

| | |
|--|---|
| Patient Name : Mr. RAM LAL | Visit No : CHA250034783 |
| Age/Gender : 60 Y/M | Registration ON : 26/Feb/2025 01:16PM |
| Lab No : 10132079 | Sample Collected ON : 26/Feb/2025 01:17PM |
| Referred By : Dr. MANISH TANDON | Sample Received ON : 26/Feb/2025 01:17PM |
| Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA | Report Generated ON : 26/Feb/2025 02:34PM |
| Doctor Advice : HBA1C (EDTA), T3T4TSH, IONIC CALCIUM, CALCIUM, PT/PC/INR, HCV ELISA, HBSAg, HIV, URINE COM. EXAMINATION, URINE C/S, FERRITIN, TIBC, Iron | |



| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Range | Method |
|---------------------------------|--------|------|-----------------|-------------|
| HBA1C | | | | |
| Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) | 6.7 | % | 4 - 5.7 | HPLC (EDTA) |

NOTE:-

Glycosylated Hemoglobin Test (HbA1c) is performed in this laboratory by the Gold Standard Reference method, ie: HPLC Technology (High performance Liquid Chromatography D10) from Bio-Rad Laboratories. USA.

EXPECTED (RESULT) RANGE :

| | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Bio system | Degree of normal |
| 4.0 - 5.7 % | Normal Value (OR) Non Diabetic |
| 5.8 - 6.4 % | Pre Diabetic Stage |
| > 6.5 % | Diabetic (or) Diabetic stage |
| 6.5 - 7.0 % | Well Controlled Diabet |
| 7.1 - 8.0 % | Unsatisfactory Control |
| > 8.0 % | Poor Control and needs treatment |

| IONIC CALCIUM | | | | |
|----------------------|------|--------|-------------|--|
| IONIC CALCIUM | 1.08 | mmol/L | 1.13 - 1.33 | |

INTERPRETATION:

-Calcium level is increased in patients with hyperparathyroidism, Vitamin D intoxication, metastatic bone tumor, milk-alkali syndrome, multiple myeloma, Paget's disease.
-Calcium level is decreased in patients with hemodialysis, hypoparathyroidism (primary, secondary), vitamin D deficiency, acute pancreatitis, diabetic Keto-acidosis, sepsis, acute myocardial infarction (AMI), malabsorption, osteomalacia, renal failure, rickets.

| SERUM CALCIUM | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-------|------------|----------------------|
| CALCIUM | 8.9 | mg/dl | 8.8 - 10.2 | dapta / arsenazo III |

| IRON | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|----------|-------------------------------|
| IRON | 25.60 | ug/ dl | 59 - 148 | Ferrozine-no deproteinization |

| TIBC | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|-----------|------------|
| TIBC | 216.00 | ug/ml | 265 - 497 | calculated |

[Checked By]



Sharma

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PATHOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST MD (MICROBIOLOGY)

Print.Date/Time: 26-02-2025 15:55:32

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|-----------------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|
| FERRITIN | | | | |
| FERRITIN | 822 | ng/mL | 13 - 400 | CLIA |

INTERPRETATION:

Ferritin is a high-molecular weight iron containing protein that functions in the body as an iron Storage compound. Ferritin provides a more sensitive, specific and reliable measurement for determining iron deficiency at an early stage. The combined use of serum ferritin levels and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) has made differentiation between iron deficiency, beta-thalassemia trait and normal subjects possible at a very high level of accuracy. Serum ferritin measurements provide important clinical parameters for assessing the response to treatment with deferoxamine, in the treatment of thalassemia. Elevated levels are seen in malignant diseases such as leukemia, Hodgkins disease, breast cancer, head and neck cancer and ovarian cancer.

LIMITATIONS:

Specimens from patients who have received preparations of mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy may show either false positive or depressed values.

For diagnostic purposes the ferritin result should be used in conjunction with other data, e.g.: symptoms, results of other tests, clinical impressions, etc.

| PT/PC/INR | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|-----------|----------------|
| PROTHROMBIN TIME | 15 Second | | 13 Second | Clotting Assay |
| Prothrombin concentration | 79 % | | 100 % | |
| INR (International Normalized Ratio) | 1.16 | | 1.0 | |

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| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Range | Method |
|--|--------|------|-----------------|--------|
| HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) | | | | |
| Sample Type : SERUM | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--|------------------------------------|------|
| HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN | NON REACTIVE | | <1 - Non Reactive >1 - Reactive | CMIA |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--|------------------------------------|------|

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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|-----------|--------|------|-----------------|--------|

HIV

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| 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.

HCV ELISA

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|----------------|
| Anti-Hepatitis C Virus Antibodies. | REACTIVE (19.2) | | < 1.0 : NON REACTIVE > 1.0 : REACTIVE | Sandwich Assay |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|----------------|

URINE EXAMINATION REPORT

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------|---------------|----------|
| Colour-U | STRAW | | Light Yellow | |
| Appearance (Urine) | CLEAR | | Clear | |
| Specific Gravity | 1.010 | | 1.005 - 1.025 | |
| pH-Urine | Acidic (6.0) | | 4.5 - 8.0 | |
| PROTEIN | 20 mg/dl | mg/dl | ABSENT | Dipstick |
| Glucose | Absent | | | |
| Ketones | Absent | | Absent | |
| Bilirubin-U | Absent | | Absent | |
| Blood-U | Absent | | Absent | |
| Urobilinogen-U | 0.20 | EU/dL | 0.2 - 1.0 | |
| Leukocytes-U | PRESENT | | Absent | |
| NITRITE | Absent | | Absent | |

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

| | | | |
|------------------|------|------|---------|
| Pus cells / hpf | >100 | /hpf | < 5/hpf |
| Epithelial Cells | 5-6 | /hpf | 0 - 5 |
| RBC / hpf | Nil | | < 3/hpf |

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|----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| T3T4TSH | | | | |
| T3 | 1.05 | nmol/L | 1.49-2.96 | ECLIA |
| T4 | 37.50 | n mol/l | 63 - 177 | ECLIA |
| TSH | 22.20 | 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 ***

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