

Patient Name : Mr.AWNISH KUMAR	Visit No : CHA250041614
Age/Gender : 36 Y 5 M 21 D/M	Registration ON : 08/Mar/2025 09:53AM
Lab No : 10138909	Sample Collected ON : 08/Mar/2025 10:00AM
Referred By : Dr.ANUPAM SINHA **	Sample Received ON : 08/Mar/2025 10:00AM
Refer Lab/Hosp : CGHS (DEBIT)	Report Generated ON : 08/Mar/2025 02:02PM
Doctor Advice : CREATININE,AMYLASE,TSH,HBA1C (EDTA),RANDOM,URINE COM. EXMAMINATION,VDRL,HCV,HBSAg,HIV,BLOOD GROUP,HB	



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

HBA1C				
Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)	5.1	%	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

AMYLASE				
SERUM AMYLASE	65	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



[Checked By]

Print.Date/Time: 08-03-2025 14:41:22

*Patient Identity Has Not Been Verified. Not For Medicolegal

DR. NISHANT SHARMA
PATHOLOGIST

DR. SHADAB
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Dr. Aditi D Agarwal
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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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Doctor Advice : CREATININE,AMYLASE,TSH,HBA1C (EDTA),RANDOM,URINE COM. EXMAMINATION,VDRL,HCV,HBSAg,HIV,BLOOD GROUP,HB	



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
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HIV

HIV-SEROLOGY	NON REACTIVE		<1.0 : NON REACTIVE >1.0 : REACTIVE	
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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	
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(TRIO DOT ASSAY)

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VDRL

VDRL	NON REACTIVE			Slide Agglutination
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URINE EXAMINATION REPORT

Colour-U	Light yellow		Light Yellow	
Appearance (Urine)	CLEAR		Clear	
Specific Gravity	1.010		1.005 - 1.025	
pH-Urine	Acidic (6.0)		4.5 - 8.0	
PROTEIN	10 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	Absent		Absent	
NITRITE	Absent		Absent	

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Pus cells / hpf	Occasional	/hpf	< 5/hpf
Epithelial Cells	Occasional	/hpf	0 - 5
RBC / hpf	Nil		< 3/hpf



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Referred By : Dr. ANUPAM SINHA ** Sample Received ON : 08/Mar/2025 10:14AM
Refer Lab/Hosp : CGHS (DEBIT) Report Generated ON : 08/Mar/2025 11:38AM
Doctor Advice : CREATININE, AMYLASE, TSH, HBA1C (EDTA), RANDOM, URINE COM. EXMAMINATION, VDRL, HCV, HBSAg, HIV, BLOOD GROUP, HB



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
HAEMOGLOBIN				
Hb	15.2	g/dl	12 - 15	Non Cyanide
BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM				
BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM	120.6	mg/dl	70 - 170	Hexokinase
SERUM CREATININE				
CREATININE	0.70	mg/dl	0.50 - 1.40	Alkaline picrate-kinetic
TSH				
TSH	2.35	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 myxedema 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 catabolic state and may revert to normal when the patient recovers.
- (7) There are many drugs for eg. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, Lithium, iodides, oral radiographic dyes, etc. 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-CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNIQUE BY ELECSYS -E411)

*** End Of Report ***



[Checked By]



Sharma

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