GENERAL DIAGNOSTICS
INTERNATIONAL (P) LTD.
RPT House, Plot No. - 06, Sector - 24,
Turbhe, Navi Mumbai-400705, India.
Customer Support : +91 98717 15111

General DIAGNOSTICS
Accurate Results • Timely Delivered

0000005212863

Name:	MRS SALIYA BEGUM	**Age/Gender:**	53 Year(s) 0 Months(s) 0 Day(s)/Female
Referred By:	N.A	**Client Name:**	N.A
Collection Date:	12-01-2023 16:31:00	**Report Release Date:**	12-01-2023 23:22:51

No.	Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Serum Electrolyte Profile				
1	**Sodium** Serum, Method: Indirect ISE	**129.81**	**mmol/L**	**136 - 145**
2	**Potassium** Serum, Method: Indirect ISE	**5.74**	**mmol/L**	**3.5 - 5.1**
3	**Chloride** Serum, Method: Indirect ISE	**97.02**	**mmol/L**	**98 - 107**

Remarks

Kindly correlate clinically, Rule out the pre-analytical variables.

Interpretation

The electrolyte panel is used to identify an electrolyte, fluid, or pH imbalance (acidosis or alkalosis). It is frequently ordered as part of a routine physical. Electrolyte measurements may be used to help investigate conditions that cause electrolyte imbalances such as dehydration, kidney disease, lung diseases, or heart conditions. Repeat testing may then also be used to monitor treatment of the condition causing the imbalance.

High or low electrolyte levels can be affected by some hormones such as aldosterone, a hormone that conserves sodium and promotes the elimination of potassium, and natriuretic peptides, which increase elimination of sodium by the kidneys. With respect to the amount of water in a person's body, people whose kidneys are not functioning properly, may retain excess fluid. This results in a dilution effect on sodium and chloride so that they fall below normal concentrations. On the other hand, people who experience severe fluid loss may show an increase in potassium, sodium, and chloride concentrations. Some conditions such as heart disease and diabetes may also affect the fluid and electrolytes balance in the body and cause abnormal levels of electrolytes. Hemolysed samples may show false high serum potassium.

Scan For Report

CRM No :5212863
Sample Recd. Time: 12-01-2023 19:29
Report Time: 12-01-2023 23:22
Patient Name: MRS SALIYA BEGUM
Patient ID: 5212863

Authorized Signatory
Dr. Varsha Deshpande
DCP, DNB (Pathology)

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No.	Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval

HbA1c (Whole Blood)

1	HBA1c-Glycated Haemoglobin EDTA Whole Blood, Method: HPLC	4.9	%	Non-diabetic: 4-6 Excellent Control: 6-7 Fair to good control: 7-8 Unsatisfactory control: 8-10 Poor Control: >10
2	Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) EDTA Whole Blood, Method: Calculated	93.93	mg/dL	90-120 mg/dL : Good control 121-150 mg/dL : Fair control 151-180 mg/dL : Unsatisfactory control >180 mg/dL : Poor control

Interpretation

1. The term HbA1c refers to Glycated Haemoglobin. Measuring HbA1c gives an overall picture of what the average blood sugar levels have been over a period of weeks/month. Higher the HbA1c, the greater the risk of developing diabetes-related complications.

2. HbA1c has been endorsed by clinical groups and ADA (American Diabetes Assocation) guidelines 2012, for the diagnosis of diabetes using a cut-off point of 6.5%. ADA defined biological reference range for HbA1c is between 4-6%. Patients with HBA1c value between 6.0-6.5% are considered at risk for developing diabetes in the future. Trends in HbA1c area a better indicator of glucose control than standalone test.

3. To estimate the eAG from the HbA1c value, the following equation is used: eAG(mg/dl) =28.7*A1c-46.7.

4. Diabetic must aspire to keep values under 7% to avoid the various complications resulting from diabetes.

End Of Report

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Patient Name: MRS SALIYA BEGUM
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Authorized Signatory
Dr. Pramod Ingale
MD (Biochemistry)

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Referred By:	N.A	**Client Name:**	N.A
Collection Date:	12-01-2023 16:31:00	**Report Release Date:**	12-01-2023 20:48:22

No.	Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
1	Total IgE Serum, Method: Latex immuno turbidimetric	86.48	IU/ mL	0 - 198

Interpretation

IgE mediates allergic and hypersensitivity reactions. There is significant overlap in total IgE between allergic and nonallergic individuals. Total IgE levels are increased in atopic diseases such as allergic rhinitis, allergic dermatitis, Hay fever,

atopic asthma etc. The results are influenced by type of allergens, duration of stimulation, presence of symptoms. Parasitic diseases like ascariasis, visceral larvae migrans, hookworm disease, schistosomiasis etc may elevate the total IgE levels. The levels are increased in monoclonal IgE myeloma, NHL. The total IgE results are decreased in hereditary deficiencies, acquired immunodeficiency, Non-IgE myeloma. A normal level of IgE does not eliminate the possibility of allergic diseases.llosis, and the rare hyper IgE syndrome.

End Of Report

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QUALITY POLICY

GENERAL DIAGNOSTICS INTERNATIONAL (P) Ltd. maintains the highest standards of quality control in all aspects of laboratory work. The purpose of our laboratory's Quality Management System is to ensure that:

- Principles of all accreditations, including that of NABL - ISO1518:2012 (National Accreditation Board of Laboratories) are adhered for each test in the scope of the accreditation, and beyond.
- Test methods, processes and control mechanisms are timely updated and fully validated to ensure the accuracy and reliability of our test results.

The objectives of our Quality Control system are:

- Use Bar-Coded operations to enable full traceability throughout the sample flow process and to ensure sample handling procedures and environmental conditions are managed well and there is no or minimal affect on the results.
- Continually improve the practices of our clients, franchise partners, associate doctors, clinics and hospitals and monitor their training needs. Be proactive in identifying gaps in the processes being followed. Guide them to ensure that the patients are served in the best possible way.
- Report the results with accuracy and clarity in a timely manner. Do a root cause analysis whenever there is a deviation against protocols and find solutions to the identified causes.
- Ensure a continual enhancement, implementation and maintenance of the quality system and seek improvement in the effectiveness of the quality system from experts at regular intervals.
- Meet and exceed expectations with respect to turn-around time, sample collection hygiene & reliability of service.
- Ensure that each test is performed by qualified and trained staff. Provide opportunities to the staff so that they can increase their knowledge and use the same for self and organizational betterment.
- Ensure that the equipment used are best in class, properly maintained and calibrated and where possible, measurements are traceable to recognized standards. Also explore methods which may lead to improvement in equipment performance and methodologies used for conducting tests.
- Enable technology upgrades to achieve higher accuracy and reduced complexities.
- Use internal audits and other checks to ensure the quality system complies with requirements; ensure problems are investigated promptly, root cause(s) established and effective action taken to prevent a recurrence.
- Have a smooth communication mechanism to ensure information is made available as rapidly as possible to those who need it, both internal and external to the organization.
- Monitor, help and support our franchise and service partners to be sensitive on all aspects of service delivery and to ensure quality standards are followed with no exceptions.

CONDITIONS of REPORTING

01. It is presumed that the specimen accompanying the TRF (Test Requisition Form where the details of patient are recorded) is of the same patient whose details are there in the TRF.
02. A test requested might not be performed due to the following reasons(s):
    - 2.1 Insufficient quantity of specimen required to conduct the test.
    - 2.2 Poor quality of the Specimen not meeting the quality criteria (hemolysis of sample/clotted.)
    - 2.3 Incorrect specimen type as required to conduct a test.
03. Test(s) may be patly or fully cancelled due to incorrect test code, incorrect name of the test or incorrect type of specimen. A communication shall be made and it is expected that a fresh specimen will be sent to laboratory for analysis of same parameter(s).
04. The results of laboratory investigation are dependent on the quality of the specimen as well as the assay procedures/technologies used. All samples collected for tests are required to be prepared, stored, labeled and brought to processing laboratory as per the prescribed guidelines of GENERAL DIAGNOSTICS.
05. GENERAL DIAGNOSTICS laboratory cannot be held liable for incorrect results of a sample which deviated from the guidelines issued.
06. There can be several factors like sample's unintended exposure to heat or travel through rough terrain which affect the quality of test results. Therefore a 2% chance of error/ deviation in results is a possibility.
07. For certain category of tests, the report may carry a "PRELIMINARY" status implying that the results are yet to be reported for one (or more) tests. For example, in the case with certain microbiology tests, a "FINAL" culture, identification or drug susceptibility result might be pending. In such case, the status "RESULT PENDING" will be mentioned on report. The same shall be replaced by the test results whenever it is ready.
08. If the collection date or any other details was not stated in the Test Requisition Form, the same will not be printed on the report. In cases where the missing information is mandatory for report generation or meeting accreditation guidelines, the sample shall not be processed at all.
09. Tests parameters excluded from the "scope" of NABL accreditation shall be marked by asterisks.
10. In case you are not the intended recipient of the report, please immediately inform the same to the issuing entity. Any use, disclosure, copy or distribution of any contents of such report, is unlawful and is strictly prohibited.
11. Some test may be referred to other laboratories to provide a wider test menu to the patients. The details of the laboratory where the sample was referred to, can be obtained from Customer Care department.
12. Claims of comparing results against that from a different laboratory shall be looked into only if it was the same sample which was split and sent in same conditions to all laboratories and processed on the same technology.

इस श्रिष्टि का मूल आधार है "बेटी"
माता पिता ही नहीं, देश का सम्मान है "बेटी"

बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ

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