



Name: Mr. SUBHASH CHAND ARORA

ID / PW: 6724898 / 36648380







Date: 17/05/2024

TEST REPORT

Patient ID: 6724898

**Booking Time:** 16:00:38

17/05/2024 16:16:11 Sample Collect: Sample Received: 17/05/2024 16:42:20 Reported On: 17/05/2024 18:22:47

Print Date & Time: 17/05/2024 18:43:25

**Gender: Male** 

Mob:7060375665

Age: 76 Yrs

D.O.B.:

Refd by:Dr. TARUN MITTAL, D.M. Nephrology, (Sr. Consultant Nephrologist)

Test	Value	<b>Biological Ref Interval</b>	Unit
PROTHROMBIN TIME (PT/INR)			
Method:Nephelometry, Sample Type:Citrate Blo	ood		
On Patient Blood	<b>10.50</b> L	11 - 13.8	Sec
MNPT	12.40		Sec
Prothrombin Ratio (PR)	0.847		
International Normalized Ratio (INR)	0.84	0.8 - 1.1	
<u>NOTE</u>			

- 1. INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anticoagulant therapy. Appropriate the rapeutic range varies with disease and treatment intensity
- 2. Prolonged INR suggests potential bleeding disorder / bleeding complications
- 3. Results should be clinically correated
- 4. Test conducted on Citrated plasma

Recommended Therapeutic range for Oral Anticoagulant therapy

#### INR 2.0-3.0:

- 1. Treatment of Venous thrombosis & Pulmonary embolism
- 2. Prophylaxis of Venous thrombosis (High Risk Surgery)
- 3. Prevention of systemic embolism in tissue heart valves, AMI, Valvular heart disease & Artial fibrillation
- 4. Bileaflet mechanical valve in aortic position

# INR 2.5-3.5:

- 1. Mechanical prosthetic valves
- 2. Systemic recurrent emboli

# Comments

Prothrombin times measures the extrinsic coagulation pathway which consists of activated Factor VII (VIIa), Tissue factor and Proteins of the common pathway (Factors X, V, II & Fibrinogen). This assay is used to control long term oral anticoagulant therapy, evaluation of liver function & to evaluate coagulation disorders specially factors involved in the extrinsic pathway like Factors V, VII, X, Prothrombin &Fibrinogen.

# If Results Marked with HC=High Critical & LC=Low Critical Results.

Test Requested: ANTI HCV, COLLECTION CHARGE, HBs Ag, HIV, PROTHROMBIN TIME

Opposite Petrol Pump,

All tests have technical limitations. Corraborative clinic

Page No: 1 of 5

Corporate Head Office-

Durga Commercial Complex,



DR.TRISHALA BHADHKARIA MD (PATHOLOGY) R.No.- 62759









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**Test** Value **Biological Ref Interval** Unit

Age:

TEST REPORT

Patient ID: 6724898

76 Yrs

**Urinary Microalbumin Creatinine Ratio** 

**MICROALBUMIN 1435.0** <sup>⊢</sup> 0 - 20mg/L

Method: Immunoturbidimetric, Sample: Urine

Technology: Digital Dry Chemistry (VITROS MicroSlide, MicroSensor & Intellicheck Technology) Analyzer: Fully Automated Integrated Biochemistry & ImmunoAssay Analyzer: VITROS-XT7600

**277.7** H 39 - 259 mg/dL **URINARY CREATININE** 

Method: Two-Point Rate, Enzymatic, Sample: Urine

Technology: Digital Dry Chemistry (VITROS MicroSlide, MicroSensor & Intellicheck Technology) Analyzer: Fully Automated Integrated Biochemistry & ImmunoAssay Analyzer: VITROS-XT7600

**Micro Albumin: Creatinine Ratio** 516.7 mg/g creatinine

Method: Calculated, Sample: Urine



: Test Result have been Checked Twice . Please Correlate Clinically.

# Interpretation of Microalbumin

Category	24-h Collection (mg/24h)	Timed Collection (mg/min)	Spot Collection (µ g/mg)
Normal / Non diabetic	< 30	<20	< 30
Microalbuminuria	30 - 100	20 - 200	30 - 300
Clinical albuminuria	> 300	> 200	> 300

Note: It is recommended that at least two of three specimens collected within a 3-6 month period be abnormal before considering a patient to be within a diagnostic category.

# Clinical Use

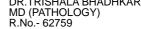
1. Early detection of diabetic nephropathy

# If Results Marked with HC=High Critical & LC=Low Critical Results.

Test Requested: ANTI HCV, COLLECTION CHARGE, HBs Ag, HIV, PROTHROMBIN TIME Page No: 2 of 5



DR.TRISHALA BHADHKARIA MD (PATHOLOGY)









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**Test** Value **Biological Ref Interval** Unit

2. Therapeutic monitoring of patients with Nephropathy

3. Routine management of patient with Diabetes

# **IMMUNOLOGY - SEROLOGY TEST REPORT**

**HUMAN IMMUNO DEFICIENCY 1&2 ANTIBODIES** 

HIV 1/2 Ab & P24 COMBO (Index Value) < 0.90 COI

Method: Enhance CLIA, Sample: Heparin Plasma

HIV 1/2 Ab & P24 COMBO RESULT Non Reactive

Technology: VITROS Microwell, MicroSensor & Intellicheck Technology

Analyzer: Fully Automated Integrated Biochemistry & ImmunoAssay Analyzer: VITROS-XT7600

Interpretation

Result In Index	Remarks
< 0.90	Non Reactive
0.90 - 1.00	Dubious
> 1.00	Provisionally Reactive

#### Comments

Non Reactive result implies that antibodies to HIV 1/2 P24 antigen have not been detected in the sample. This means the patient has either not been exposed to HIV 1/2 infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levelsof antibodies. Hence a Non Reactive results dose not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HIV 1 / 2.

# Recommendations

- 1. Result to be clinically correlated.
- 2. Rarely false negative/positivity may occur.
- 3. Post test counseling available between 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at Scientific Pathology Lab.

# HBs Ag, Serum

If Results Marked with HC=High Critical & LC=Low Critical Results.

Test Requested: ANTI HCV, COLLECTION CHARGE, HBs Ag, HIV, PROTHROMBIN TIME Page No: 3 of 5

> DR.ANIRUDH GUPTA MD (MICROBIOLOGY) G-24091





DR.TRISHALA BHADHKARIA MD (PATHOLOGY)

R.No.- 62759



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0562-42-555-55 National PRI No. 0562-42-555-00

National Customer Care







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Age: D.O.B.:

Refd by:Dr. TARUN MITTAL, D.M. Nephrology, (Sr. Consultant Nephrologist)

Test	Value	<b>Biological Ref Interval</b>	Unit
HBs ANTIGEN INDEX	0.09	<0.90	COI

Method: Enhance CLIA, Sample: Heparin Plasma

**HBs ANTIGEN RESULT** Non Reactive

Technology: VITROS Microwell, MicroSensor & Intellicheck Technology

Analyzer: Fully Automated Integrated Biochemistry & ImmunoAssay Analyzer: VITROS-XT7600

Interpretation

Result In Index	Remarks
< 0.90	Non Reactive
0.90 - 1.00	Dubious
> 1.00	Reactive

#### Comments:

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infections of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2% normal adolescents and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5 -10% in immunocompromised patients and 80% in neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAq which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symptoms. Persistence of HBsAq for more than six months indicates development of carrier state or Chronic liver disease.

#### Uses

- 1. Routine screening of blood and blood products to prevent transmission of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) to recipients
- 2. To diagnose suspected HBV infection and monitor the status of infected individuals
- 3. To evaluate the efficacy of antiviral drugs
- 4. For Prenatal Screening of pregnant women

0.01 0 - 0.9COI **ANTI HCV** 

Method: Enhance CLIA, Sample: Heparin Plasma

# If Results Marked with HC=High Critical & LC=Low Critical Results.

Test Requested: ANTI HCV,COLLECTION CHARGE,HBs Ag,HIV,PROTHROMBIN TIME Page No: 4 of 5

> DR.ANIRUDH GUPTA MD (MICROBIOLOGY) G-24091





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**Biological Ref Interval** 

16:00:38

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Unit

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Value

**Anti HCV Result** Non Reactive

Technology: VITROS Microwell, MicroSensor & Intellicheck Technology Analyzer: Fully Automated Integrated Biochemistry & ImmunoAssay Analyzer: VITROS-XT7600

Result In Index	Remarks
< 0.90	Non Reactive
0.90 - 1.00	Dubious
> 1.00	Provisionally Reactive

#### Note

**Test** 

- False positive results are seen in Autoimmune diseases, Rheumatoid factor, Hypergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, passive antibody transfer, Anti- idiotypes & Anti superoxide dismutase
- Flase negative results are seen in early Acute infection, immunosupperssion & Immuno-incompetence
- HCV-RNA PCR recommended in all reactive results to differentiate between past & present infection.

## **Comments**

Comments Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Flavivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug users, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10% of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV, chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85% of infected individuals. In high risk populations, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25%.

# Uses

- 1. Indicator of past or present infection, but does not differentiate between Acute / Chronic / Resolved infection.
- 2. Routine screening of low and high prevalence populations including blood donors.

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

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Test Requested: ANTI HCV, COLLECTION CHARGE, HBs Ag, HIV, PROTHROMBIN TIME Page No: 5 of 5

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