Age: 50 Year(s) Gender: Male

Sample ID :1524952 - NaF Fasting

Patient ID :641523

Ref. Doctor : Ref. Customer

Lab Code

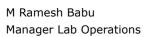
Sample Drawn Date :2022-04-26 09:22

Registration Date :2022-04-26 09:23 Approved Date :2022-04-26 09:56

> 126 - Diabetic

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY			
Test Description	Result	Units	Biological Reference Ranges
Glucose-Fasting (FBS) (Method: Spectrophotometry)	<u>198</u>	mg/dL	70 - 100 - Normal 100 - 126 - Pre Diabetic









Age: 50 Year(s) Gender: Male

Sample ID :1524953 - Serum

Patient ID :641523

Ref. Doctor : Ref. Customer

Lab Code :CPC-AP-113

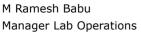
Sample Drawn Date :2022-04-26 09:22 Registration Date :2022-04-26 09:23

Approved Date :2022-04-26 11:37

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Description	Result	Units	Biological Reference Ranges
Lipid Profile			
Cholesterol - Total (Method: Spectrophotometry)	184	mg/dL	<200 - Desirable 200-239 - Borderline risk >240 - High risk
Cholesterol - HDL (Method: Spectrophotometry)	<u>38</u>	mg/dL	< 40 : Low 40 - 60 : Optimal > 60 : Desirable
Triglycerides (TGL) (Method: Spectrophotometry)	212	mg/dL	< 150 : Normal 150 – 199 : Borderline-High 200 – 499 : High > 500 : Very High
Cholesterol - LDL (Method: Spectrophotometry)	104	mg/dL	< 100 : Normal 100 - 129 : Desirable 130 - 159 : Borderline-High 160 - 189 : High > 190 : Very High
Cholesterol - VLDL (Method: Calculation)	<u>42.4</u>	mg/dL	7-40
Total Cholesterol/HDL ratio (Method: Calculation)	4.8	Ratio	0.0-5.0
LDL / HDL Ratio (Method: Calculation)	2.7	Ratio	0.0-3.5











Age: 50 Year(s) Gender: Male

Sample ID :1524953 - Serum

Lab Code :CPC-AP-113

Patient ID :641523

 Ref. Doctor
 :
 Registration Date
 :2022-04-26 09:23

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 :2022-04-26 11:37

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Sample Drawn Date

:2022-04-26 09:22

Test Description	Result	Units	Biological Reference Ranges
Thyroid Profile I			
T3-Total, Tri Iodothyronine (TT3) (Method: Chemiluminescence)	118.47	ng/dL	60 - 200
T4-Total, Thyroxine (TT4) (Method: Chemiluminescence)	6.9	μg/dL	4.6 - 10.5
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone, (TSH)	<u>8.48</u>	μIU/mL	0.37-5.50

Thyroid Function Test Interpretation

The thyroid gland is not functioning properly due to one of a variety of disorders, then increased or decreased amounts of thyroid hormones may result. When TSH concentrations are increased, the thyroid will make and release inappropriate amounts of T4 and T3 and the person may experience symptoms associated with hyperthyroidism. If there is decreased production of thyroid hormones, the person may experience symptoms of hypothyroidism.

The following table summarizes some examples of typical test results and their potential meaning

TSH	Total T4	Total T3	Conditions	
Normal	Normal	Normal	None	
Low	High	High	Hyperthyroidism	
High	Normal	Normal	Mild (subclinical) hypothyroidism	
High	Low	Low or normal	Hypothyroidism	
Low	Normal	Normal	Mild (Subclinical) hyperthyroidism	
Low	High or normal	High or normal	Hyperthyroidism	
Low	Low or normal	Low or normal	pituitary (secondary) hypothyroidism	
Normal	High	High	Thyroid hormone resistance syndrome	

Note:

- The above test results alone are not diagnostic but will prompt a health practitioner to perform additional testing to
 investigate the cause of the excess or deficiency and thyroid disorder. As examples, the most common cause of
 hyperthyroidism is Graves disease and the most common cause of hypothyroidism is Hashimoto thyroiditis.
- Recommended test for T3 and T4 is unbound fraction or free levels as it is metabolically active.
- Physiological rise in Total T3 / T4 levels is seen in pregnancy and in patients on steroid therapy.



Manager Lab Operations

M Ramesh Babu





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Age: 50 Year(s) Gender: Male

Sample ID :1524954 - WB EDTA

Patient ID :641523

Estimated average glucose (eAG)

Ref. Doctor : Ref. Customer

Lab Code

Sample Drawn Date :2022-04-26 09:22 Registration Date :2022-04-26 09:23

Approved Date :2022-04-26 12:58

70 - 136

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Description	Result	Units	Biological Reference Ranges
HbA1c (Glycated Haemoglobin) (Method: HPLC)			
Glycated Haemoglobin (A1c)	<u>7.2</u>	%	< 5.7 : Non Diabetic 5.7 - 6.4 : Pre-Diabetic > 6.5 : Diabetic

INTERPRETATION

159

Reference Group	HbA1c in %
Non diabetic adults >=18 years	< 5.7
At risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 - 6.4
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5
Therapeutic goals for glycemic	Age > 19 years
control	Goal of therapy: < 7.0
	Action suggested: > 8.0
	Age < 19 years
	Goal of therapy: < 7.5

HbA1c (%)	Mean Plasma Glucose (mg/dL)
4	68
5	97
6	126
7	154
8	183
9	212
10	240
11	269
12	298

mg/dL

Note:

Comments

HbA1c provides an index of average blood glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.



Manager Lab Operations

M Ramesh Babu









1524954

^{1.} Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

^{2.} Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate.

Age: 50 Year(s) Gender: Male

Sample ID :1524954 - WB EDTA

Patient ID :641523

Ref. Doctor Ref. Customer Lab Code

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:2022-04-26 09:22 :2022-04-26 09:23

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HEMATOLOGY			
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Method: Coulter)			
Hemoglobin	13.6	g/dL	13.0-17.0
RBC COUNT	4.63	mil/μL	4.5 - 5.5
Hematocrit (HCT)	<u>39.2</u>	%	40-54
Platelet	2.33	lakh/Cumm1.50 - 4.50	
1CV	84.8	fl	83 - 101
1CH	29.3	pg	27-32
1CHC	34.6	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
DW - CV	13.9	%	11.5 - 14.5
otal WBC Count	4760	cells/Cumm4000 - 11000	
leutrophils	51	%	40 - 75
ymphocytes	40	%	20 - 40
osinophils	04	%	0 - 6
1onocytes	05	%	2 - 10
Basophils	00	%	0 - 1









