



MC-5837

**PATIENT NAME : MR.RAJESH PATIL****REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :** C000045507  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

**ACCESSION NO :** 0022WL004376  
**PATIENT ID :** FH.12197511  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:**12197511  
**ABHA NO :**

**AGE/SEX :** 51 Years Male  
**DRAWN :** 23/12/2023 10:22:00  
**RECEIVED :** 23/12/2023 10:23:12  
**REPORTED :** 23/12/2023 16:01:26

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12197511 REQNO-1642214  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR072113  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR072113

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**HAEMATOLOGY - CBC****CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD****BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SLS METHOD	15.0	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	5.36	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ $\mu$ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	<b>10.72 High</b>	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	309	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L

**RBC AND PLATELET INDICES**

HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	46.5	40.0 - 50.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	86.8	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	28.0	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	32.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	13.3	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	16.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	10.7	6.8 - 10.9	fL

**WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT**

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 (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
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Patient Ref. No. 2200000892296



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NEUTROPHILS		64	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		30	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		5	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		1	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		6.86	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		<b>3.22 High</b>	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.54	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.11	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		<b>0 Low</b>	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.1		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

**MORPHOLOGY**

RBC	PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
WBC	LEUCOCYTOSIS
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	

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**Interpretation(s)**

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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**HAEMATOLOGY**

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD**

E.S.R	07	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HBA1C	<b>9.3 High</b>	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
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METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	<b>220.2 High</b>	< 116.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

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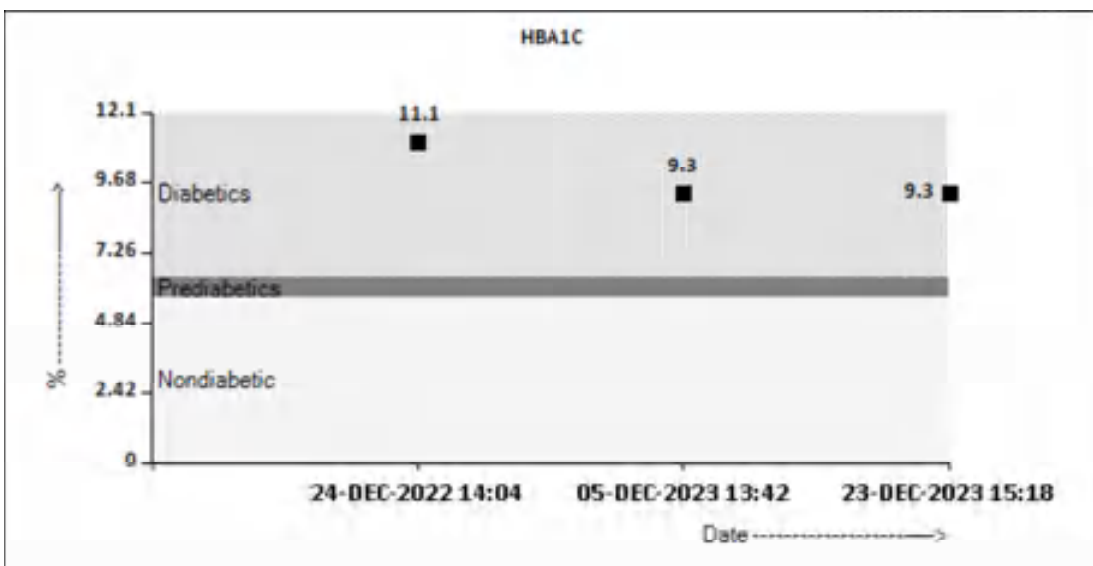
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**Interpretation(s)****ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-**

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

**TEST INTERPRETATION**

**Increase** in: Infections, Vasculitides, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr (62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr (95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

**Decreased** in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

**LIMITATIONS**

**False elevated** ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs (Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

**False Decreased** : Poikilocytosis, (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

**REFERENCE :**

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for

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the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition.  
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
2. Diagnosing diabetes.
3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as  $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

**HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :**

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.
4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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**IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY****ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ABO GROUP	TYPE O
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	

**Interpretation(s)**

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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**BIOCHEMISTRY****LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.78	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.17	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.61	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.6	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	22	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	<b>54 High</b>	< 45.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP-ANP	107	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	<b>100 High</b>	15 - 85	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	131	85 - 227	U/L

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA**

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	<b>151 High</b>	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
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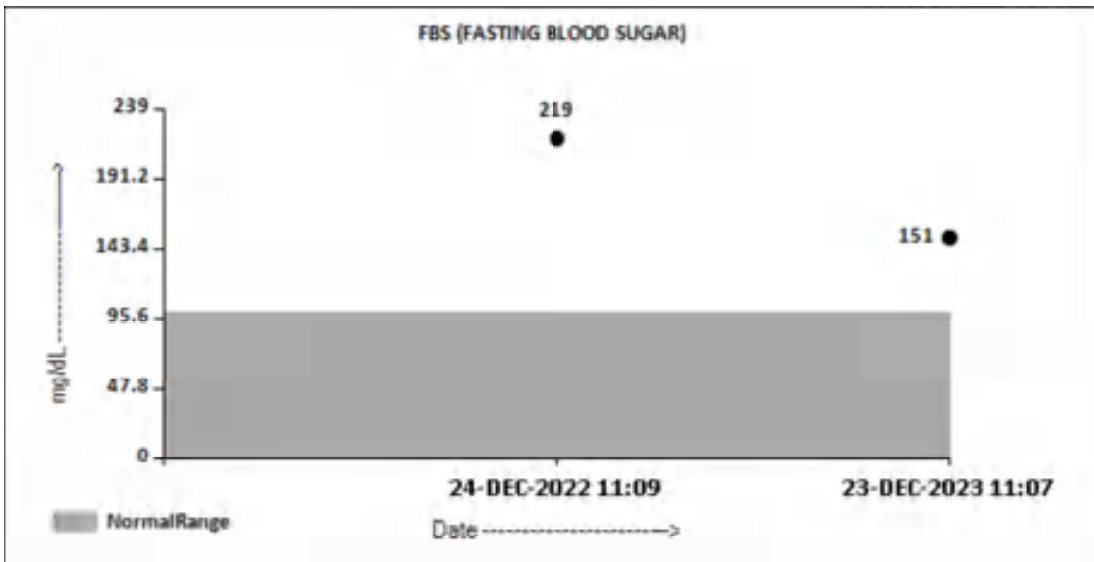
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**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	18	6 - 20	mg/dL
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METHOD : UREASE - UV

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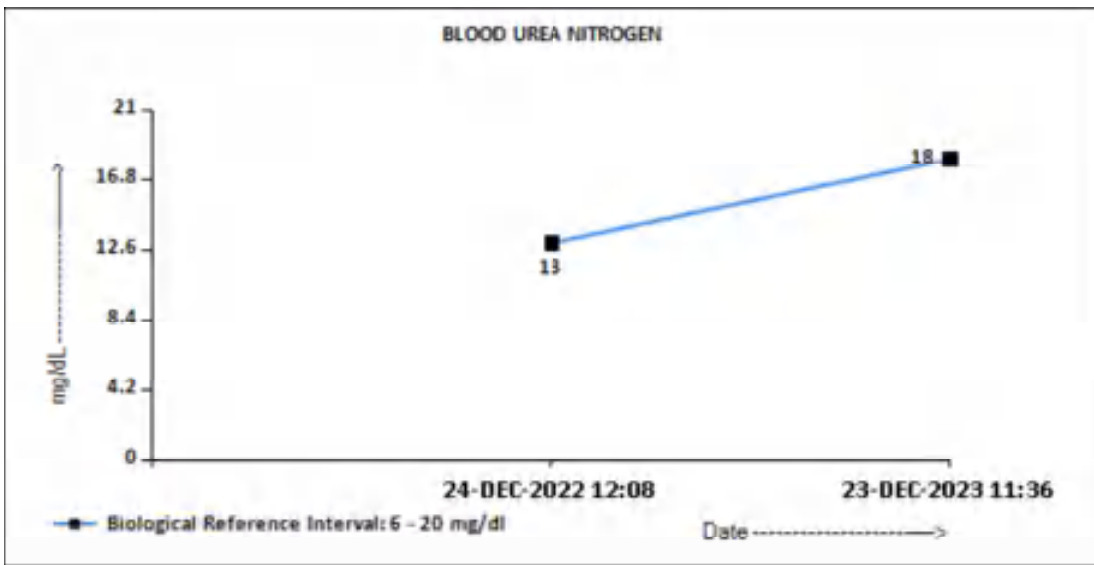
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**CREATININE EGFR- EPI**

CREATININE	<b>0.81 Low</b>	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES			
AGE	51		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)	106.75	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m2
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,  
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Maharashtra, India  
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



**Patient Ref. No. 22000000892296**



MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MR.RAJESH PATIL

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507  
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001

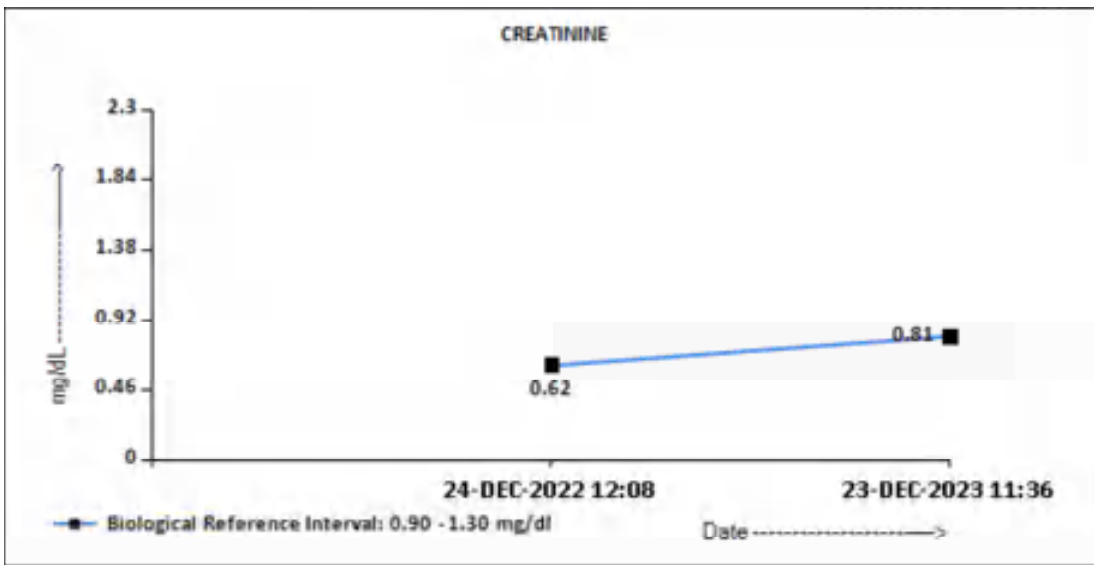
ACCESSION NO : 0022WL004376  
PATIENT ID : FH.12197511  
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12197511  
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male  
DRAWN : 23/12/2023 10:22:00  
RECEIVED : 23/12/2023 10:23:12  
REPORTED : 23/12/2023 16:01:26

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12197511 REQNO-1642214  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR072113  
BILLNO-150123OPCR072113

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO	22.22 High	5.00 - 15.00
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID	3.9	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
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METHOD : URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
---------------	-----	-----------	------

METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD  
(Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist



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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001**ACCESSION NO :** 0022WL004376**PATIENT ID :** FH.12197511**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:** 12197511**ABHA NO :****AGE/SEX :** 51 Years Male**DRAWN :** 23/12/2023 10:22:00**RECEIVED :** 23/12/2023 10:23:12**REPORTED :** 23/12/2023 16:01:26**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
ALBUMIN		3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING				
<b>GLOBULIN</b>				
GLOBULIN		3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM</b>				
SODIUM, SERUM		<b>135 Low</b>	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.70	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		98	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				

**Interpretation(s)****Interpretation(s)**

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

**Bilirubin** is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

**AST** is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

**ALP** is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

**GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive

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liver disease,high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

**Total Protein** also known as total protein,is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum,Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection,including HIV and hepatitis B or C,Multiple myeloma,Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.**Albumin** is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver.Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc**GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION**

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

**Increased in:**Diabetes mellitus, Cushing' s syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.**Decreased in :**Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia),Drugs-insulin,ethanol,propranolol;sulfonylureas,tolbutamide,and other oral hypoglycemic agents.**NOTE:** While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values),there is wide fluctuation within individuals.Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics &amp; Insulin treatment,Renal Glycosuria,Glycaemic index &amp; response to food consumed,Alimentary Hypoglycemia,Increased insulin response &amp; sensitivity etc.

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels** include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)**Causes of decreased level** include Liver disease, SIADH.**CREATININE EGFR- EPI--** Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.

- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons .Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.

- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.

- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.

- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.

- CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high(&gt;60 ml/min per 1.73m2).. This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

## References:

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).

Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr>

Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022, 4:100471. 35756325

Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334

**URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-**Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome **Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis****TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is** a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.**Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:** Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma,Waldenstroms disease.**Lower-than-normal levels may be due to:** Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.**ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin** is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. **Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:** Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
**(Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)**  
**Consultant Pathologist**

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Email : -**Patient Ref. No. 2200000892296**



MC-5837

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : **0022WL004376**  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12197511  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12197511  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male  
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**BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID****LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	176	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	<b>154 High</b>	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	43	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	116	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	<b>133 High</b>	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	<b>30.8 High</b>	</= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.1	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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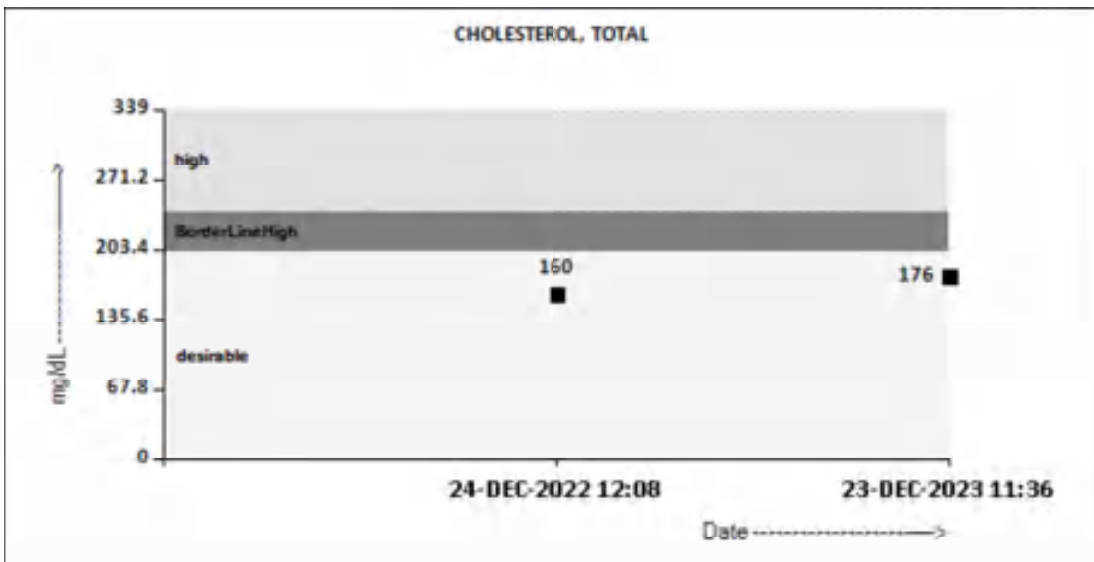
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BILLNO-150123OPCR072113  
BILLNO-150123OPCR072113

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
LDL/HDL RATIO		2.7	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER



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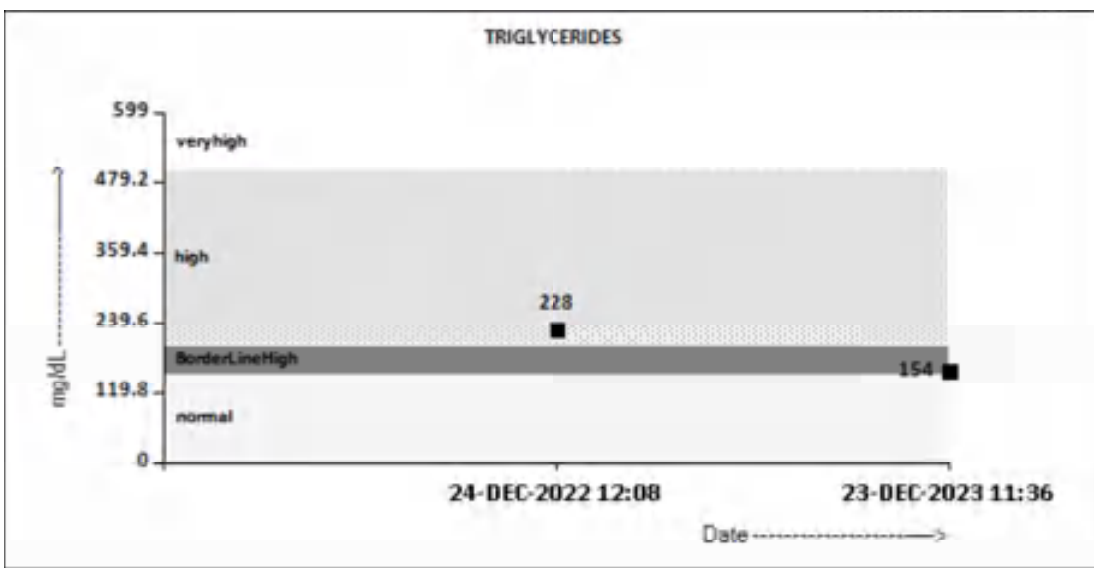
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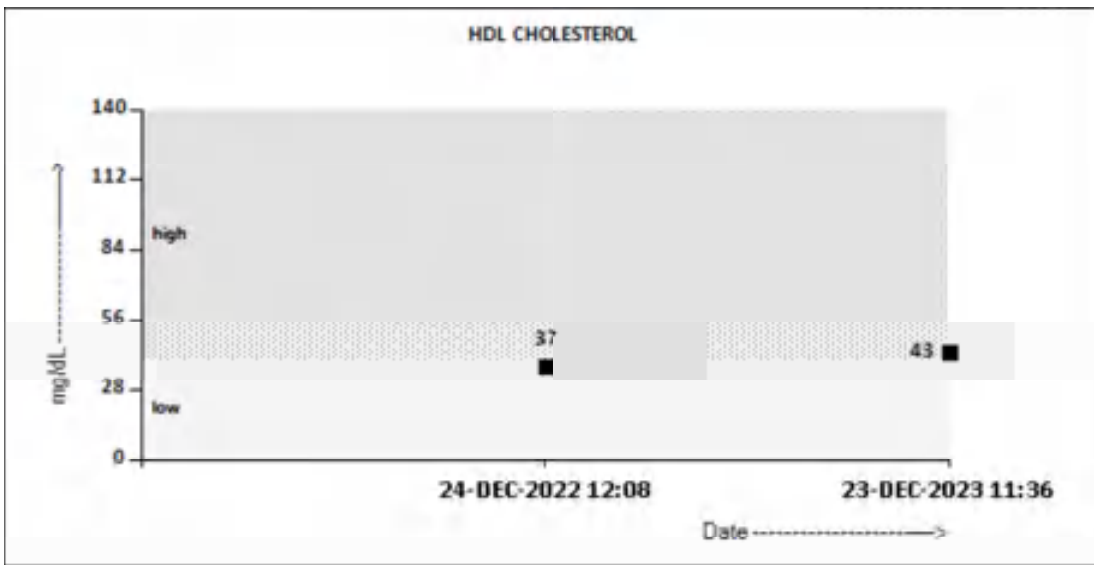
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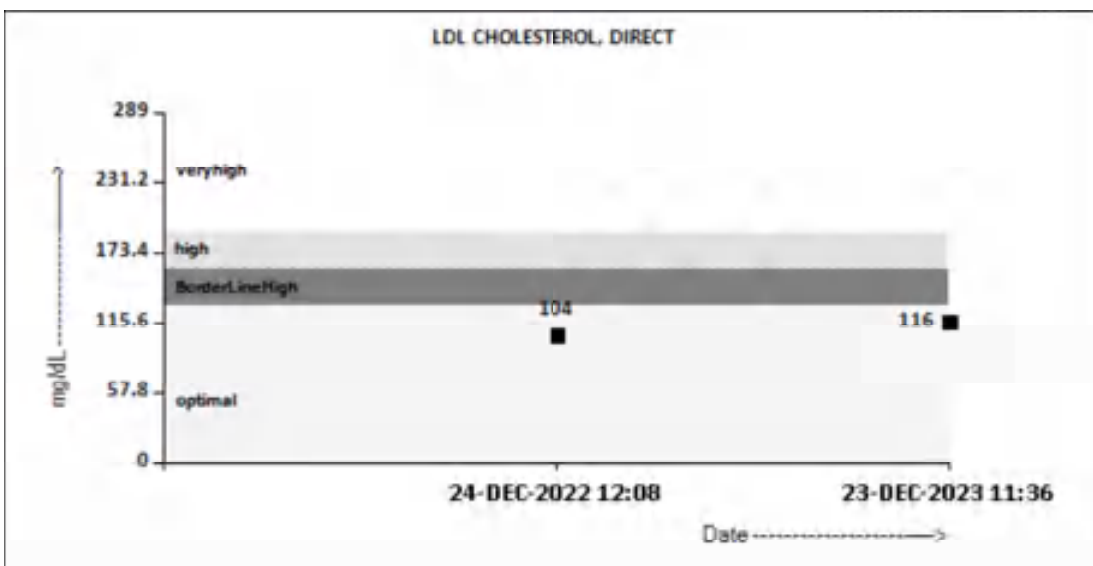
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**Interpretation(s)**

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**CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS****KIDNEY PANEL - 1****PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

COLOR	PALE YELLOW	
METHOD : PHYSICAL		
APPEARANCE	SLIGHTLY HAZY	
METHOD : VISUAL		


**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

PH	7.5	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE		
GLUCOSE	<b>DETECTED (TRACE)</b>	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT		
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY		

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**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist



**Dr. Rekha Nair, MD**  
(Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)  
Microbiologist



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**REPORTED :** 23/12/2023 16:01:26

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12197511 REQNO-1642214  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR072113  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR072113

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE**

RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S) METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	3-5	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS	URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT		

**Interpretation(s)**

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 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
 Consultant Pathologist

  
**Dr. Rekha Nair, MD**  
 (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)  
 Microbiologist



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**PERFORMED AT :**

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.  
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,  
 Navi Mumbai, 400703  
 Maharashtra, India  
 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000892296

**PATIENT NAME : MR.RAJESH PATIL**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :** C000045507  
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001

**ACCESSION NO :** **0022WL004376**  
**PATIENT ID :** FH.12197511  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:**12197511  
**ABHA NO :**

**AGE/SEX :** 51 Years Male  
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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

**THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

T3	87.3	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
T4	8.51	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.060	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY			

**Interpretation(s)**

  
**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
**(Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)**  
**Consultant Pathologist**



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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER**

**PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM**

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	1.020	0.0 - 3.1	ng/mL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

**Interpretation(s)**

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis.  
- PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the female patients.  
- It is a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.  
- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.  
- Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.  
- Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.  
- As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines.  
- Measurement of total PSA alone may not clearly distinguish between benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) from cancer, this is especially true for the total PSA values between 4-10 ng/mL.  
- Total PSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. Recommended follow up on same platform as patient result can vary due to differences in assay method and reagent specificity.

**References-**

1. Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE. Teitz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. 4th edition.
2. Williamson MA, Snyder LM. Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests. 9th edition.

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

**Please visit [www.agilusdiagnostics.com](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession**

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