



Age/Gender : 36 Year(s) / Male

Sample Type : SERUM

Sample ID : 9442119 Ref. Doctor : DR PREETI Sample Drawn Date : 2019-03-03 07:40

Sample Regd Date : 2019-03-03 15:38

: 2019-03-03 17:08 Sample Auth Date

JANANI DIAGNOSTICS

HYDERABAD, Telangana

MEDID: 4460810

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

ng/mL

TEST DESCRIPTION RESULT UNITS BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES

22.79

25-Hydroxy Vitamin D Total (D2 & D3)

(Method: Electro Chemiluminescence)

2019/03/03 Level SEVERE DEFICIE MILD DEFICIENC OPTIMAL INCREASED

NOTE: The above Given Risk Level Interpretation is not age specific and is an information resource only and is not to be used or relied on for any diagnostic or treatment purposes and should not be used as a substitute for professional diagnosis and treatment. Kindly Correlate clinically.

METHOD: Electrochemiluminescence binding assay

Equipment: Roche Cobas

VALUE	CONDITION	INFERENCE
< 10	SEVERE DEFICIENCY	Could be associated with osteomalacia or rickets
10 -19	MILD DEFICIENCY	May be associated with increased risk of osteoporosis or secondary hyperparathyroidism
20 - 50	OPTIMUM LEVELS	Optimum levels in the healthy population; patients with bone disease may benefit from higher levels within this range
51 - 80	INCREASED Risk of hypercalciuria	Sustained levels > 50 ng/mL 250H-VitD along with prolonged calcium supplementation may lead to hypercalciuria and decreased renal function
>80	TOXICITY POSSIBLE	80 ng/mL is the lowest reported level associated with toxicity in patients without primary hyperparathyroidism who have normal renal function. Most patients with toxicity have levels > 150 ng/mL. Patients with renal failure can have very high 25-OH-VitD levels without any signs of toxicity, as renal conversion to the active hormone 1, 25-OH-VitD is impaired or absent.

These reference ranges represent clinical decision values, based on the 2011 Institute of Medicine report, that apply to males and females of all ages, rather than population-based reference values. Population reference ranges for 25-OH-VitD vary widely depending on ethnic background, age, geographic location of the studied populations, and the sampling season.

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HYDERABAD, Telangana

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TEST DESCRIPTION

RESULT

UNITS

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES

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Level 2019/03/03

1 SEVERE HYPERC

2 HYPERCALCEMIA

3 NORMAL 9.00

4 HYPOCALCEMIA

(Method: Spectrophotometry(Cresol Complex))

© Iron 74.5 μg/dL 59 - 158

Level 2019/03/03

1 HIGH

2 CAUTIOUS

3 NORMAL 74.50

4 CAUTIOUS

5 LOW

Iron Binding Capacity - Total (TIBC)*
325 μg/dL 240-450

(Method: Ferrozine)

(Method: Ferene)

Level 2019/03/03

1 HIGH

2 HIGH CAUTIOUS

3 NORMAL 325.00

4 LOW CAUTIOUS

5 LOW

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

TEST DESCRIPTION

RESULT

UNITS

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES

176 - 280

(Method: Immunoturbidometry)

Level 2019/03/03

1 HIGH

2 CAUTIOUS HIGH

3 NORMAL 221.10

4 CAUTIOUS LOW

Vitamin - B12

164.9

pg/mL

200 - 911

(Method: Chemiluminescence)

Level 2019/03/03

1 HIGH
2 CAUTIOUS HIGH
3 NORMAL
4 CAUTIOUS LOW 164.90

5 LOW

A serum vitamin B12 level less than 180 ng/L may cause megaloblastic anemia and peripheral neuropathies.

Vitamin B12 levels less than 150 ng/L is considered evidence of vitamin B12 deficiency.

Follow-up with tests for antibodies to intrinsic factor (IFBA / Intrinsic Factor Blocking Antibody, Serum)

are recommended to identify this potential cause of vitamin B12 malabsorption. For specimens without antibodies,

follow-up testing of vitamin B12 tissue deficiency by measuring methylmalonic acid (MMA) (MMAS , Methylmalonic Acid [MMA],

Quantitative, Serum) and/or homocysteine (HCYSP / Homocysteine, Total, Plasma) may be indicated if the patient is symptomatic.

Patients with serum B12 levels between 150 and 400 ng/L are considered borderline and should be evaluated further by functional

tests for vitamin B12 deficiency. The plasma homocysteine level is a good screening test.

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Sample ID

Ref. Doctor



Patient Name : MR SHARAT CHANDRA

Age/Gender : 36 Year(s) / Male
Sample Type : SERUM

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HYDERABAD, Telangana

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

OLINIOAL BIOGRAPHIC INC.				
TEST DESCRIPTION	RESULT	UNITS	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES	
THYROID PROFILE I				
Trilodothyronine Total (TT3) (Method: Electro Chemiluminescence)	87.99	ng/dL	80 – 253 : 1 Yr – 10 Yr 76 – 199 : 11 Yr – 15 Yr 69 – 201 : 16 Yr – 18 Yr 60 – 181 : > 18 years	
Thyroxine - Total (TT4) (Method: Electro Chemiluminescence)	8.65	ug/dL	4.6-12.5	
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) (Method: Ultra sensitive Chemiluminescence)	3.50	uIU/mL	0.52-16.0 : 1 Day - 30 Days 0.55–7.10 : 1 Mon – 5 Yrs 0.37–6.00 : 6 Yrs – 18 Yrs 0.35–5.50 : 18 Yrs – 55 Yrs 0.50–8.90 : > 55 yrs	



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: DR PREETI

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

TEST DESCRIPTION	RESULT	UNITS	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES
LIVER FUNCTION TEST			
Bilirubin Total (Method: Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid)	0.4	mg/dL	0 - 1.0
Bilirubin Direct (Method: Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid)	0.1	mg/dL	0 - 0.3
Bilirubin Indirect (Method: Calculation)	0.3	mg/dL	0 - 1.0
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) (Method: AMP Buffer)	70	U/L	50 – 136 : > 16 Years
Alanine Transaminase (ALT) (Method: UV with pyridoxal - 5 - phosphate)	23	U/L	< 65
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) (Method: UV with Pyridoxal-5-phosphate)	17	U/L	15 - 37
Y- Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) (Method: g-Glut-3-carboxy-4 nitro)	27	U/L	0 - 55
Protein Total (Method: BIURET)	6.9	g/dL	6.4-8.3
Albumin (Method: Bromocresol Purple)	4.4	g/dL	3.4 - 5.0
Globulin (Method: Calculated)	2.5	g/dL	2.5 - 3.5
Albumin / Globulin Ratio (Method: Calculated)	1.8		1.0 - 2.1



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TEST DESCRIPTION	RESULT	UNITS	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES
LIPID PROFILE			
© Cholesterol - Total (Method: CHOD/PAP)	197	mg/dL	<200 : Desirable 200-239 : Borderline risk >240 : High risk
Cholesterol - HDL (Method: Direct)	41	mg/dL	< 40 : Low 40 - 60 : Optimal > 60 : Desirable
Cholesterol - LDL (Method: Homogeneous enzymatic end point assay)	106	mg/dL	< 100 : Normal 100 - 129 : Desirable 130 – 159 : Borderline-High 160 – 189 : High > 190 : Very High
Cholesterol VLDL (Method: Calculation)	50	mg/dL	7-40
Triglycerides (Method: Lipase / Glycerol Kinase)	254	mg/dL	< 150 :Normal 150–199 :Borderline-High 200–499 :High > 500 :Very High
Total cholesterol/HDL ratio (Method: Calculation)	4.8		0 - 5.0
LDL / HDL Ratio (Method: Calculation)	2.6	ratio	0 - 3.5



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TEST DESCRIPTION	RESULT	UNITS	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES
KIDNEY BASIC SCREEN			
Creatinine(Serum) (Method: JAFFE-Kinetic)	0.9	mg/dL	0.7 - 1.4
• Urea (Serum) (Method: UV-Kinetic)	18.1	mg/dL	10 - 50
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (Method: Calculation)	8.4	mg/dL	7 - 18
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)/Creatinine (Method: Calculation)	9.3	Ratio	6 - 22
Sodium (Method: Ion selective electrode (ISE Direct))	141	mmol/L	135 - 145
Potassium (Method: Ion selective electrode (ISE Direct))	4.2	mmol/L	3.8 - 5.2
Chloride (Method: ISE Direct)	96	mmol/L	94-108
Uric Acid* (Method: Uricase)	5.4	mg/dL	3.5 - 7.2



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Age/Gender : 36 Year(s) / Male Sample Type : WB EDTA

Sample ID : 9442121 Ref. Doctor : DR PREETI Sample Drawn Date : 2019-03-03 07:40

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HYDERABAD, Telangana



CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

TEST DESCRIPTION RESULT UNITS BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES

5.9

 GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c) (Method: ion-exchange high-performance liquid

chromatography(HPLC))

% < 6 : Non Diabetic 6-7: Good Control 7-8: POOR Control >8: ALERT



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INTERPRETATION

Method: BIO-RAD D-10™ Hemoglobin Analyzer Fully automated HPLC platform.

Average Blood Glucose(eAG) (mg/dL)	Level of Control	Hemoglobin A1c (%)
421		14%
386	_ A .	13%
350	L	12%
314	E	11%
279	R	10%
243	T	9%
208		8%
172	POOR	7%
136	GOOD	6%
101	EXCELLENT	5%

HbA1c values of 5.0- 6.5 percent indicate good control or an increased risk for developing diabetes mellitus. HbA1c values greater than 6.5 percent are diagnostic of diabetes mellitus. Diagnosis should be confirmed by repeating the HbA1c test.

NOTE: Hb F higher than 10 percent of total Hb may yield falsely low results. Conditions that shorten red cell survival, such as the presence of unstable hemoglobins like Hb SS, Hb CC, and Hb SC, or other causes of hemolytic anemia may yield falsely low results. Iron deficiency anemia may yield falsely high results.

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Age/Gender : 36 Year(s) / Male
Sample Type : URINE

Sample ID : 9442120

Ref. Doctor : DR PREETI

JANANI DIAGNOSTICS

HYDERABAD, Telangana

MEDID: 4460810

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

: 2019-03-03 07:40

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TEST DESCRIPTION	RESULT	UNITS	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES
Complete Urine Analysis (CUE) (Method: Strip/Microscopy)			
Colour	Pale Yellow		
Appearence	Clear		
Specific gravity*	1.020		1.000 - 1.030
Reaction (pH)*	6.0		5.0 - 8.5
Proteins*	Negative		Negative
Glucose*	Negative		Negative
Bile salts & Bile pigments	Negative	-	Negative
Ketones*	Negative		Negative
Blood*	Negative		Negative
Urobilinogen*	Normal		Normal
Nitrites	Negative		Negative
PUS(WBC) Cells	2-4		0 – 5 /HPF
Urine RBC	Nil		NIL
U.Epithelial Cells	2-3		0 – 5 /HPF
Casts & Crystals	Nil		NIL
Others	Nil		

Ch. Vinay Sr.Analyst

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Age/Gender : 36 Year(s) / Male
Sample Type : WB EDTA

Sample ID : 9442121

Ref. Doctor : DR PREET

JANANI DIAGNOSTICS

HYDERABAD, Telangana

MEDID : 4460810

Ref. Doctor : DR PREETI				
HEMATOLOGY				
TEST DESCRIPTION	RESULT	UNITS	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE RANGES	
COMPLETE BLOOD PICTURE				
Method: Photometry)	14.5	g/dL	13.0 - 18.0	
Erythrocyte Count (RBC Count) (Method: Electronic Impedance)	4.8	mil/μL	4.5 - 5.5	
Packed Cell Volume(Hematocrit) (Method: Calculated)	42.3	%	40 - 54	
Platelet Count (Method: Electronic Impedance)	3.52	lakh/Cumm	1.50 - 4.50	
Red Cell Indices (Method: Calculated/Automated 5 Part Cell Counter)				
MCV	87	fl	83 - 101	
MCH	29.7	pg	27 - 32	
MCHC	34.2	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5	
RDW - CV	12.8	%	11.5 - 14.5	
Total Count and Differential Count (Method: Impdedance and light scattering/Microscopy/Automated 5 Part Cell Counter)				
Total Leucocyte Count(WBC)	5400	cells/Cumm	4000 - 11000	
Neutrophils	50	%	40 - 75	
Lymphocytes	40	%	20 - 40	
Eosinophils	03	%	0 - 6	
Monocytes	07	%	2 - 10	
Basophils	00	%	0 - 1	
MICROSCOPIC BLOOD PICTURE				
RBC MORPHOLOGY	Normocytic Normochromic Cells			
WBC Morphology	Normal in Morphology			
Platelet Morphology	Adequate			
Hemoparasites	Not found			
Impression	Normal Study			
Advise	Correlate Clinically			

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