ETERNAL HOSPITAL MEDICAL TESTING LABORATORY

Patient Name	Mr. SATISH KUMAR	**Lab No**	4054711
UHID	40021099	**Collection Date**	30/09/2024 10:10AM
Age/Gender	35 Yrs/Male	**Receiving Date**	30/09/2024 10:17AM
IP/OP Location	O-OPD	**Report Date**	30/09/2024 5:37PM
Referred By	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	**Report Status**	Final
Mobile No.	9649357310		

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)			Sample: Fl. Plasma
BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)	107.4	mg/dl	71 - 109

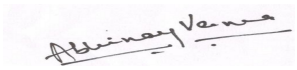
Method: Hexokinase assay.
Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus and evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases.

BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP)			Sample: PLASMA
BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP)	106.9	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	1.300	ng/mL	0.970 - 1.690
T4	10.50	ug/dl	5.53 - 11.00
TSH	2.30	µIU/mL	0.40 - 4.05

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS



Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

MBBS|MD|INCHARGE PATHOLOGY

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BIOCHEMISTRY

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.

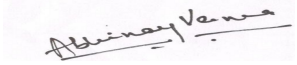
TSH – THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE :- ElectroChemiLuminescenceImmunoAssay – ECLIA

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	0.98	mg/dl	0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT	0.70	mg/dl	0.20 - 1.00
BILIRUBIN DIRECT	0.28	mg/dl	0.00 - 0.30
SGOT	22.6	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT	21.2	U/L	0.0 - 41.0
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	g/dl	6.6 - 8.7
ALBUMIN	4.6	g/dl	3.5 - 5.2
GLOBULIN	2.4		1.8 - 3.6
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	70	U/L	40 - 129
A/G RATIO	1.9	Ratio	1.5 - 2.5
GGTP	15.0	U/L	10.0 - 60.0

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS



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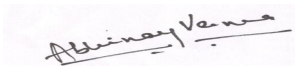
BIOCHEMISTRY

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	189.0		<200 mg/dl :- Desirable 200-240 mg/dl :- Borderline >240 mg/dl :- High
HDL CHOLESTEROL	47.3		High Risk :-<40 mg/dl (Male), <40 mg/dl (Female) Low Risk :->=60 mg/dl (Male), >=60 mg/dl (Female)
LDL CHOLESTEROL	142.6		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	23	mg/dl	10 - 50
TRIGLYCERIDES	115.5		Normal :- <150 mg/dl Border Line:- 150 - 199 mg/dl High :- 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high :- > 500 mg/dl
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO	4	%	

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS



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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

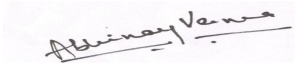
Sample: Serum

UREA	19.40	mg/dl	16.60 - 48.50
BUN	9	mg/dl	6 - 20
CREATININE	0.81	mg/dl	0.70 - 1.20
SODIUM	139	mmol/L	136 - 145
POTASSIUM	5.01	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
CHLORIDE	104.4	mmol/L	98 - 107
URIC ACID	**8.1 H**	mg/dl	3.4 - 7.0
CALCIUM	9.54	mg/dl	8.60 - 10.00

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

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS



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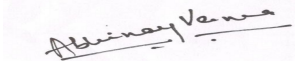
BIOCHEMISTRY

HBA1C	5.8	%	< 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 : - Turbidimetric inhibition immunoassay (TINIA), **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.

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS



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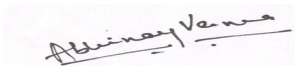
BLOOD BANK INVESTIGATION

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
BLOOD GROUPING	"O" Rh Positive		

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

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS



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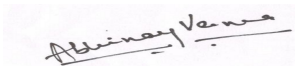
CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range	
URINE SUGAR (POST PRANDIAL)				Sample: Urine
URINE SUGAR (POST PRANDIAL)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)				Sample: Urine
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
				Sample: Urine
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION				
VOLUME	20	ml		
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		P YELLOW	
APPEARANCE	CLAER		CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION				
PH	**5.0 L**		5.5 - 7.0	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020		1.016-1.022	
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
SUGAR	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
BLOOD	NEGATIVE			
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
UROBILINOGEN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
LEUCOCYTE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBCS/HPF	1-2	/hpf	0 - 3	
RBCS/HPF	0-0	/hpf	0 - 2	
EPITHELIAL CELLS/HPF	1-2	/hpf	0 - 1	
CASTS	NIL		NIL	
CRYSTALS	NIL		NIL	

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS



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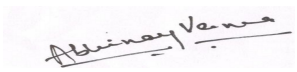
CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

BACTERIA	NIL	NIL
OHTERS	NIL	NIL

Methodology:-Glucose: GOD-POD, Bilirubin: Diazo-Azo-coupling reaction with a diazonium, Ketone: Nitro Pruside reaction, Specific Gravity: Proton release 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

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS



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HEMATOLOGY

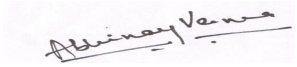
Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
HAEMOGLOBIN	13.6	g/dl	13.0 - 17.0
PACKED CELL VOLUME(PCV)	**39.9 L**	%	40.0 - 50.0
MCV	**106.4 H**	fl	82 - 92
MCH	**36.3 H**	pg	27 - 32
MCHC	34.1	g/dl	32 - 36
RBC COUNT	**3.75 L**	millions/cu.mm	4.50 - 5.50
TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT)	6.05	10^3/ uL	4 - 10
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	43.1	%	40 - 80
LYMPHOCYTE	**47.6 H**	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS	4.0	%	1 - 6
BASOPHIL	**0.7 L**	%	1 - 2
MONOCYTES	4.6	%	2 - 10
PLATELET COUNT	3.03	lakh/cumm	1.500 - 4.500

HAEMOGLOBIN :- Method:-SLS Hemoglobin Methodology by Cell Counter. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.
MCV :- Method:- Calculation by sysmex.
MCH :- Method:- Calculation by sysmex.
MCHC :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex.
RBC COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamic focusing. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.
TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT) :- Method:-Optical Detector block based on Flowcytometry. Interpretation:-High-Leucocytosis, Low-Leucopenia.
NEUTROPHILS :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry
LYMPHOCYTS :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry
EOSINOPHILS :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry
MONOCYTES :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry
BASOPHIL :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry
PLATELET COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamic focusing 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)	**20 H**	mm/1st hr	0 - 15

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS



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

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X Ray

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range

X-RAY CHEST P. A. VIEW

Both lung fields areclear.

Both CP angles areclear.

Both hemi-diaphragms arenormal in shape and outlines.

Cardiomegaly seen.

Visualized bony thoraxis unremarkable.

Correlate clinically & with other related investigations.

End Of Report

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

APOORVA JETWANI

Select