestion. Concentration of plasma glucose concentration in GHb depends on the time interval, with more recent values providing a larger contribution than earlier values.

The interpretation of GHb depends on RBC having a normal life span. Patients with hemolytic disease or other conditions with shortened RBC survival exhibit a substantial reduction of GHb. High GHb have been reported in iron deficiency anemia.

GHb has been firmly established as an index of long term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. The absolute risk of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean of HbA1C.

"Targets should be individualized. More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations."

## NEPHELOMETRY

## \* HIGH SENSITIVITY C-REACTIVE PROTEIN, SERUM

HIGH SENSITIVITY CRP

0.93

Relative risk for CVD: mg/L  
< 1.0 Low Risk  
1.0 - 3.0 Average Risk  
> 3.0 High Risk

## Interpretation(s)

## HIGH SENSITIVITY C-REACTIVE PROTEIN, SERUM-

High sensitivity CRP measurements may be used as an independent risk marker for the identification of individuals at risk for future cardiovascular disease. Measurement of hs- CRP, when used in conjunction with traditional clinical laboratory evaluation of acute coronary syndromes, may be useful as an independent marker of prognosis for recurrent events, in patients with stable coronary disease or acute coronary syndromes.

When using this assay for risk assessment, patients with persistently unexplained, marked elevation of hs- CRP (> 10mg/l) after repeated testing should be evaluated for non cardiovascular etiologies. In Rheumatic and other inflammatory diseases, value of CRP less than 10 mg/l is considered satisfactory. More than 10 mg/l suggests disease activity. Patients with evidence of active infection, systemic inflammatory processes or trauma should not be tested for cardiovascular disease risk assessment until these conditions have abated.

Hs- CRP levels should not be substituted for assessment of traditional cardiovascular risk factors.

Turbidity and particles in the sample may interfere with the determination. Patient samples which contain heterophilic antibodies could react in immunoassays to give a falsely elevated or depressed result.

Results of this test should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical presentation and other findings.

## References:

1. Teitz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R. Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th edition, Elsevier publication, 2006,962-966
2. Parson TA, Mensah GA, et al. Marker of inflammation and cardiovascular disease: application to clinical and public health practice. Circulation 2003;107,499-511
3. Rheumatoid arthritis disease activity measures: American College of Rheumatology recommendations for use in clinical practice: Jaclyn Anderson, Liron Caplin et al, Wiley online, 2012.





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**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

Please visit [www.srlworld.com](http://www.srlworld.com) for related Test Information for this accession  
TEST MARKED WITH '\*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

**Dr Abhishant Pandey, MD**  
Pathologist  
LAB HEAD

**Dr. Sujeeta Singh**  
Pathologist

## CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
2. All Tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of services (DOS).
3. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
4. A requested test might not be performed if:
  - a. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate specimen quality is unsatisfactory
  - b. Incorrect specimen type
  - c. Request for testing is withdrawn by the ordering doctor or patient
  - d. There is a discrepancy between the label on the specimen container and the name on the test requisition form
5. The results of a laboratory test are dependent on the quality of the sample as well as the assay technology.
6. Result delays could be because of uncontrolled circumstances. e.g. assay run failure.
7. Tests parameters marked by asterisks are excluded from the "scope" of NABL accredited tests. (If laboratory is accredited).
8. Laboratory results should be correlated with clinical information to determine Final diagnosis.
9. Test results are not valid for Medico- legal purposes.
10. In case of queries or unexpected test results please call at SRL customer care (91115 91115). Post proper investigation repeat analysis may be carried out.

**SRL Limited**

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,  
Mohali 160062



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