

Patient Name : Ms.PUSHPA DEVI	Visit No : CHA250037410
Age/Gender : 90 Y/F	Registration ON : 02/Mar/2025 01:06AM
Lab No : 10134705	Sample Collected ON : 02/Mar/2025 01:10AM
Referred By : Dr.LUCKNOW HERITAGE HOSPITAL	Sample Received ON : 02/Mar/2025 01:25AM
Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA	Report Generated ON : 02/Mar/2025 01:56AM
Doctor Advice : TROPONIN-T hs Stat,TROPONIN-I (SERUM),CT HEAD PLAIN	



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
TROPONIN-I (SERUM)				
TROPONIN-I (SERUM)	0.015		cut off value : 0.120	

NOTE: -

Troponin I (TnI) is a protein normally found in muscle tissue that, in conjunction with Troponin T and Troponin C, regulates the calcium dependent interaction of actin and myosin.1 Three isotypes of TnI have been identified: one associated with fast-twitch skeletal muscle, one with slow-twitch skeletal muscle and one with cardiac muscle. The cardiac form has an additional 31 amino acid residues at the N terminus and is the only troponin isoform present in the myocardium. Clinical studies have demonstrated that cardiac Troponin I (cTnI) is detectable in the bloodstream 4–6 hours after an acute myocardial infarct (AMI) and remains elevated for several days thereafter. Thus, cTnI elevation covers the diagnostic windows of both creatine kinase-MB (CK-MB) and lactate dehydrogenase.3 Further studies have indicated that cTnI has a higher clinical specificity for myocardial injury than does CK-MB. Done by: Vitros ECI (Johnson & Johnson)

Other conditions resulting in myocardial cell damage can contribute to elevated cTnI levels. Published studies have documented that these conditions include, but are not limited to, sepsis, congestive heart failure, hypertension with left ventricular hypertrophy, hemodynamic compromise, myocarditis, mechanical injury including cardiac surgery, defibrillation and cardiac toxins such as anthracyclines. Factors such as these should be considered when interpreting results from any cTnI test method.

CHARAK



[Checked By]

Print.Date/Time: 02-03-2025 11:15:07

*Patient Identity Has Not Been Verified. Not For Medicolegal

DR. NISHANT SHARMA DR. SHADAB Dr. SYED SAIF AHMAD
PATHOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST MD (MICROBIOLOGY)

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
TROPONIN-T hs Stat				
TROPONIN-T	0.014	ng/ml	< 0.010	

NOTES :-

Troponin T hs is a member of the myofibrillar proteins of striated muscularis. These myofibrillar proteins are the building blocks of the contractile apparatus. Troponin T binds the troponin complex to tropomyosin and binds the neighboring tropomyosin molecules. The determination of troponin T in serum plays an important role in the diagnosis of myocardial infarction (AMI), microinfarction (minor myocardial damage - MMO) and myocarditis. Troponin T is detectable about 3-4 hours after the occurrence of cardiac symptoms. Following acute myocardial ischemia, Troponin T remains in the serum for a lengthy period of time and can hence help to detect myocardial events that have occurred up to 14 days earlier.

Cobas E 411 Troponin T hs Stat employs monoclonal antibodies specifically directed against human cardiac Troponin T (after release from the free cytosol and myofibrils.)

Based on the WHO criteria for the definition of AMI from the 1970s the cutoff (clinical discriminator) value for troponin T is 0.1 ng/ml according to ROC analysis.

Elevated Troponin T values are occasionally found in patients with restricted renal function despite the absence of definite evidence of myocardial ischemia.

(ELECTRO-CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNIQUE BY Cobas E 411)

*** End Of Report ***

CHARAK

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DR. NISHANT SHARMA DR. SHADAB Dr. SYED SAIF AHMAD
PATHOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST MD (MICROBIOLOGY)

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CT STUDY OF HEAD

Infratentorial

- Cerebellopontine angle and prepontine cisterns are seen normally.
- Fourth ventricle is normal in size and midline in location.
- Cerebellar parenchyma and brain stem appears to be normal.

Supratentorial

- Cortical sulci are prominent.
- **Chronic lacunar infarcts are seen in bilateral ganglio-capsular and thalamic regions.**
- Third and both lateral ventricles are prominent. Paraventricular white matter hypodensities are seen.
- Basal cisterns are clear.
- No midline shift is seen.

IMPRESSION:

- **CHRONIC LACUNAR INFARCTS IN BILATERAL GANGLIO-CAPSULAR AND THALAMIC REGIONS**
- **DIFFUSE CEREBRAL ATROPHY WITH WHITE MATTER ISCHEMIC CHANGES.**

Clinical correlation is necessary.

[DR. JAYENDRA KUMAR, MD]

*** End Of Report ***

