

Patient Name : Mr.MOHD ZUBAIR	Visit No : CHA250033625
Age/Gender : 30 Y 1 D/M	Registration ON : 25/Feb/2025 07: 23AM
<b>Lab No : 10130921</b>	Sample Collected ON : 25/Feb/2025 07: 25AM
Referred By : Dr.U1	Sample Received ON : 25/Feb/2025 07: 25AM
Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA	Report Generated ON : 25/Feb/2025 12: 13PM
Doctor Advice : LIPASE,AMYLASE,HCV,HBSAg,HIV,CHEST PA,ECG,TSH,PT/PC/INR,LFT,CREATININE,UREA,RANDOM,PLAT COUNT,BTCT,DLC,TLC,HB, BLOOD GROUP	



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>BLOOD GROUP</b>				
Blood Group	"A"			
Rh (Anti -D)	<b>POSITIVE</b>			

<b>AMYLASE</b>				
SERUM AMYLASE	79.9	U/L	20.0-80.00	Enzymatic

**Comments:**

Amylase is produced in the Pancreas and most of the elevation in serum is due to increased rate of Amylase entry into the blood stream / decreased rate of clearance or both. Serum Amylase rises within 6 to 48 hours of onset of Acute pancreatitis in 80% of patients, but is not proportional to the severity of the disease. Activity usually returns to normal in 3-5 days in patients with milder edematous form of the disease. Values persisting longer than this period suggest continuing necrosis of pancreas or Pseudocyst formation. Approximately 20% of patients with Pancreatitis have normal or near normal activity. Hyperlipemic patients with Pancreatitis also show spuriously normal Amylase levels due to suppression of Amylase activity by triglyceride. Low Amylase levels are seen in Chronic Pancreatitis, Congestive Heart failure, 2nd & 3rd trimesters of pregnancy, Gastrointestinal cancer & bone fractures.  
amylase amylase amylase

<b>LIPASE</b>				
LIPASE	26.1	U/L	Upto 60	colorimetric

**COMMENTS:**as, such as acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, and obstruction of the pancreatic duct. In acute pancreatitis serum lipase activity tends to become elevated & remains for about 7 - 10 days .Increased lipase activity rarely lasts longer than 14 days, and prolonged increases suggest a poor prognosis or the presence of a cyst. Serum lipase may also be elevated in patients with chronic pancreatitis, obstruction of the pancreatic duct and non pancreatic conditions including renal diseases, various abdominal diseases such as acute cholecystitis, intestinal obstruction or infarction, duodenal ulcer, and liver disease, as well as alcoholism & diabetic keto-acidosis & in patients who have undergone endoscopic r

Lipase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the pancre

etrograde cholangiopancreatography. Elevation of serum lipase activity in patients with mumps strongly suggests significant pancreatic as well as salivary gland involvement by the disease.....

<b>PT/PC/INR</b>				
PROTHROMBIN TIME	15 Second		13 Second	Clotting Assay
Prothromin concentration	79 %		100 %	
INR (International Normalized Ratio)	<b>1.16</b>		1.0	



[Checked By]

Print.Date/Time: 25-02-2025 13:55:12

\*Patient Identity Has Not Been Verified. Not For Medicolegal

DR. NISHANT SHARMA DR. SHADAB DR. ADITI D AGARWAL  
PATHOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)</b>				
<b>Sample Type : SERUM</b>				

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN	NON REACTIVE		<1 - Non Reactive >1 - Reactive	CMIA
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Note: This is only a Screening test. Confirmation of the result ( Non Reactive/Reactive)should be done by performing a PCR based test.

**COMMENTS:**

- HBsAg is the first serological marker after infection with Hepatitis B Virus appearing one to ten weeks after exposure and two to eight weeks before the onset of clinical symptoms. HBsAg persists during the acute phase and clears late in the convalescence phase. Failure to clear HBsAg within six months indicates a chronic HBsAg carrier state. HBsAg assays are used to identify the persons infected with HBV and to prevent transmission of the virus by blood and blood products as well as to monitor the status of infected individuals in combination with other hepatitis B serological markers.
- Borderline cases must be confirmed with confirmatory neutralizing assay.

**LIMITATIONS:**

- Results should be used in conjunction with patient history and other hepatitis markers for diagnosis of acute and chronic infections.
- Specimens from patients who have received preparations of mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy may contain human anti-mouse antibodies (HAMA) which may produce anomalous values when tested with assay kits that employs mouse monoclonal antibodies.
- Heterophilic antibodies in human serum can react with reagent immunoglobulins, interfering with in vitro immunoassays. Patients routinely exposed to animals or animal serum products can be prone to this interference and anomalous results may be observed.
- Cross reactivity for specimens from individual with medical conditions (Pregnancy, HIV etc) has been observed.
- HBsAg mutations may result in a false negative result in some HBsAg assays.
- If HBsAg results are inconsistent with clinical evidence, additional testing is suggested to confirm the result.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>HIV</b>				
HIV-SEROLOGY	NON REACTIVE		<1.0 : NON REACTIVE >1.0 : REACTIVE	

Done by: Vitros ECI ( Sandwich Assay)

Note:-Elisa test is a screening method for HIV.It is known to give false Positive & Negative result.  
Hence confirmation:"Western Blot" method is advised.

**HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES**

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES NON REACTIVE Non Reactive

(TRIO DOT ASSAY)

Note:This is only a Screening test. Confirmation of the result ( Non Reactive/Reactive)should be done by performing a PCR based test.

**BT/CT**

BLEEDING TIME (BT)	3 mint 15 sec	mins	2 - 8
CLOTTING TIME (CT)	6 mint 30 sec		3 - 10 MINS.

CHARAK

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*Dr. Aditi D Agarwal*  
DR. ADITI D AGARWAL  
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>HAEMOGLOBIN</b>				
Hb	<b>15.5</b>	g/dl	12 - 15	Non Cyanide
<b>Comment:</b> Hemoglobin screening helps to diagnose conditions that affect RBCs such as anemia or polycythemia.				
<b>TLC</b>				
TOTAL LEUCOCYTES COUNT	7590	/cmm	4000 - 10000	Floctometry
<b>DLC</b>				
NEUTROPHIL	75	%	40 - 75	Flowcytometry
LYMPHOCYTE	<b>13</b>	%	20-40	Flowcytometry
EOSINOPHIL	<b>0</b>	%	1 - 6	Flowcytometry
MONOCYTE	<b>12</b>	%	2 - 10	Flowcytometry
BASOPHIL	<b>0</b>	%	00 - 01	Flowcytometry
<b>PLATELET COUNT</b>				
PLATELET COUNT	375,000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Elect Imped..
PLATELET COUNT (MANUAL)	375000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Microscopy .
<b>BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM</b>				
BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM	116.6	mg/dl	70 - 170	Hexokinase
<b>BLOOD UREA</b>				
BLOOD UREA	<b>67.20</b>	mg/dl	15 - 45	Urease, UV, Serum
<b>SERUM CREATININE</b>				
CREATININE	1.20	mg/dl	0.50 - 1.40	Alkaline picrate-kinetic
<b>LIVER FUNCTION TEST</b>				
TOTAL BILIRUBIN	0.97	mg/dl	0.4 - 1.1	Diazonium Ion
CONJUGATED ( D. Bilirubin)	<b>0.46</b>	mg/dL	0.00-0.30	Diazotization
UNCONJUGATED ( I.D. Bilirubin)	0.51	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0	Calculated
ALK PHOS	<b>134.00</b>	U/L	30 - 120	PNPP, AMP Buffer
SGPT	37.3	U/L	5 - 40	UV without P5P
SGOT	<b>68.5</b>	U/L	5 - 40	UV without P5P



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*Signature*  
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
TSH				
TSH	3.40	uIU/ml	0.47 - 4.52	ECLIA

**Note**

- (1) Patients having low T3 & T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism,cretinism,juvenile mysedema or autoimmune disorders.
- (2) Patients having low T3 & T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from grave~s disease, toxic adenoma or sub-acute thyroiditis.
- (3) Patients having either low or normal T3 & T4 levels but low TSH values suffer from iodine deficiency or secondary hypothyroidism.
- (4) Patients having high T3 & T4 levels but normal TSH levels may suffer from toxic multinodular goitre. This condition is mostly asymptomatic and may cause transient hyperthyroidism but no persistent symptoms.
- (5) Patient with high or normal T3 & T4 levels and low or normal TSH levels suffer either from T3 toxicosis or T4 Toxicosis respectively.
- (6) In patients with non thyroidal illness abnormal test results are not necessarily indicative of thyroidism but may be due to adaptation to the cacabolic state and may revert tonormal when the patient recovers.
- (7) There are many drugs for eg.Glucocorticoids ,dopamine,Lithium,iodides ,oral radiographic dyes,ets.Which may affect the thyroid function tests.
- (8) Generally when total T3& T4 results are indecisive then Free T3 & Free T4 test are recommended for further confirmation along with  
( 1 Beckman DxI-600 2. ELECTRO-CHEMILUMINISCENCE TECHINIQUE BY ELECSYSYS -E411 )

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

CHARAK



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*Signature*

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### **ECG -REPORT**

RATE : 102 bpm

\* RHYTHM : Normal

\* P wave : Normal

\* PR interval : Normal

\* QRS Axis : Normal

Duration : Normal

Configuration : Normal

\* ST-T Changes : None

\* QT interval :

\* QTc interval : Sec.

\* Other :

**OPINION: SINUS TACHYCARDIA**

(FINDING TO BE CORRELATED CLINICALLY )

**[DR. PANKAJ RASTOGI, MD, DM]**



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**SKIAGRAM CHEST PA VIEW**

- Heterogenous radio opacities are seen in right upper and mid zones.
- Homogeneous opacity is seen in left lower zone along left lateral chest wall .
- Cardiac shadow is within normal limits.
- Left CP angle is obliterated.....pleural effusion left.
- Soft tissue and bony cage are seen normally.
- Both domes of diaphragm are sharply outlined.

**OPINION:**

- **INFECTIVE .....KOCH'S CHEST.**  
Adv: Sputum for AFB & Hematological examination.

**Clinical correlation is necessary.**

[DR. RAJESH KUMAR SHARMA, MD]

TRANSCRIBED BY: ANUP

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

