

Laboratory Report

Patient Name	: MR SALMAN MOHAMMAD QUAZI	CPL24/9091	
Age/Gender	: 36 Yrs/Male	Registration Date : 13/04/2024 01:	38 PM
Ref. Dr.	: SELF	Collection Date : 13/04/2024 01:	39 PM
Center	: AP98	Report Date : 13/04/2024 04:	50 PM

HAEMATOLOGY REPORT

	_		
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges
HbA1c Glycosilated Haemoglobin	5.8	%	Non-diabetic: <= 6.0
,			Pre-diabetic: 6.0-7.0
			Diabetic: >= 7.0
Estimated Average Glucose :	120	mg/dL	
Reference Range (Average Blood Suga	ar):		

Excellent control	: 90 - 120 mg/dl
Good control	: 121 - 150 mg/dl
Average control	: 151 - 180 mg/dl
Action suggested	: 181 - 210 mg/dl
Panic value	: > 211 mg/dl

Interpretation & Remark:

1. HbA1c is used for monitoring diabetic control. It reflects the estimated average glucose (eAG).

2. HbA1c has been endorsed by clinical groups & ADA (American Diabetes Association) guidelines 2017, for diagnosis of diabetes using a cut-off point of 6.5%.

3. Trends in HbA1c are a better indicator of diabetic control than a solitary test.

4. Low glycated haemoglobin(below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflammatory diseases, chronic anaemia(especially severe iron deficiency & haemolytic), chronic renal failure and liver diseases. Clinical correlation suggested.

5. To estimate the eAG from the HbA1C value, the following equation is used: eAG(mg/dl) = 28.7*A1c-46.7

6. Interference of Haemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation.

A. For HbF > 25%, an alternate platform (Fructosamine) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

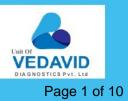
B. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy is detected, fructosamine is recommended for monitoring diabetic status

C. Heterozygous state detected (D10/ turbo is corrected for HbS and HbC trait).

7. In known diabetic patients, following values 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 %.



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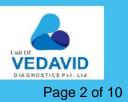
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Rang	jes
BLOOD GROUP AND F	RH FACTOR			
АВО Туре	В			
Rh Factor	POSITIVE(+	VE)		

BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT

Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (LFT)			
TOTAL BILIRUBIN	0.72	mg/dl	0 - 1.2
DIRECT BILIRUBIN	0.10	mg/dL	0 - 0.3
INDIRECT BILIRUBIN	0.62	mg/dl	0.1 - 0.8
SGOT (AST)	23.1	U/L	0 - 35
SGPT (ALT)	24.6	U/L	0 - 45
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	49.0	U/L	40 - 140
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE	22.8	IU/L	15 - 45
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.47	g/dl	6.4 - 8.3
SERUM ALBUMIN	4.31	g/dl	3.5 - 5.2
SERUM GLOBULIN	2.16	g/dl	1.8 - 3.6
A/G RATIO	2.00		1.2 - 2.2
NOTE : Please correlate with clinic	al conditions.		

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BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT				
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges	
Cholesterol-Total	204.0	mg/dL	< 200 Desirable 200-239 Borderline High > 240 High	
Triglycerides level	192.2	mg/dL	< 150 Normal 150-199 Borderline High 200-499 High > 500 Very High	
HDL Cholesterol	43.1	mg/dL	< 40 Major Risk for Heart	
LDL Cholesterol	122.46	mg/dL	< 100 Optimal 100-129 Near/Above Optimal 130-159 Borderline high 160-189 High	
VLDL Cholesterol CHOL/HDL RATIO	38.44 4.73	mg/dL	> 190 Very High 6 - 38 3.5 - 5.0	
LDL/HDL RATIO NOTE	2.84		2.5 - 3.5	

8-10 hours fasting sample is required





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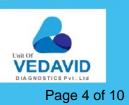


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BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT			
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges
KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST(KFT)	_		
Urea	27.0	mg/dl	15 - 50
Serum Creatinine	1.00	mg/dl	0.7 - 1.5
Uric Acid	5.2	mg/dl	2.6 - 6.0
Serum Sodium	141.7	mmol/L	135 - 150
Serum Potassium	4.94	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.0
Serum Chloride	102.0	mmol/L	94 - 110
Calcium	9.12	mg/dl	8.6 - 10.2
BUN - Blood Urea Nitrogen	12.6	mg/dl	7 - 20
Urea Creatinine Ratio	27.0	Ratio	
BUN Creatinine Ratio	12.6	Ratio	
eGFR	96	ml/min	
NOTE : Please correlate with clinical	conditions.		





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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT

Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges
Fasting Blood Sugar	105.0	mg/dl	Normal: 70-110
Method: GOD-POD			Impaired Fasting Glucose(IFG):

100-125

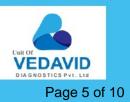
Diabetes mellitus: >= 126

Note:- An individual may show higher fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level due to following reasons.The glycaemic index and response to food consumed, Changes in body composition, Increased insulin response and sensitivity, Alimentary hypoglycemia, Renal glycosuria, Effect of oral hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment.





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IMMUNOASSAY REPORT

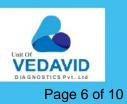
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges
TRI-IODOTHYRONIN, (T3)	1.03	ng/mL	0.69 - 2.15
THYROXIN, (T4)	97.0	ng/mL	52 - 127
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone(TSH)-	3.84	μIU/mL	0.3-4.5
Serum			Pregnancy (As per American
			Thyroid Association)

First Trimester : 0.1-2.5 Second Trimester : 0.2-3.0 Third trimester : 0.3-3.0

Method : CLIA INTERPRETATION

тѕн	T3 / FT3	T4 / FT4	Suggested Interpretation for the Thyroid Function Tests Pattern
Within Range	Decreased	Within Range	Isolated Low T3-often seen in elderly & associated Non-Thyroidal illness. In elderly the drop in T3 level can be upto 25%.
Raised	Within Range	Within Range	 Isolated High TSHespecially in the range of 4.7 to 15 mIU/ml is commonly associated with Physiological & Biological TSH Variability. Subclinical Autoimmune Hypothyroidism Intermittent T4 therapy for hypothyroidism Recovery phase after Non-Thyroidal illness"
Raised	Decreased	Decreased	•Chronic Autoimmune Thyroiditis •Post thyroidectomy,Post radioiodine •Hypothyroid phase of transient thyroiditis"
Raised or within Range	Raised	Raised or within Range	 Interfering antibodies to thyroid hormones (anti-TPO antibodies) Intermittent T4 therapy or T4 overdose Drug interference- Amiodarone, Heparin,Beta blockers,steroids,anti-epileptics"
Decreased	Raised or within Range	Raised or within Range	 Isolated Low TSH -especially in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 often seen in elderly & associated with Non-Thyroidal illness Subclinical Hyperthyroidism Thyroxine ingestion"
Decreased	Decreased	Decreased	•Central Hypothyroidism •Non-Thyroidal illness •Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism (TSH remains suppressed)"
Decreased	Raised	Raised	 Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves' disease),Multinodular goitre, Toxic nodule Transient thyroiditis:Postpartum, Silent (lymphocytic), Postviral (granulomatous,subacute, DeQuervain's),Gestational thyrotoxicosis with hyperemesis gravidarum"
Decreased or within Range	Raised	Within Range	•T3 toxicosis •Non-Thyroidal illness







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	URINE EXAMIN	URINE EXAMINATION REPORT						
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges					
General Examination								
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow					
Transparency (Apperance)	Clear		Clear					
Deposit	Absent		Absent					
Reaction (pH)	Acidic		5.0-8.5					
Specific Gravity	1.025		-1.005-1.030					
Chemical Examination								
Urine Protein	Absent		Absent					
Urine Ketones (Acetone)	Absent		Absent					
Urine Glucose	Absent		Absent					
Bile pigments	Absent		Absent					
Bile salts	NIL		NIL					
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal					
Nitrite	Negative		Negative					
Microscopic Examination								
RBC's	NIL	/hpf	NIL					
Leukocyte (Pus cells)	2-4	/hpf	0-5/hpf					
Epithelial Cells	1-2	/hpf	0-4/hpf					
Crystals	Absent		Absent					
Casts	Not Seen		Not Seen					
Amorphous deposits	Absent		Absent					
Bacteria	Not seen		Not seen					
Yeast Cells	Not seen		Not seen					

Note : 1. Chemical examination through Dipstick includes test methods as Protein (Protein Error Principle), Glucose (Glucose oxidase-Peroxidase), Ketone (Legals Test), Bilirubin (Azo- Diazo reaction), Urobilinogen (Diazonium ion Reaction) Nitrite (Griess Method). All abnormal results of chemical examination are confirmed by manual methods. 2. Pre-test conditions to be observed while submitting the sample- First void, mid-stream urine, collected in a clean, dry, sterile container is recommended for routine urine analysis, avoid contamination with any discharge from vaginal, urethra, perineum, as applicable, avoid prolonged transit time & undue exposure to sunlight. 3. During interpretation, points to be considered are Negative nitrite test does not exclude the urinary tract infections, Trace proteinuria can be seen with many physiological conditions like prolonged recumbency, exercise, high protein diet. False positive reactions for bile pigments, proteins, glucose and nitrites can be caused by peroxidase like activity by disinfectants, therapeutic dyes,





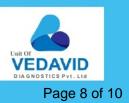
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		- Labor	atory Report		
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Ref. Dr.	: SELF		Collection Date : 13/0	4/2024 01:39 PM	
Center	: AP98		Report Date : 13/0	4/2024 04:50 PM	294
Test Descripti	on	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ran	ges
COMPLETE B					
Haemoglobin		14.3	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0	
RBC Count		5.15	mil/cu.mm	4.00 - 5.50	
Hematocrit HC	г	40.2	%	40.0 - 54.0	
Mean Corp Vol	ume MCV	78.1	fL	80.0 - 100.0	
Mean Corp Hb	МСН	27.8	pg	27.0 - 34.0	
Mean Corp Hb	Conc MCHC	35.6	gm/dL	32.0 - 36.0	
Platelet Count		2.45	lac/cmm	1.50 - 4.50	
Total WBC Cou	Int /TLC	8.8	10^3/cu.mm	4.0 - 11.0	
DIFFERENTIA	L LEUCOCYTE COUN	т			
Neutrophils		57	%	40 - 70	
Lymphocytes		36	%	20 - 40	
Monocytes		04	%	02 - 10	
Eosinophils		03	%	01 - 06	
Basophils		00	%	00 - 01	
Absolute Diffe	rential Count				
Absolute Neutro	ophils Count	5.0	thou/mm3	2.00 - 7.00	
Absolute Lympl	hocyte Count	3.2	thou/mm3	1.00 - 3.00	
Absolute Mono	cytes Count	0.4	thou/mm3	0.20 - 1.00	
Absolute Eosin	ophils Count	0.3	thou/mm3	0.02 - 0.50	

EDTA Whole Blood - Tests done on Automated Three Part Cell Counter. (WBC, RBC Platelet count by impedance method, WBC differential by VCS technology other parameters calculated) All Abnormal Haemograms are reviewed confirmed microscopically.





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Test Description R		esult	Unit	Bi	ological Ref	erence Ranges
Center	: AP98	R	eport Date	: 13/04/2024	04:50 PM	■\$%05 625%\$\$
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	L	aborato	bry Report			

ESR - ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE

Method: Wintrobes

INTERPRETATION :

1. It indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process, never diagnostic of a specific disease. Changes are more significant than a single abnormal test.

mm/hr

0 - 09

2. It is a prognostic test and used to monitor the course or response to treatment of diseases like tuberculosis, bacterial endocarditis, acute rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, Hodgkins disease, temporal arteritis, polymyalgia rheumatica.

3. It is also increased in pregnancy, multiple myeloma, menstruation, and hypothyroidism.

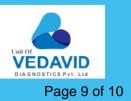
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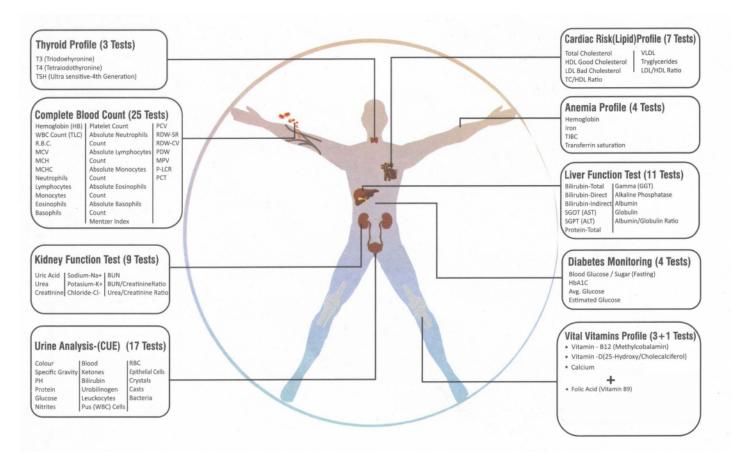
This report is not valid for medico legal aspects. This is just a professional opinion not the final. Kindly correlate clinically because of technical, lack of clinical information and physical findings, if any disparity noted please inform.



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BODY CARE



CONDITIONS OF REPORTING

- 1. Individual laboratory investigations should not be considered as conclusive and should be used along with other relevant clinical examinations to achieve the final diagnosis. Therefore these reported results are for the information of referring clinician only
- 2. The values of a laboratory investigation are dependent on the quality of the sample as well as the assay procedures used. Further all samples collected outside Citi Pathlabs labs / patient centers are required to be prepared, stored, labelled and brought as per the guidelines of Citi Pathlabs. Citi Pathlabs cannot be held liable for incorrect results of any samples which are not as per the guidelines issued
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- 5. Partial representation of report is not allowed.
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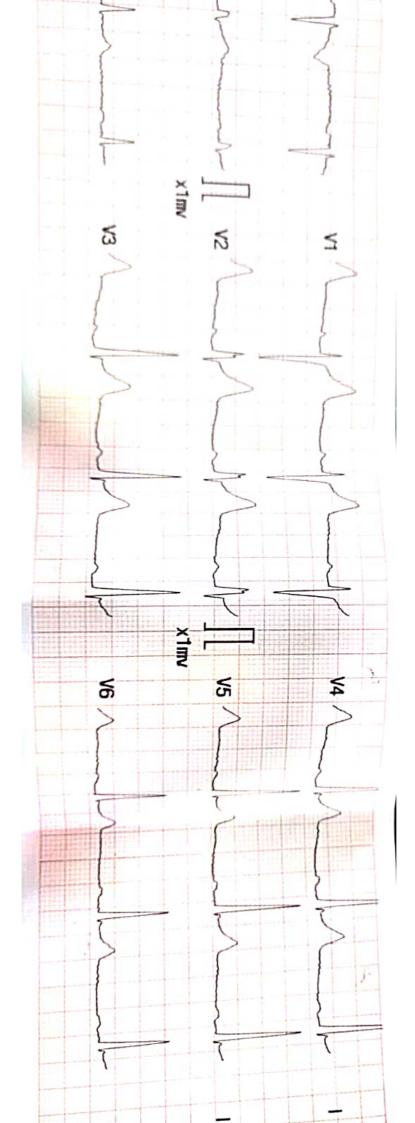
For Any Enquiry Citi Pathlabs Flat No. 004, Shivaay South City Complex, Phase-2, G-3 Gulmohar Colony, Bhopal (M.P.) citipathlabs@gmailcom 9454786340, 9407658222

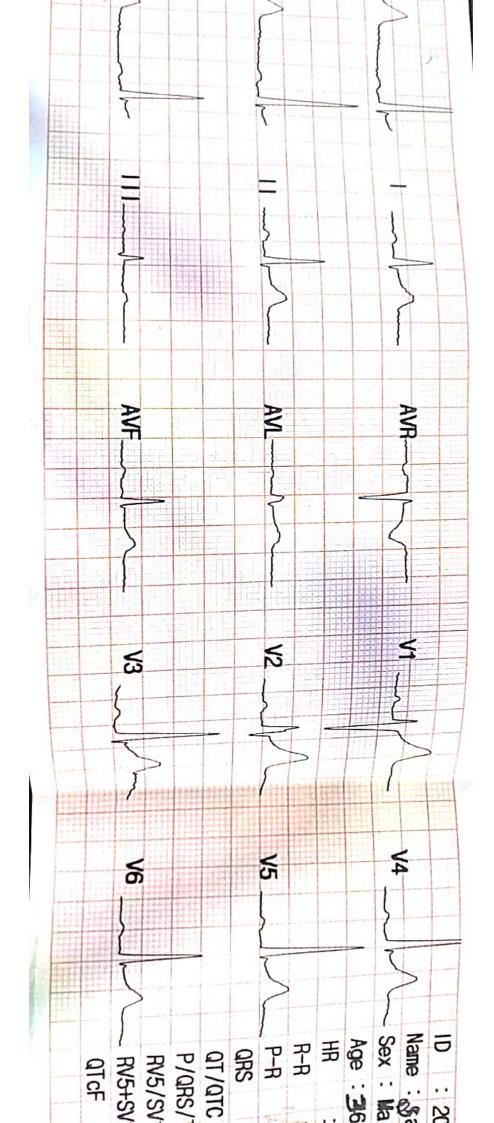




1. 1 Salman mehammel BP 110/60 Weight. 84 Night - 6.8 CA

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4	- Sex :	Ma	le				040	AV B	loci	CI.			2		
	Age :						175	Mayb	e Ak	onorn	nal E	CG	tre inte	141	The second
	HR	1:,	62			bpm					- T.				
	R-R	15	877		13	ms					-			<u>7</u> 1	
	P-R	t.	211		i de la	ms	Refe	rence	e Re	epori	Con	if i rn	ied b	y:	
	QRS	:	97			ms									
	QT/QTC	:	393/4	101		ms									
	P/QRS/	Γ:	43/	41/	34	0	04-1	3-202	24 1	12:20):24				
	RV5/SV1	1:	1.639)/-1	.124	mV				-					
	RV5+SV1	1:	0.516	;		mV									
-1	QTcF						1711					-			





salman mohammad /36 year DR. SACHIN JAIN ALEXIS HOSPITAL BHOPAL M.P

PA Chest 13/04/2024 09:38:31