



:UMR1445563/ 27469174

Name : MR.R MUNI RAJU ,

Age / Gender : 39 Years / Male

Ref.By : SELF

Reg.No : BIL4150723

Registered on: 13-Apr-2024 / 07:51 AM
Collected on: 13-Apr-2024 / 07:53 AM
Reported on: 13-Apr-2024 / 13:07 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Complete Urine Examination (CUE), Urine

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Intervals |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Physical Examination | | |
| Colour | Straw | Straw to Yellow |
| Method:Physical | | |
| Appearance | Clear | Clear |
| Method:Physical | | |
| Chemical Examination | | |
| Reaction and pH | 5.5 | 4.6-8.0 |
| Method:pH- Methyl red & Bromothymol blue | | |
| Specific gravity | 1.005 | 1.003-1.035 |
| Method:Bromothymol Blue | | |
| Protein | Negative | Negative |
| Method:Tetrabromophenol blue | | |
| Glucose | Negative | Negative |
| Method:Glucose oxidase/Peroxidase | | |
| Blood | Negative | Negative |
| Method:Peroxidase | N. d | N |
| Ketones | Negative | Negative |
| Method:Sodium Nitroprusside | Maracha | Newson |
| Bilirubin | Negative | Negative |
| Method:Dichloroanilinediazonium | Maracha | Newson |
| Leucocytes | Negative | Negative |
| Method:3 hydroxy5 phenylpyrrole + diazonium | Maracha | Newson |
| Nitrites | Negative | Negative |
| Method:Diazonium + 1,2,3,4 tetrahydrobenzo (h) qui 3-ol | inolin | |
| Urobilinogen | 0.2 | 0.2-1.0 mg/dl |
| Method:Dimethyl aminobenzaldehyde | | |
| Microscopic Examination | | |
| Pus cells (leukocytes) | 0-1 | 2 - 3 /hpf |
| Method:Microscopy | | |
| Epithelial cells | 0-1 | 2 - 5 /hpf |
| Method:Microscopy | | |
| RBC (erythrocytes) | Absent | Absent |
| Method:Microscopy | | |
| Casts | Absent | Occasional hyaline casts may be seen |
| Method:Microscopy | | |





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TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

Crystals Absent Phosphate, oxalate, or urate crystals may

Method:Microscopy be seen

Others Nil Nil

Method:Microscopy

Method: Semi Quantitative test ,For CUE

Reference: Godka**r** Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods, First South Asia edition. Product kit literature.

Interpretation:

The complete urinalysis provides a number of measurements which look for abnormalities in the urine. Abnormal results from this test can be indicative of a number of conditions including kidney disease, urinary tract infecation or elevated levels of substances which the body is trying to remove through the urine . A urinalysis test can help identify potential health problems even when a person is asymptomatic. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---







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Registered on: 13-Apr-2024 / 07:51 AM Collected on: 13-Apr-2024 / 07:53 AM

Reported on : 13-Apr-2024 / 18:21 PM

Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOLOGY

TEST REPORT

Blood Grouping ABO And Rh Typing, EDTA Whole Blood

| Parameter | Results | |
|----------------------|----------|--|
| Blood Grouping (ABO) | 0 | |
| Rh Typing (D) | POSITIVE | |

Method: Hemagglutination Tube Method by Forward & Reverse Grouping

Reference: Tulip kit literature

Interpretation: The ABO grouping and Rh typing test determines blood type grouping (A,B, AB, O) and the Rh factor (positive or negative). A person's blood type is based on the presence or absence of certain antigens on the surface of their red blood cells and certain antibodies in the plasma. ABO antigens are poorly expresses at birth, increase gradually in strength and become fully expressed around 1 year of age.

Note: Records of previous blood grouping/Rh typing not available. Please verify before transfusion.

* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debluena Thakur

Dr Debleena Thakur Consultant Pathologist







TO VERIFY THE REPORT ONLINE

: MR.R MUNI RAJU, Name

: 39 Years / Male

Ref.By : SELF

Age / Gender

: BIL4150723 Reg.No

TID/SID : UMR1445563/ 27469175 Registered on: 13-Apr-2024 / 07:51 AM Collected on : 13-Apr-2024 / 07:53 AM Reported on : 13-Apr-2024 / 12:44 PM

Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -**TEST REPORT**

DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Sodium Citrate Whole Blood

| | \ // | |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Intervals |
| Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate | 07 | <=15 mm/hour |
| Method:Microphotometrical capillary using stopped flow kinetic analysis | | |

Reference: Dacie and Lewis Practical Hematology, 12th Edition, User Manual of Vesmatic 20/20 Plus New and Henry's Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods, First South Asia edition

Interpretation: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a useful but nonspecific marker of underlying inflammation.

ESR is elevated in: Rheumatoid arthritis, chronic infection, collagen disease, polyclonal hyperglobulinemia and hyperfibrinogenemia, Temporal arteritis, septic arthritis, pelvic inflammatory disease, and appendicitis, Osteomyelitis, Neoplastic disease (Myeloma, Macroglobulinemia, Prostate cancer, Hodgkin's disease, Renal cell carcinoma), Stroke, coronary artery disease, Pregnancy (increase at the 10th to the 12th week, and returns to normal about 1 month postpartum)

ESR is decreased in: Polycythemia, hyperviscosity, sickle cell anemia, leukemia, low plasma protein (liver, kidney disease) and congestive heart failure.

Complete Blood Count (CBC), EDTA Whole Blood

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Hemoglobin | 14.7 | 13.0-18.0 g/dL |
| Method:Spectrophotometry | | |
| Packed Cell Volume | 44.2 | 40-54 % |
| Method:Derived from Impedance | | |
| Red Blood Cell Count. | 5.08 | 4.3-6.0 Mill/Cumm |
| Method:Impedance Variation | | |
| lean Corpuscular Volume | 87.1 | 78-100 fL |
| Method:Derived from Impedance | | |
| lean Corpuscular Hemoglobin | 28.9 | 27-32 pg |
| Method:Derived from Impedance | | |
| Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration | 33.1 | 31.5-36 g/dL |
| Method:Derived from Impedance | | |
| Red Cell Distribution Width - CV | 15.2 | 11.0-16.0 % |
| Method:Derived from Impedance | | |
| Red Cell Distribution Width - SD | 47.9 | 39-46 fL |
| Method:Derived from Impedance | | |
| otal WBC Count. | 7660 | 4000-11000 cells/cumm |
| Method:Impedance Variation | | |





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Reported on : 13-Apr-2024 / 12:44 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

| Neutrophils Method:Impedance Variation,Method_Desc= Flow Cytometry | 53.7 | 40-75 % |
|--|------|----------------------|
| Lymphocytes Method:Impedance Variation, Flowcytometry | 37.0 | 20-45 % |
| Eosinophils Method:Impedance Variation, Flowcytometry | 2.5 | 01-06 % |
| Monocytes Method:Impedance Variation, Flowcytometry | 6.0 | 01-10 % |
| Basophils. Method:Impedance Variation, Flowcytometry | 0.8 | 00-02 % |
| Absolute Neutrophils Count. Method:Calculated | 4113 | 1500-6600 cells/cumm |
| Absolute Lymphocyte Count Method:Calculated | 2834 | 1500-3500 cells/cumm |
| Absolute Eosinophils count. Method:Calculated | 192 | 40-440 cells/cumm |
| Absolute Monocytes Count. Method:Calculated | 460 | <1000 cells/cumm |
| Absolute Basophils count. Method:Calculated | 61 | <200 cells/cumm |
| Platelet Count. Method:Impedance Variation | 2.15 | 1.4-4.4 lakhs/cumm |
| Mean Platelet Volume. Method:Derived from Impedance | 8.2 | 7.9-13.7 fL |
| Plateletcrit. Method:Derived from Impedance | 0.18 | 0.18-0.28 % |
| | | |

Method: Automated Hematology Analyzer, Microscopy

Reference: Dacie and Lewis Practical Hematology, 12th Edition

Interpretation: A Complete Blood Picture (CBP) is a screening test which can aid in the diagnosis of a variety of conditions and diseases such as anemia, leukemia, bleeding disorders and infections. This test is also useful in monitoring a person's reaction to treatment when a condition which affects blood cells has been diagnosed. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

^{*} Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore





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Collected on :

Reported on :

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

Debleena Thakua

Dr Debleena Thakur Consultant Pathologist







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Collected on : 13-Apr-2024 / 07:53 AM Reported on : 13-Apr-2024 / 14:06 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Blood Urea Nitrogen. | 12 | 6-20 mg/dL |

Method:Kinetic, Urease - GLDH, Calculated

Interpretation: Urea is a waste product formed in the liver when protein is metabolized. Urea is released by the liver into the blood and is carried to the kidneys, where it is filtered out of the blood and released into the urine. Since this is a continuous process, there is usually a small but stable amount of urea nitrogen in the blood. However, when the kidneys cannot filter wastes out of the blood due to disease or damage, then the level of urea in the blood will rise. The blood urea nitrogen (BUN) evaluates kidney function in a wide range of circumstances, to diagnose kidney disease, and to monitor people with acute or chronic kidney dysfunction or failure. It also may be used to evaluate a person's general health status as well.

Reference: Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics

Creatinine, Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Creatinine. | 0.85 | 0.7-1.3 mg/dL |
| | | |

Method:Spectrophotometry, Jaffe - IDMS Traceable

Interpretation:

Creatinine is a nitrogenous waste product produced by muscles from creatine. Creatinine is majorly filtered from the blood by the kidneys and released into the urine, so serum creatinine levels are usually a good indicator of kidney function. Serum creatinine is more specific and more sensitive indicator of renal function as compared to BUN because it is produced from muscle at a constant rate and its level in blood is not affected by protein catabolism or other exogenous products. It is also not reabsorbed and very little is secreted by tubules making it a reliable marker. Serum creatinine levels are increased in pre renal, renal and post renal azotemia, active acromegaly and gigantism. Decreased serum creatinine levels are seen in pregnancy and increasing age.

Biological reference interval changed; Reference: Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry & Molecular Diagnostics, Fifth Edition.

Bun/Creatinine Ratio, Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value |
|----------------------|----------------|
| BUN/Creatinine Ratio | 14 |
| Method:Calculated | |

Reference:

A Manual of Laboratory Diagnostic Tests. Edition 7, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, By Frances Talaska Fischbach, RN, BSN, MSN, and Marshall Barnett Dunning 111, BS, MS, Ph.D.





: UMR1445563/

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> Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -**TEST REPORT**

TID/SID

* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---









Name : MR.R MUNI RAJU,

Age / Gender : 39 Years / Male

Ref.By : SELF

Req.No : BIL4150723

TID/SID : UMR1445563/ 27469177-F

Registered on : 13-Apr-2024 / 07:51 AM $\,$

Collected on : 13-Apr-2024 / 07:53 AM

Reported on : 13-Apr-2024 / 11:52 AM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Glucose Fasting (FBS). Sodium Fluoride Plasma

| Glucose Fasting (FBS), Sodium Fluoride Flasma | | |
|---|----------------|--|
| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
| Glucose Fasting Method:Hexokinase | 81 | Normal: 70 -100 mg/dL Impaired FG: 100-125 mg/dL Diabetes mellitus: >/=126 mg/dL |

Interpretation: It measures the Glucose levels in the blood with a prior fasting of 9-12 hours. The test helps screen a symptomatic/ asymptomatic person who is at risk for Diabetes. It is also used for regular monitoring of glucose levels in people with Diabetes.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2020.

* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.M.G.Satish Consultant Pathologist







Name : MR.R MUNI RAJU,

Age / Gender : 39 Years / Male

Ref.By : SELF

Reg.No : BIL4150723

TID/SID : UMR1445563/ 27470513-P Registered on : 13-Apr-2024 / 07:51 AM

Collected on : 13-Apr-2024 / 09:57 AM

Reported on : 13-Apr-2024 / 13:07 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Glucose Post Prandial (PPBS), Sodium Fluoride Plasma

| Giucose Post Franciai (PPB3), Socium Fluoride Plasma | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
| Glucose Post Prandial Method:Hexokinase | 93 | Normal: 90 - 140 mg/dL Impaired PG: 140-199 mg/dL Diabetes mellitus: >/=200 mg/dL |

Interpretation: This test measures the blood sugar levels 2 hours after a normal meal. Abnormally high blood sugars 2 hours after a meal reflect that the body is not producing sufficient insulin which is indicative of Diabetes.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2020.

* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---







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Reported on : 13-Apr-2024 / 13:07 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1C), EDTA Whole Blood

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|---|
| Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) Method:High-Performance Liquid Chromatography | 5.9 | Non-diabetic: <= 5.6 % Pre-diabetic: 5.7 - 6.4 % Diabetic: >= 6.5 % |
| Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) | 123 | mg/dL |
| Method:High-Performance Liquid Chromatography | | |

Interpretation: It is an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and a measure of the risk for developing microvascular complications in patients with diabetes. Absolute risks of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean HbA1c concentration. In persons without diabetes, HbA1c is directly related to risk of cardiovascular disease.

In known diabetic patients, HbA1c can be considered as a tool for monitoring the glycemic control.

Excellent Control - 6 to 7 %,

Fair to Good Control - 7 to 8 %,

Unsatisfactory Control - 8 to 10 %

and Poor Control - More than 10 %.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2018.

* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---





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Name : MR.R MUNI RAJU,

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Req.No : BIL4150723 Reported on : 13-Apr-2024 / 14:55 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Lipid Profile, Serum

| | Lipia i Tollic, Octui | |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
| Total Cholesterol Method:Spectrophotometry , CHOD - POD | 124 | Desirable: < 200 mg/dL Borderline: 200-239 mg/dL High: >/= 240 mg/dL |
| HDL Cholesterol Method:Spectrophotometry , Direct Measurement | 31 | Optimal : >=60 mg/dL Borderline : 40-59 mg/dL High Risk <40 mg/dL |
| Non HDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated | 93 | Optimal: <130 mg/dL Above Optimal: 130-159 mg/dL Borderline: 160-189 mg/dL High Risk: 190-219 mg/dL Very high Risk: >=220 mg/dL |
| LDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated | 55.8 | Optimum: <100 mg/dL Near/above optimum: 100-129 mg/dL Borderline: 130-159 mg/dL High: 160-189 mg/dL Very high: >/=190 mg/dL |
| VLDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated | 37.2 | <30 mg/dL |
| Total Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated | 4 | Optimal: <3.3 Low Risk: 3.4-4.4 Average Rsik: 4.5-7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2-11.0 High Risk: >11.0 |
| LDL/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated | 1.80 | Optimal : 0.5-3.0 Borderline : 3.1-6.0 High Risk : >6.0 |
| Triglycerides Method:Spectrophotometry, Enzymatic - GPO/POD | 186 | Normal:<150 mg/dL Borderline: 150-199 mg/dL High: 200-499 mg/dL Very high: >/=500 mg/dL |

Interpretation: Lipids are fats and fat-like substances which are important constituents of cells and are rich sources of energy. A lipid profile typically includes total cholesterol, high density lipoproteins (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL), chylomicrons, triglycerides, very low density lipoproteins (VLDL), Cholesterol/HDL ratio .The lipid profile is used to assess the risk of developing a heart disease and to monitor its treatment. The results of the lipid profile are evaluated along with other known risk factors associated with heart disease to plan and monitor treatment. Treatment options require clinical correlation.Reference: Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III), JAMA 2001.

^{*} Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore





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TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -





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Reported on : 13-Apr-2024 / 13:46 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Liver Function Test (LFT), Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Total Bilirubin. | 0.49 | <=1.2 mg/dL |
| Method:Spectrophotometry, Diazo method | | |
| Direct Bilirubin. | 0.21 | <=0.30 mg/dL |
| Method:Spectrophotometry, Diazo method | | |
| Indirect Bilirubin. | 0.28 | <=1.0 mg/dL |
| Method:Calculated | | |
| Alanine Aminotransferase ,(ALT/SGPT) | 17 | <=41 U/L |
| Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation | | |
| Aspartate Aminotransferase,(AST/SGOT) | 20 | <=40 U/L |
| Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation | | |
| ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase). | 71 | 40-129 U/L |
| Method:Spectrophotometry , IFCC | | |
| Gamma GT. | 20 | <60 U/L |
| Method:Spectrophotometry , IFCC | | |
| Total Protein. | 7.4 | 6.4-8.3 g/dL |
| Method:Spectrophotometry, Biuret | | |
| Albumin. | 4.9 | 3.5-5.2 g/dL |
| Method:Spectrophotometry, Bromcresol Green | | |
| Globulin. | 2.5 | 2.0-3.5 g/dL |
| Method:Spectrophotometry, Bromcresol Green | | |
| A/GRatio. | 1.96 | 1.1-2.5 |
| Method:Calculated | | |

Interpretation: Liver functions tests help to identify liver disease, its severity, and its type. Generally these tests are performed in combination, are abnormal in liver disease, and the pattern of abnormality is indicative of the nature of liver disease. An isolated abnormality of a single liver function test usually means a non-hepatic cause. If several liver function tests are simultaneously abnormal, then hepatic etiology is likely.

* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---







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Reported on : 13-Apr-2024 / 13:07 PM

Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

TEST REPORT

Thyroid Profile (T3.T4.TSH), Serum

| 111/101011101110 (10,111,1011), 0010111 | | |
|---|----------------|---|
| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
| Triiodothyronine Total (T3) Method:ECLIA | 1.53 | 0.80-2.00 ng/mL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to change in method of testing. |
| Thyroxine Total (T4) Method:ECLIA | 7.33 | 4.6-12.0 μg/dL |
| Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) Method:ECLIA | 8.44 | 0.27-4.20 μIU/mL |

Interpretation: A thyroid profile is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism due to various thyroid disorders. T4 and T3 are hormones produced by the thyroid gland. They help control the rate at which the body uses energy, and are regulated by a feedback system. TSH from the pituitary gland stimulates the production and release of T4 (primarily) and T3 by the thyroid. Most of the T4 and T3 circulate in the blood bound to protein. A small percentage is free (not bound) and is the biologically active form of the

Reference: Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, Carl A. Burtis, David E. Bruns.

* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

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TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I Uric Acid, Serum Observed Value Biological Reference Interval

TID/SID

Uric Acid. 4.5 3.4-7.0 mg/dL

Method:Enzymatic

Investigation

Interpretation: It is the major product of purine catabolism. Hyperuricemia can result due to increased formation or decreased excretion of uric acid which can be due to several causes like metabolic disorders, psoriasis, tissue hypoxia, pre-eclampsia, alcohol, lead poisoning, acute or chronic kidney disease, etc. Hypouricemia may be seen in severe hepato cellular disease and defective renal tubular reabsorption of uric acid.

* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.M.G.Satish Consultant Pathologist

