

Name : Mrs. TAMILSELVI P
 PID No. : MED121758976
 SID No. : 623006926
 Age / Sex : 39 Year(s) / Female
 Ref. Dr : MediWheel

Register On : 22/03/2023 9:18 AM
 Collection On : 22/03/2023 10:37 AM
 Report On : 22/03/2023 3:40 PM
 Printed On : 01/04/2023 12:37 PM
 Type : OP



<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
Absolute Basophil count (Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	0.04	10 ³ / µl	< 0.2
Platelet Count (Blood/Impedance Variation)	312	10 ³ / µl	150 - 450
MPV (Blood/Derived from Impedance)	08.06	fL	8.0 - 13.3
PCT (Automated Blood cell Counter)	0.25	%	0.18 - 0.28
ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate) (Blood/Automated ESR analyser)	42	mm/hr	< 20

BIOCHEMISTRY

BUN / Creatinine Ratio	12.5		
Glucose Fasting (FBS) (Plasma - F/GOD-PAP)	72.8	mg/dL	Normal: < 100 Pre Diabetic: 100 - 125 Diabetic: >= 126

INTERPRETATION: Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level.

Glucose, Fasting (Urine) (Urine - F)	Negative	Negative
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Glucose Postprandial (PPBS) (Plasma - PP/GOD-PAP)	89.6	mg/dL	70 - 140
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INTERPRETATION:

Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level. Fasting blood glucose level may be higher than Postprandial glucose, because of physiological surge in Postprandial Insulin secretion, Insulin resistance, Exercise or Stress, Dawn Phenomenon, Somogyi Phenomenon, Anti-diabetic medication during treatment for Diabetes.

Urine Glucose(PP-2 hours) (Urine - PP)	Negative	Negative
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Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (Serum/Urease UV / derived)	11.3	mg/dL	7.0 - 21
Creatinine (Serum/Modified Jaffe)	0.90	mg/dL	0.6 - 1.1
Uric Acid (Serum/Enzymatic)	4.3	mg/dL	2.6 - 6.0

Liver Function Test

Bilirubin(Total) (Serum)	0.56	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.2
Bilirubin(Direct) (Serum/Diazotized Sulfanilic Acid)	0.14	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
Bilirubin(Indirect) (Serum/Derived)	0.42	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0
SGOT/AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase) (Serum/Modified IFCC)	28.3	U/L	5 - 40
SGPT/ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase) (Serum)	22.7	U/L	5 - 41
GGT(Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase) (Serum/IFCC / Kinetic)	12.3	U/L	< 38



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Alkaline Phosphatase (SAP) (Serum/Modified IFCC)	59.6	U/L	42 - 98
Total Protein (Serum/Biuret)	7.22	gm/dL	6.0 - 8.0
Albumin (Serum/Bromocresol green)	3.79	gm/dL	3.5 - 5.2
Globulin (Serum/Derived)	3.43	gm/dL	2.3 - 3.6
A : G RATIO (Serum/Derived)	1.10		1.1 - 2.2
<u>Lipid Profile</u>			
Cholesterol Total (Serum/CHOD-PAP with ATCS)	174.2	mg/dL	Optimal: < 200 Borderline: 200 - 239 High Risk: >= 240
Triglycerides (Serum/GPO-PAP with ATCS)	76.2	mg/dL	Optimal: < 150 Borderline: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >= 500

INTERPRETATION: The reference ranges are based on fasting condition. Triglyceride levels change drastically in response to food, increasing as much as 5 to 10 times the fasting levels, just a few hours after eating. Fasting triglyceride levels show considerable diurnal variation too. There is evidence recommending triglycerides estimation in non-fasting condition for evaluating the risk of heart disease and screening for metabolic syndrome, as non-fasting sample is more representative of the %usual circulating level of triglycerides during most part of the day.

HDL Cholesterol (Serum/Immunoinhibition)	42.9	mg/dL	Optimal(Negative Risk Factor): >= 60 Borderline: 50 - 59 High Risk: < 50
LDL Cholesterol (Serum/Calculated)	116.1	mg/dL	Optimal: < 100 Above Optimal: 100 - 129 Borderline: 130 - 159 High: 160 - 189 Very High: >= 190
VLDL Cholesterol (Serum/Calculated)	15.2	mg/dL	< 30
Non HDL Cholesterol (Serum/Calculated)	131.3	mg/dL	Optimal: < 130 Above Optimal: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very High: >= 220

INTERPRETATION: 1.Non-HDL Cholesterol is now proven to be a better cardiovascular risk marker than LDL Cholesterol. 2.It is the sum of all potentially atherogenic proteins including LDL, IDL, VLDL and chylomicrons and it is the "new bad cholesterol" and is a co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy.



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<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
Total Cholesterol/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (Serum/Calculated)	4.1		Optimal: < 3.3 Low Risk: 3.4 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2 - 11.0 High Risk: > 11.0
Triglyceride/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (TG/HDL) (Serum/Calculated)	1.8		Optimal: < 2.5 Mild to moderate risk: 2.5 - 5.0 High Risk: > 5.0
LDL/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (Serum/ Calculated)	2.7		Optimal: 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline: 3.1 - 6.0 High Risk: > 6.0
<u>Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)</u>			
HbA1C (Whole Blood/Ion exchange HPLC by D10)	5.8	%	Normal: 4.5 - 5.6 Prediabetes: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetic: >= 6.5

INTERPRETATION: If Diabetes - Good control : 6.1 - 7.0 % , Fair control : 7.1 - 8.0 % , Poor control >= 8.1 %

Estimated Average Glucose (Whole Blood) 119.76 mg/dL

INTERPRETATION: 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. Conditions that prolong RBC life span like Iron deficiency anemia, Vitamin B12 & Folate deficiency, hypertriglyceridemia, hyperbilirubinemia, Drugs, Alcohol, Lead Poisoning, Asplenia can give falsely elevated HbA1C values. Conditions that shorten RBC survival like acute or chronic blood loss, hemolytic anemia, Hemoglobinopathies, Splenomegaly, Vitamin E ingestion, Pregnancy, End stage Renal disease can cause falsely low HbA1c.

IMMUNOASSAY

THYROID PROFILE / TFT

T3 (Triiodothyronine) - Total (Serum/ Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay (CLIA))	1.17	ng/ml	0.7 - 2.04
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INTERPRETATION:

Comment :

Total T3 variation can be seen in other condition like pregnancy, drugs, nephrosis etc. In such cases, Free T3 is recommended as it is Metabolically active.

T4 (Tyroxine) - Total (Serum/ Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay (CLIA))	7.70	µg/dl	4.2 - 12.0
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INTERPRETATION:

Comment :

Total T4 variation can be seen in other condition like pregnancy, drugs, nephrosis etc. In such cases, Free T4 is recommended as it is Metabolically active.



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<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) (Serum /Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay (CLIA))	2.84	μIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

INTERPRETATION:

Reference range for cord blood - upto 20
1 st trimester: 0.1-2.5
2 nd trimester 0.2-3.0
3 rd trimester : 0.3-3.0
(Indian Thyroid Society Guidelines)

Comment :

- 1.TSH reference range during pregnancy depends on Iodine intake, TPO status, Serum HCG concentration, race, Ethnicity and BMI.
- 2.TSH Levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4am and at a minimum between 6-10PM.The variation can be of the order of 50%,hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations.
- 3.Values&#amp;t;0.03 μIU/mL need to be clinically correlated due to presence of rare TSH variant in some individuals.

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Urine Analysis - Routine

Colour (Urine)	Pale Yellow		Yellow to Amber
Appearance (Urine)	Clear		Clear
Protein (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Glucose (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Pus Cells (Urine)	1-3	/hpf	NIL
Epithelial Cells (Urine)	1-2	/hpf	NIL
RBCs (Urine)	Nil	/hpf	NIL

-- End of Report --

