

3-6-16 & 17, Street No. 19, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad - 500 029

Email: info@vijayadiagnostic.com www.vijayadiagnostic.com

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Regn Date : 26/07/2020 09:02 Sample Collection : 26/07/2020 09:03 Name : MRS. BINDULAL Print Date : 26/07/2020 15:49 : 462012625 Age / Sex 67 Years / Female Regn No Ref By : SELF Regn Centre : Nizampet - 46

Sample Type : Serum Ref no.

URIC ACID

TEST NAME BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

Uric Acid : 8.0 2.6 - 6.0 mg/dL

Method: Uricase Peroxidase

Comments / Interpretation:

- Useful for monitoring therapeutic management of gout and chemotherapeutic treatment of neoplasms.

UREA

TEST NAME BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

Urea : 47 Adult : 17 - 43 mg/dL

Newborn: 8.4 - 25.8 mg/dL Children: 10.8 - 38.4 mg/dL

Infant : 10.8 - 38.4 mg/dL mg/dL

Method: Urease / GLDH

Comments / Interpretation:

- In conjunction with serum creatinine, urea level aids in differential diagnosis of Pre-Renal, Renal and Post-Renal hyperuremia.

ALBUMIN SERUM

TEST NAME RESULT BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

Albumin : 4.6 3.2 - 4.8 g/dL

Method: Bromocresol Green (BCG)

Comments / Interpretation:

- High albumin levels may be caused by severe dehydration.
- Low albumin levels may be caused by malnutrition, severe burns, Kidney & Liver diseases.

CALCIUM

TEST NAME <u>BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL</u>

Serum Calcium : 8.70 Adults : 8.3 - 10.6 mg/dL

Children

10 Days - 24 Months : 9.0 - 11.0 mg/dL 2 - 12 Years : 8.8 - 10.8 mg/dL

Method: OCPC

Comments / Interpretation:

- Useful in diagnosis and prognosis of a wide range of disorders including disorders of proteins and Vitamin D, diseases of bone, Kidney, Parathyroid gland and GI tract.

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CREATININE

TEST NAME BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL



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Released Date 26/07/2020 13:55



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Sample Type : Serum Ref no.

CREATININE

TEST NAME BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

Creatinine : 1.0 Adult Female : 0.5 - 1.0 mg/dL

Neonate : 0.3 - 1.0 mg/dL Infant : 0.2 - 0.4 mg/dL Children : 0.3 - 0.8 mg/dL

Method: Jaffe Kinetic IDMS traceable

Comments / Interpretation:

- Useful in the diagnosis of renal insufficiency and is more specific and sensitive indicator of renal disease than of BUN.
- Use of simultaneous BUN and creatinine levels provide more information in the diagnosis of renal insufficiency.

ELECTROLYTES

 TEST NAME
 RESULT
 BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

 Sodium
 : 139
 136 - 146 mmol/L

 Method : Indirect ISE
 : 4.71
 3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L

 Method : Indirect ISE
 . 4.71
 . 3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L

Chlorides : 114 101 - 109 mmol/L

Method: Indirect ISE

Comments / Interpretation:

Sodium:-

- Levels of sodium when evaluated with electrolytes aid in assessing acid base balance, water balance and water intoxication.

Potassium :-

- Useful in evaluation of electrolyte balance, cardiac arrhythmia, muscular weakness, hepatic encephalopathy and renal failure.

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Chloride:-

- Useful, when assayed along with Sodium, Potassium and bicarbonate in assessment of electrolyte, acid base and water balance.



Certificate # MC-2657

DR S G ALI HATIM CONSULTANT BIOCHEMIST





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Sample Type : Fluoride Plasma Ref no.

FASTING PLASMA GLUCOSE (FPG)

TEST NAME <u>RESULT</u> <u>BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL</u>

Fasting Plasma Glucose : 101 Normal : 70 - 100 mg/dL

Impaired Fasting Glucose: 101 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetes: >/= 126 mg/dL

Method: Hexokinase

 $Comments \ / \ Interpretation:$

- ADA Guidelines (2019) are adopted for the evaluation of Diabetic Status.

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Sample Type : Serum Ref no.

T3,T4 & TSH

TEST NAME BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

Total T3 : 0.76

Method: Chemiluminescence Immuno Assay (CLIA)

Total T4 : 8.0 Infants : 6.0 - 13.2 μg/dL

Children: 5.5 - 12.1 µg/dL Adolescents: 5.5 - 11.1 µg/dL Adults: 4.5 - 10.9 µg/dL Pregnancy: 6.4 -10.7 µg/dL

0.60 - 1.81 ng/mL

Method: Chemiluminescence Immuno Assay (CLIA)

TSH ULTRASENSITIVE : 1.778 Infants: $0.87 - 6.15 \mu IU/mL$

Children: 0.67 - 4.16 μIU/mL Adolescents: 0.48 - 4.17 μIU/mL Adults: 0.55 - 4.78 μIU/mL

Pregnancy:

1st Trimester : 0.3 - $4.5~\mu IU/mL$ 2nd Trimester : 0.5 - $4.6~\mu IU/mL$ 3rd Trimester : 0.8 - $5.2~\mu IU/mL$

Method: Chemiluminescence Immuno Assay (CLIA)

Comments / Interpretation:

- Patient preparation is particularly important for hormone studies, results of which may be markedly affected by many factors such as stress, position, fasting state, time of the day, preceding diet and drug therapy.
- The levels of T3 helps in the diagnosis of T3 Thyrotoxicosis and monitoring the course of hyperthyroidism.
- T3 is not recommended for diagnosis of hypothyroidism as decreased values have minimal clinical significance.
- Values below the lower limits can be caused by a number of conditions including non-thyroidal illness, acute and chronic stress and hypothyroidism.
- Elevated level of T4 are seen in hyperthyroidism, pregnancy, euthyroid patients with increased serum Thyroxine Binding Globulin.
- Decreased levels are noted in hypothyroidism, hypoproteinemia, euthyroid sick syndrome, decrease in Thyroxine Binding Globulin.
- TSH levels are increased in primary hypothyroidism, insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy, Hashimotos thyroiditis, use of amphetamines, dopamine antagonists, iodine containing agents, lithium and iodine induced or deficiency goiter.
- Decreased levels of TSH may be seen in Graves Disease, Toxic multinodular Goitre, Thyroiditis, Excessive treatment with thyroid hormone replacement and central Hypothyroidism.

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Sample Type : Whole Blood - EDTA Ref no. :

COMPLETE BLOOD PICTURE (CBP)

TEST NAME		RESULT	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL
Haemoglobin Photometric measurement	:	10.0	12.0 - 15.0 g/dL
Total RBC Count Coulter Principle	:	4.04	3.8 - 4.8 millions/cumm
Packed Cell Volume / Hematocrit Calculated	:	30.90	36.0 - 46.0 Vol%
MCV Derived from RBC Histogram	:	76.40	83.0 - 101.0 fl
MCH Calculated	:	24.70	27 - 32 pg
MCHC Calculated	:	32.40	31.5 - 34.5 gm/dL
RDW Derived from RBC Histogram	:	15.8	11.6 - 14.0 %
Total WBC Count Coulter Principle Differential count	:	7800	4000 - 10000 Cells/cumm
Neutrophils VCSn Technology / Microscopy	:	62	40 - 80 %
Lymphocytes VCSn Technology / Microscopy	:	32	20 - 40 %
Eosinophils VCSn Technology / Microscopy	:	2	1 - 6 %
Monocytes VCSn Technology / Microscopy	:	4	2 - 10 %
Basophils VCSn Technology / Microscopy Absolute Leucocyte Count	:	0	0 - 2 %
Absolute Neutrophil Count Method: Calculation	:	4836	2000 - 7000 Cells/cumm
Absolute Lymphocyte Count Method: Calculation	:	2496	1000 - 3000 Cells/cumm
Absolute Eosinophil Count Method: Calculation	:	156	20 - 500 Cells/cumm
Absolute Monocyte Count Method: Calculation	:	312	200 - 1000 Cells/cumm
Platelet Count Coulter Principle Peripheral Smear	:	89000	150000 - 410000 /cumm



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COMPLETE BLOOD PICTURE (CBP)

TEST NAME

RBC
Microscopy: Leishman stain/Modified Giemsa Stain

WBC

Microscopy : Leishman stain/Modified Giemsa Stain

Platelets

Microscopy: Leishman stain/Modified Giemsa Stain

RESULT

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

Normocytic Normochromic with microcytes

Normal in morphology, maturity and distribution

: Mild thrombocytopenia with giant platelets

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Sample Type : Serum Ref no.

LIPID PROFILE (LP)

		LITID TROFILE (LI)	
TEST NAME		<u>RESULT</u>	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL
Serum Status	:	Clear	
Triglycerides	:	138	Desirable Level: < 150 mg/dL Borderline: 150 - 199 mg/dL High: 200 - 499 mg/dL Very High: > 499 mg/dL
Method : GPO-POD			
Total Cholesterol	:	216	Desirable Level : < 200 mg/dL Borderline : 200 - 239 mg/dL Undesirable : > 239 mg/dL
Method : CHOD-POD			
LDL Cholesterol.	:	142	Optimal : < 100 mg/dL Near Optimal : 100 - 129 mg/dL Borderline High : 130 - 159 mg/dL High : 160 - 189 mg/dL Very High :> 189 mg/dL
Method: Calculation			
HDL Cholesterol Method: Elimination-Catalase/CHOD - POD	:	46	Desirable Level : > 60 mg/dL Optimal : 40 – 60 mg/dL Undesirable : < 40 mg/dL
VLDL Method: Calculation	:	28	< 30 mg/dL
Total Cholesterol/HDL Cholesterol Ratio	:	4.70	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.1 Moderate Risk : 7.2 - 11.0
Method: Calculation			
LDL Cholesterol/HDL Cholesterol Ratio Method: Calculation	:	3.10	Desirable Level: 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline Risk: 3.0 - 6.0 High Risk: > 6.0

$Comments \ / \ Interpretation:$

- Lipid profile is a panel of blood tests that serves as an initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, the results of this tests can identify certain genetic diseases and can determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis and other diseases.



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Sample Type : Serum Ref no.

LIVER FUNCTION TEST - A (LFT-A)

TEST NAME		RESULT	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL
Total Bilirubin Method: Dichlorophenyl Diazonium Tetrafluroborate	:	0.6	0.3 - 1.2 mg/dL
Conjugated Bilirubin Method: Dichlorophenyl Diazonium Tetrafluroborate	:	0.1	Less than 0.2 mg/dL
Unconjugated Bilirubin Method: Calculation	:	0.5	0.3 - 1.00 mg/dL
ALT/SGPT	:	12	Female (Adult): 0 - 35 U/L Newborn/Infant: 13 - 45 U/L
Method : IFCC without P-5-P AST/SGOT Method : IFCC without P-5-P	:	16	Female (Adult): 0 - 35 U/L Newborn : 25 - 75 U/L Infant : 15 - 60 U/L
Alkaline Phosphatase Method: Kinetic PNPP- AMP	:	82	30 - 120 U/L
Total Protein (TP) Method: Biuret	:	6.6	6.6 - 8.3 g/dL
Albumin	:	4.6	Adult : 3.5 - 5.2 g/dL New Born (0-4 days) : 2.8 - 4.4 g/dL
Method : Bromocresol Green (BCG) Globulin Method : Biuret + Bromocresol Green + Calculation	:	2.0	1.8 - 3.6 g/dL
Albumin / Globulin (A/G) Ratio Method: Calculation	:	2.3	0.8 - 2.0
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) Method: UV Kinetic	:	15	0 - 38 U/L

Comments / Interpretation :

- Liver function test aid in the diagnosis of various pre hepatic, hepatic & post hepatic causes of dysfunction like hemolytic anemias, viral & alcoholic hepatitis and cholestasis of obstructive causes.
- The test encompasses hepatic excretory, synthetic function and also hepatic parenchymal cell damage.
- LFT helps in evaluating severity, monitoring therapy and assessing prognosis of liver disease and dysfunction.



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