ETERNAL HOSPITAL MEDICAL TESTING LABORATORY

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UHID	40001141	**Collection Date**	11/03/2023 11:17AM
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Referred By	Dr. DIWANSHU KHATANA	**Report Status**	Final
Mobile No.	9079965069		

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)			Sample: Fl. Plasma
BLOOD GLUCOSE FASTING	130.1		

Method: Hexokinase assay.
Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus and evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases.

BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP)			Sample: PLASMA
BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP)	100.6	mg/dl	Non – Diabetic: - < 140 mg/dl Pre – Diabetic: - 140-199 mg/dl Diabetic: - >=200 mg/dl

Method: Hexokinase assay.
Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus and evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases.

THYROID T3 T4 TSH			Sample: Serum
T3	1.41	ng/mL	0.970 - 1.690
T4	9.56	ug/dl	5.53 - 11.00
TSH	1.352	µIU/mL	0.40 - 4.05

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA

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T3:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T3 is utilized in thediagnosis of T3-hyperthyroidism the detection of early stages ofhyperthyroidism and for indicating a diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis factitia.

T4:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T4 assay employs acompetitive test principle with an antibody specifically directed against T4.

TSH - THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE :- ElectroChemiLuminescenceImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of TSH serves as theinitial test in thyroid diagnostics. Even very slight changes in theconcentrations of the free thyroid hormones bring about much greater oppositechanges in the TSH levels.

LFT (LIVER FUNCTION TEST) Sample: Serum

BILIRUBIN TOTAL	0.37	mg/dl	0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT	0.24	mg/dl	0.20 - 1.00
BILIRUBIN DIRECT	0.13	mg/dl	0.00 - 0.40
SGOT	14.2	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT	15.8	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.90	g/dl	6.6 - 8.7
ALBUMIN	4.95	g/dl	3.5 - 5.2
GLOBULIN	3.0		1.8 - 3.6
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	54.2	U/L	42 - 98
A/G RATIO	1.7	Ratio	1.5 - 2.5
GGTP	12.1	U/L	6.0 - 38.0

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BILIRUBIN TOTAL :- Method: DPD assay. Interpretation:-Total Bilirubin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various liver diseases, and of haemolytic and metabolic disorders in adults and newborns. Both obstruction damage to hepatocellular structive.
BILIRUBIN DIRECT :- Method: Diazo method Interpretation:-Determinations of direct bilirubin measure mainly conjugated, water soluble bilirubin.
SGOT – AST :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGOT(AST) measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain types of liver and heart disease.
SGPT - ALT :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGPT(ALT) Ratio Is Used For Differential Diagnosis In Liver Diseases.
TOTAL PROTEINS :- Method: Biuret colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-Total protein measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of liver and kidney diseases and bone marrow as well as metabolic and nutritional disorder.
ALBUMIN :- Method: Colorimetric (BCP) assay. Interpretation:-For Diagnosis and monitoring of liver diseases, e.g. liver cirrhosis, nutritional status.
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE :- Method: Colorimetric assay according to IFCC. Interpretation:-Elevated serum ALT is found in hepatitis, cirrhosis, obstructive jaundice, carcinoma of the liver, and chronic alcohol abuse. ALT is only slightly elevated in patients who have an uncomplicated myocardial infarction. **GGTP-GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSPEPTIDASE** :- Method: Enzymetic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-y-glutamyltransferase is used in the diagnosis and monitoring of hepatobiliary disease. Enzymatic activity of GGT is often the only parameter with increased values when testing for such diseases and is one of the most sensitive indicator known.

LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	171		<200 mg/dl :- Desirable 200-240 mg/dl :- Borderline >240 mg/dl :- High
HDL CHOLESTEROL	51.0		High Risk :-<40 mg/dl (Male), <40 mg/dl (Female) Low Risk :->=60 mg/dl (Male), >=60 mg/dl (Female)
LDL CHOLESTEROL	94.4		Optimal :- <100 mg/dl Near or Above Optimal :- 100-129 mg/dl Borderline :- 130-159 mg/dl High :- 160-189 mg/dl Very High :- >190 mg/dl
CHOLESTERO VLDL	13	mg/dl	10 - 50
TRIGLYCERIDES	67.2		Normal :- <150 mg/dl Border Line:- 150 - 199 mg/dl High :- 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high :- > 500 mg/dl
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO	3.4	%	

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BIOCHEMISTRY

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL :- Method: CHOD-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay.
interpretation:-The determination of the individual total cholesterol (TC) level is used for screening purposes while for a better risk assessment it is necessary to measure additionally lipid & lipoprotein metabolic disorders.
HDL CHOLESTEROL :- Method:-Homogenous enzymetic colorimetric method.
Interpretation:-HDL-cholesterol has a protective against coronary heart disease, while reduced HDL-cholesterol concentrations, particularly in conjunction with elevated triglycerides, increase the cardiovascular disease.
LDL CHOLESTEROL :- Method: Homogenous enzymatic colorimetric assay.
Interpretation:-LDL play a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and in particular coronary sclerosis. The LDL are derived form VLDL rich in TG by the action of various lipolytic enzymes and are synthesized in the liver.
CHOLESTEROL VLDL :- Method: VLDL Calculative
TRIGLYCERIDES :- Method: GPO-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay.
Interpretation:-High triglycerde levels also occur in various diseases of liver, kidneys and pancreas.
DM, nephrosis, liver obstruction.
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO :- Method: Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Calculative

RENAL PROFILE TEST Sample: Serum

UREA	**14.9 L**	mg/dl	16.60 - 48.50
BUN	7.0	mg/dl	6 - 20
CREATININE	0.58	mg/dl	0.50 - 0.90
SODIUM	138.7	mmol/L	136 - 145
POTASSIUM	4.08	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
CHLORIDE	102.3	mmol/L	98 - 107
URIC ACID	**1.69 L**	mg/dl	2.6 - 6.0
CALCIUM	8.79	mg/dl	8.60 - 10.30

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BIOCHEMISTRY

CREATININE – SERUM :- Method:-Jaffe method, Interpretation:-To differentiate acute and chronic kidneydisease.
URIC ACID :- Method: Enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:- Elevated blood concentrations of uricacid are renal diseases with decreased excretion of waste products, starvation,drug abuse and increased alcohol consume.
SODIUM:- Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation:-Decrease: Prolonged vomiting or diarrhea,diminished reabsorption in the kidney and excessive fluid retention. Increase: excessive fluid loss, high salt intake andkidney reabsorption.
POTASSIUM :- Method: ISE electrode. Intrpretation:-Low level: Intake excessive loss formbodydue to diarrhea, vomiting renal failure, High level: Dehydration, shock severe burns, DKA, renalfailure.
CHLORIDE – SERUM :- Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation:-Decrease: reduced dietary intake,prolonged vomiting and reduced renal reabsorption as well as forms of acidosisand alkalosis.
Increase: dehydration, kidney failure, some form ofacidosis, high dietary or parenteral chloride intake, and salicylate poisoning.
UREA:- Method: Urease/GLDH kinetic assay. Interpretation:-Elevations in blood urea nitrogenconcentration are seen in inadequate renal perfusion, shock, diminished bloodvolume, chronic nephritis, nephrosclerosis, tubular necrosis, glomerularnephritis and UTI.
CALCIUM TOTAL :- Method: O-Cresolphthaleine complexone. Interpretation:-Increase in serum PTH or vit-D are usuallyassociated with hypercalcemia. Increased serum calcium levels may also beobserved in multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases. Hypocalcemia may
beobserved in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis, and pancreatitis.

Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA

HBA1C	5.3	%	< 5.7% Nondiabetic 5.7-6.4% Pre-diabetic > 6.4% Indicate Diabetes

Known Diabetic Patients
< 7 % Excellent Control
7 - 8 % Good Control
> 8 % Poor Control

Method : - High - performance liquid chromatography HPLC
Interpretation:-Monitoring long term glycemic control, testing every 3 to 4 months is generally sufficient.
The approximate relationship between HbA1C and mean blood glucose values during the preceding 2 to 3 months.

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BLOOD BANK INVESTIGATION

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
BLOOD GROUPING	"B" Rh Negative		

Note :
1. Both forward and reverse grouping performed.
2. Test conducted on EDTA whole blood.

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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)			Sample: Urine
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)	NEGATIVE		

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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
ROUTINE EXAMINATION - URINE			Sample: Urine
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
VOLUME	25	ml	
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		P YELLOW
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		CLEAR
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
PH	6.0		5.5 - 7.0
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.000		1.016-1.022
PROTEIN	NIL		NEGATIVE
SUGAR	NIL		NEGATIVE
BILIRUBIN	NIL		NEGATIVE
BLOOD	NIL		
KETONES	NIL		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NIL		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NIL		NEGATIVE
LEUCOCYTE	NIL		NEGATIVE
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
WBCS/HPF	3-4	/hpf	0 - 3
RBCS/HPF	00	/hpf	0 - 2
EPITHELIAL CELLS/HPF	10-15	/hpf	0 - 1
CASTS	NIL		NIL
CRYSTALS	NIL		NIL
BACTERIA	NIL		NIL
OHTERS	NIL		NIL

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Methodology:-
Glucose: GOD-POD, Bilirubin: Diazo-Azo-coupling reaction with a diazonium, Ketone: Nitro Pruside reaction, Specific Gravity: Proton re;ease from ions, Blood: Psuedo-Peroxidase activity oh Haem moiety, pH: Methye Red-Bromothymol Blue (Double indicator system), Protein: H+ Release by buffer, microscopic & chemical method.
interpretation: Diagnosis of Kidney function, UTI, Presence of Protein, Glucoses, Blood. Vocubulary syntax: Kit insert

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HEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
CBC (COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT)			Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA
HAEMOGLOBIN	**11.8 L**	g/dl	12.0 - 15.0
PACKED CELL VOLUME(PCV)	36.6	%	36.0 - 46.0
MCV	87.6	fl	82 - 92
MCH	28.2	pg	27 - 32
MCHC	32.2	g/dl	32 - 36
RBC COUNT	4.18	millions/cu.mm	3.80 - 4.80
TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT)	5.09	10^3/ uL	4 - 10
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	70.1	%	40 - 80
LYMPHOCYTE	21.4	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS	**0.4 L**	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES	7.5	%	2 - 10
BASOPHIL	**0.6 L**	%	1 - 2
PLATELET COUNT	2.14	lakh/cumm	1.500 - 4.500

HAEMOGLOBIN :- Method:-SLS HemoglobinMethodology by Cell Counter.Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.
MCV :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex.
MCH :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex.
MCHC :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex.
RBC COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamicfocusing.Interpretation:-Low-Anemia,High-Polycythemia.
TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT) :- Method:-Optical Detectorblock based on Flowcytometry.Interpretation:-High-Leucocytosis, Low-Leucopenia.
NEUTROPHILS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry
LYMPHOCYTS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry
EOSINOPHILS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry
MONOCYTES :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry
BASOPHIL :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry
PLATELET COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamicfocusing method.Interpretation:-Low-Thrombocytopenia, High-Thrombocytosis.
HCT: Method:- Pulse Height Detection. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.
NOTE: CH- CRITICAL HIGH, CL: CRITICAL LOW, L: LOW, H: HIGH

ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE)	15	mm/1st hr	0 - 15

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Method:-Modified Westergrens.
Interpretation:-Increased in infections, sepsis, and malignancy.

End Of Report

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