



CLIENT CODE : CA00002315  
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :  
ALIYAMMA VARGHESE

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS  
KUNNIKODE  
KERALA, INDIA  
Tel : 93334 93334  
Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : ALIYAMMA VARGHESE

PATIENT ID : ALIYF0406384087

ACCESSION NO : 4087VG000058 AGE : 83 Years SEX : Female

DRAWN : 02/07/2022 12:07

RECEIVED : 02/07/2022 12:09

REPORTED : 02/07/2022 13:12

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. DR SUMESH SP NAIR, MBBS MD

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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CLINICAL PATH

URINALYSIS

COLOR	PALE YELLOW	
APPEARANCE	SLIGHTLY HAZY	
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	1.003 - 1.035
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
WBC	20-30	0-5
EPITHELIAL CELLS	DETECTED (OCCASIONAL)	NOT DETECTED
RED BLOOD CELLS	0 - 1	NOT DETECTED
CASTS	NOT DETECTED	
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED	

**Interpretation(s)**  
URINALYSIS-Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders  
Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever  
Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.  
Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.  
Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.  
Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.  
Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.  
pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.  
Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.  
Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.  
Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

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