

REPORT

Tel No: 919370707001

PID: 112395 Ref: --

Age: 68.00 Years Sex: MALE

Test Description	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
<u>Lipid Profile Mini :</u>		
Cholesterol (Total), serum by Enzymatic method	165	Desirable : < 200 mg/dL Borderline high : 200 - 239 mg/dL High : \geq 240 mg/dL
Triglycerides, serum by Enzymatic method	<u>181</u>	Normal : < 150 mg/dL Borderline high : 150-199 mg/dL High : 200-499 mg/dL Very high : \geq 500 mg/dL
HDL Cholesterol, serum by Enzymatic method	<u>35</u>	Men : > 40 mg/dL Women : > 50 mg/dL
VLDL Cholesterol, serum by calculation	<u>36</u>	< 30 mg/dL
LDL Cholesterol, serum by calculation	94	Optimal : < 100 mg/dL Near optimal/above optimal : 100-129 mg/dL Borderline high : 130-159 mg/dL High : 160-189 mg/dL Very high : \geq 190 mg/dL
Cholesterol(Total)/HDL Cholesterol Ratio	4.71	Males : Acceptable ratio \leq 5.00 Females : Acceptable ratio \leq 4.50
LDL Cholesterol/HDL Cholesterol Ratio	2.68	Males : Acceptable ratio \leq 3.60 Females : Acceptable ratio \leq 3.20

Reference : ATP III, NCEP Guidelines and National Lipid Association (NLA) 2014 Recommendations

As per most international and national guidelines including Lipid Association of India 2016 :

1. Lipoprotein and lipid levels should be considered in conjunction with other atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) risk determinants to assess treatment goals and strategies.
2. Non-fasting lipid levels can be used in screening and in general risk estimation.



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Test Description

Observed

Biological Reference Interval

Liver Function Test :

Bilirubin-Total, serum by Diazo method	0.79	0.10 - 1.20 mg/dL Neonates : Upto 15.0 mg/dL
Bilirubin-Conjugated, serum by Diazo method	0.28	Upto 0.5 mg/dL
Bilirubin-Unconjugated, serum by calculation	0.51	0.1 to 1.0 mg/dL
SGOT (AST), serum by Enzymatic method	16	15 - 37 U/Lt
SGPT (ALT), serum by Enzymatic Method	21	16 to 63 U/Lt
Alkaline Phosphatase, serum by pNPP-kinetic	68	Adult Male : 46 - 116 U/Lt
Protein (total), serum by Biuret method	7.09	6.4 to 8.2 g/dL
Albumin, serum by Bromocresol purple method	4.45	3.4 to 5.0 g/dL
Globulin, serum by calculation	2.64	2.3 - 3.5 g/dL

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TEST NAME

Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1C), by HPLC	8.50	4.0 to 5.6 %
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Interpretation :

HbA1C level reflects the mean glucose concentration over previous 8-12 weeks and provides better indication of long term glycemic control.

For diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus (>= 18 yrs of age) :

5.7 % - 6.4 % : Increased risk for developing diabetes.

>= 6.5 % : Diabetes

Therapeutic goals for glycemic control :

Adults : < 7%

Toddlers and Preschoolers : < 8.5% (but > 7.5 %)

School age (6-12 yrs) : < 8%

Adolescents and young adults (13 - 19 yrs) : < 7.5 %

Levels of HbA1C may be low as result of shortened RBC life span in case of hemolytic anemia.

Increased HbA1C values may be found in patients with polycythemia or post splenectomy patients.

Patients with Homozygous forms of rare variant Hb(CC,SS,EE,SC) HbA1c can not be quantitated as there is no HbA. In such circumstances glycemic control can be monitored using plasma glucose levels or serum Fructosamine.

The A1c target should be individualized based on numerous factors, such as age, life expectancy, comorbid conditions, duration of diabetes, risk of hypoglycemia or adverse consequences from hypoglycemia, patient motivation and adherence.

Ref : ADA (Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes - 2017)



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Test Description	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
CRP(hs) by Nephelometry	6.74	See clinical information below

Clinical Information :

1. C-reactive protein (CRP) is a biomarker of inflammation. Plasma CRP concentrations increase rapidly and dramatically (100-fold or more) in response to tissue injury or inflammation.

2. High-sensitivity CRP (hs-CRP) is more precise than standard CRP when measuring baseline (i.e. normal) concentrations and enables a measure of chronic inflammation. It is recommended for cardiovascular risk assessment. Atherosclerosis is an inflammatory disease and hs-CRP has been endorsed by multiple guidelines as a biomarker of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk.

Low cardiovascular risk : < 2.0 mg/L

High cardiovascular risk : \geq 2.0 mg/L

Acute inflammation : > 10.0 mg/L

3. A single test for high-sensitivity CRP (hs-CRP) may not reflect an individual patient's basal hs-CRP. Repeat measurement may be required to firmly establish an individual's basal hs-CRP concentration. The lowest of the measurements should be used as the predictive value.

Reference : Mayo Medical Laboratories, 2018 Interpretive Handbook.



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Test Description

Plasma Glucose :

Plasma glucose fasting, by Hexokinase method

Observed Value

147

Biological Reference Interval

< 100 mg/dL
100 to 125 mg/dL : Impaired fasting
glucose tolerance / Prediabetes
>= 126 mg/dL : Suggestive of
diabetes mellitus
(On more than one occasion)
American Diabetes Association
Guidelines 2019

Clinical Chemistry

Urea, serum by GLDH-urease

29

17 to 49 mg/dL

BUN-Blood Urea Nitrogen,serum by calculation

13.55

8 to 23 mg/dL

Creatinine, serum by Jaffe w/o deproteinization

1.06

0.6 to 1.2 mg/dL

Uric Acid, serum by Uricase method

5.90

Male : 3.50 to 7.20 mg/dL

** Uric acid is useful for 1. Diagnosis and follow up of renal failure. 2. Monitoring patients receiving cytotoxic drugs and a variety of other disorders, including gout, leukemia, psoriasis, starvation and other wasting conditions*

*. * Increased uric acid is seen in following conditions :*

*1. Increased purine synthesis 2. Inherited metabolic disorders 3. Excess dietary purine intake
4. Increased nucleic acid turnover 5. Malignancy, cytotoxic drugs 6. Decreased urinary excretion
(due to CRF) 7. Increased renal reabsorption .*

** Uric acid is decreased in : 1. Hepatocellular disease with reduced purine synthesis
2. Defective renal reabsorption 3. Overtreatment of uricemia (allopurinol or cancer
therapies like 6-mercaptopurine, etc).*



REPORT

JINENDRA MUNOT
294, Sindh Housing Society Aundh

Reference: Dr.--

Tel No: 919370707001
PID: 112395 Ref: --

Age: 68.00 Years Sex: MALE

SID: 120062357

Collection Date:

17-08-2020 10:03 AM

Sample Date:

17-08-2020 10:03 am

Report Date:

17-08-2020 04:02 PM

Test Description Clinical Chemistry :

Observed Value

Biological Reference Interval



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Age: 68.00 Years Sex: MALE

Test Description	Observed value	Biological Reference Interval
HOMA Index Insulin Resistance Test		
Plasma glucose fasting, by Hexokinase method	147	< 100 mg/dL 100 to 125 mg/dL : Impaired fasting glucose tolerance / Prediabetes >= 126 mg/dL : Suggestive of diabetes mellitus (On more than one occasion) American Diabetes Association Guidelines 2019
Insulin Fasting, Serum by CMIA	3.60	Fasting : 2.5 to 25 µU/mL Peak upto 150 µU/mL
HOMA IR Index	1.31	> 2.5 indicates insulin resistance

Interpretation

1. As, the direct measurement of the insulin effect on the blood sugar concentration is not possible other indices are used for determining an insulin resistance.
2. One of the most common indices is the HOMA index (Homeostasis Model Assessment), which is calculated according to the following formula:

HOMA index = fasting insulin (µU/ml) X fasting blood sugar (mg/dl) / 405

3. Indications :

- * Adiposis (BMI > 28 kg/m²)
- * Suspected insulin resistance (metabolic syndrome, diabetes mellitus type 2)
- * Suspected polycystic ovary syndrome (PCO-S)
- * Cycle disturbances (e. g. amenorrhea)
- * Infertility

4. Reference ranges :

- > 2.0 indication for insulin resistance
- > 2.5 insulin resistance probable
- > 5.0 average value in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2

Reference : <https://www.bioscientia.de/en/files/2011/10/Marker>



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Test Description	Observed Value	Reference range & Units
<u>TEST NAME</u>		
Homocysteine, plasma by CMIA	<u>17.70</u>	Male : 5.08 to 15.39 $\mu\text{mol/Lt}$

Homocysteine concentration is an indicator of acquired folate or cobalamin deficiency, and is a contributing factor in the pathogenesis of neural tube defects. Currently, the use of homocysteine for assessment of cardiovascular risk is uncertain and controversial. Based on several meta-analyses, at present, homocysteine may be regarded as a weak risk factor for coronary heart disease, and there is a lack of direct causal relationship between hyperhomocysteinemia and cardiovascular disease. It is most likely an indicator of poor lifestyle and diet. Homocysteine concentrations $>13 \text{ mcmol/L}$ are considered abnormal in patients evaluated for suspected nutritional deficiencies (B12, folate) and inborn errors of metabolism. Homocysteine concentrations $< \text{or } =10 \text{ mcmol/L}$ are desirable when utilized for cardiovascular risk.



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<u>Urine Routine Examination</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
<i>(Sample : Urine, Automated / Semiautomated)</i>		
<u>Physical</u>		
Quantity Examined	5.0	ml
Method : Visual		
Appearance	Clear	-
Method : Visual / Automated		
Colour	Pale yellow	-
Method : Visual / Automated		
<u>Chemical (Dipstick)</u>		
pH	6.5	4.6 - 8.0
Method : Indicator Principle		
Protein	Absent	Absent
Method : Sulphosalicylic Acid/ pH Indicator		
Glucose	Absent	Absent
Method : GOD-POD / Benedict's		
Acetone	Absent	Absent
Method : Sodium Nitroprusside reaction		
Bile Pigments	Absent	Absent
Method : Diazo Reaction / Fouchet's test		
Urobilinogen	Not significant	Not Significant
Method : Modified Ehrlich / Watson Schwartz		
<u>Microscopy / Flow cytometry</u>		
R.B.Cs	Absent	0 - 2 per hpf
Pus cells	1-2	0 - 5 per hpf
Epithelial cells	Occasional	0 - 5 per hpf
Casts	Not detected	-
Crystals	Not detected	-
-	#*-	

End of Report



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Carrying forward
Dr. Ajit Golwilkar's
legacy of Over
Four Decades

DIAGNOSTICS
BE SURE
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Dr. Awanti Golwilkar
MD (Pathology)

Dr. Vinanti Golwilkar
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