

Patient Name : Ms.BUSHRA	Visit No : CHA250041753
Age/Gender : 23 Y/F	Registration ON : 08/Mar/2025 11:53AM
Lab No : 10139048	Sample Collected ON : 08/Mar/2025 11:58AM
Referred By : Dr.ZENITH HOSPITAL	Sample Received ON : 08/Mar/2025 11:58AM
Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA	Report Generated ON : 08/Mar/2025 03:59PM
Doctor Advice : CHEST PA,USG WHOLE ABDOMEN,URINE COM. EXMAMINATION,Iron,FERRITIN,TRANSFERRIN SATURATION,TIBC,PROLACTIN,T3T4TSH,CRP (Quantitative),URIC ACID,ALK PHOS,BILIRUBIN,BLOOD GROUP,BTCT,CREATININE,DLC,HB,HBsAg	



PRE SURGICAL (U1)				
Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method

BLOOD GROUP				
Blood Group	"O"			
Rh (Anti -D)	POSITIVE			

CRP-QUANTITATIVE				
CRP-QUANTITATIVE TEST	2.7	MG/L	0.1 - 6	

Method: Immunoturbidimetric

(Method: Immunoturbidimetric on photometry system)

SUMMARY : C - reactive protien (CRP) is the best known among the acute phase protiens, a group of protien whose concentration increases in blood as a response to inflammatory disorders.CRP is normally present in low concentration in blood of healthy individuals (< 1mg/L). It is elevated up to 500 mg/L in acute inflammatory processes associated with bacterial infections, post operative conditions tissue damage already after 6 hours reaching a peak at 48 hours.. The measurement of CRP represents a useful laboratory test for detection of acute infection as well as for monitoring inflammtory proceses also in acute rheumatic & gastrointestinal disease. In recent studies it has been shows that in apparently healthy subjects there is a direct orrelation between CRP concentrations & the risk of developing oronary heart disease (CHD).

hsCRP cut off for risk assessment as per CDC/AHA

Level	Risk
<1.0	Low
1.0-3.0	Average
>3.0	High

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All reports to be clinically corelated

URIC ACID				
Sample Type : SERUM				
SERUM URIC ACID	4.2	mg/dL	2.40 - 5.70	Uricase,Colorimetric

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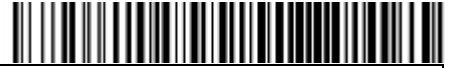
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DR. NISHANT SHARMA
PATHOLOGIST

DR. SHADAB
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Dr. Aditi D Agarwal
DR. ADITI D AGARWAL
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PRE SURGICAL (U1)

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
IRON				
IRON	83.50	ug/ dl	59 - 148	Ferrozine-no deproteinization

Interpretation:

Disease	Iron	TIBC	UIBC	%Transferrin Saturation	Ferritin
Iron Deficiency	Low	High	High	Low	Low
Hemochromatosis	High	Low	Low	High	High
Chronic Illness	Low	Low	Low/Normal	Low	Normal/High
Hemolytic Anemia	High	Normal/Low	Low/Normal	High	High
Sideroblastic Anemia	Normal/High	Normal/Low	Low/Normal	High	High
Iron Poisoning	High	Normal	Low	High	Normal

TIBC				
TIBC	274.00	ug/ml	265 - 497	calculated

TRANSFERRIN SATURATION				
TRANSFERRIN SATURATION	30.47	%	22 - 45	Immunoturbidimetry

INTERPRETATION:

- Low Values in iron deficiency
- High Values in iron overload
- Raised transferrin saturation is an early indicator of Iron accumulation in Genetic Haemochromatosis.

FERRITIN				
FERRITIN	45.9	ng/mL	13 - 150	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.

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PRE SURGICAL (U1)

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
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PT/PC/INR				
PROTHROMBIN TIME	13 Second		13 Second	Clotting Assay
Prothromin concentration	100 %		100 %	
INR (International Normalized Ratio)	1.00		1.0	

HBsAg (HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN)				
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN	NON REACTIVE		< 1.0 : NON REACTIVE~> (Sandwich Assay)	
			1.0 : REACTIVE	

HIV				
HIV-SEROLOGY	NON REACTIVE		<1.0 : NON REACTIVE	
			>1.0 : REACTIVE	

HCV				
Anti-Hepatitis C Virus Antibodies.	NON REACTIVE		< 1.0 : NON REACTIVE	Sandwich Assay
			> 1.0 : REACTIVE	

URINE EXAMINATION REPORT

Colour-U	YELLOW		Light Yellow	
Appearance (Urine)	CLEAR		Clear	
Specific Gravity	1.015		1.005 - 1.025	
pH-Urine	Acidic (6.0)		4.5 - 8.0	
PROTEIN	Absent	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	

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

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PRE SURGICAL (U1)

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
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HAEMOGLOBIN

Hb	11.6	g/dl	12 - 15	Non Cyanide
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Comment:

Hemoglobin screening helps to diagnose conditions that affect RBCs such as anemia or polycythemia.

TLC

TOTAL LEUCOCYTES COUNT	6700	/cmm	4000 - 10000	Flocytometry
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DLC

NEUTROPHIL	45	%	40 - 75	Flowcytometry
LYMPHOCYTE	47	%	20-40	Flowcytometry
EOSINOPHIL	6	%	1 - 6	Flowcytometry
MONOCYTE	2	%	2 - 10	Flowcytometry
BASOPHIL	0	%	00 - 01	Flowcytometry

PLATELET COUNT

PLATELET COUNT	401,000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Elect Imped..
PLATELET COUNT (MANUAL)	401000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Microscopy .

COMMENTS:

Platelet counts vary in various disorders; acquired, (infections-bacterial and viral), inherited, post blood transfusion, autoimmune and idiopathic disorders.

BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM

BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM	83.7	mg/dl	70 - 170	Hexokinase
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BLOOD UREA

BLOOD UREA	21.10	mg/dl	15 - 45	Urease, UV, Serum
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SERUM CREATININE

CREATININE	0.60	mg/dl	0.50 - 1.40	Alkaline picrate-kinetic
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BILIRUBIN

TOTAL BILIRUBIN	0.40	mg/dl	0.4 - 1.1	Diazonium Ion
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PRE SURGICAL (U1)				
Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
ALK PHOS				
ALK PHOS	84.00	U/L	30 - 120	PNPP, AMP Buffer

INTERPRETATION:

- Alkaline phosphatase is an enzyme found in your bloodstream. ALP helps break down proteins in the body and exists in different forms, depending on where it originates. Liver is one of the main sources of ALP, but some is also made in bones, intestines, pancreas, and kidneys. In pregnant women, ALP is made in the placenta.
- Higher than normal levels of ALP in blood may indicate a problem with liver or gallbladder. This could include hepatitis (liver inflammation), cirrhosis (liver scarring), liver cancer, gallstones, or a blockage in bile ducts. High levels may also indicate an issue related to the bones such as rickets, Paget's disease, bone cancer, or an overactive parathyroid gland. In rare cases, high ALP levels can indicate heart failure, kidney cancer, other cancer, mononucleosis, or bacterial infection. Having lower than normal ALP levels in blood is rare, but can indicate malnutrition, which could be caused by celiac disease or a deficiency in certain vitamins and minerals.

SGPT				
Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
SGPT	28.3	U/L	5 - 40	UV without P5P

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
T3T4TSH				
T3	2.50	nmol/L	1.49-2.96	ECLIA
T4	132.00	n mol/l	63 - 177	ECLIA
TSH	3.80	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)

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
PROLACTIN				
PROLACTIN Serum	10.9	ng/ml	2.64 - 13.130	CLIA

*** End Of Report ***



CHARAK



[Checked By]

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PATHOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST

Aditi D Agarwal

PR.

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ULTRASOUND STUDY OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Excessive gaseous abdomen

- **Liver** is mildly enlarged in size (~163mm) and shows mild inhomogenous echotexture of liver parenchyma. No intrahepatic biliary radicle dilatation is seen. No space occupying lesion is seen. Hepatic veins and IVC are seen normally.
- **Gall bladder** is normal in size and shows anechoic lumen. No calculus / mass lesion is seen. GB walls are not thickened.
- **CBD** is normal at porta. No obstructive lesion is seen.
- **Portal vein** Portal vein is normal at porta.
- **Pancreas** is normal in size and shows homogenous echotexture of parenchyma. PD is not dilated. No parenchymal calcification is seen. No peripancreatic collection is seen.
- **Spleen** is normal in size and shows homogenous echotexture of parenchyma. No SOL is seen.
- No retroperitoneal adenopathy is seen.
- No ascites is seen.
- **Both kidneys** are normal in size and position. No hydronephrosis is seen. No calculus or mass lesion is seen. Cortico-medullary differentiation is well maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No scarring is seen. Right kidney measures 92 x 40 mm in size. Left kidney measures 101 x 43 mm in size.
- **Ureters** Both ureters are not dilated. UVJ are seen normally.
- **Urinary bladder** is *partially distended* with anechoic lumen. No calculus or mass lesion is seen. UB walls are not thickened.
- **Uterus** is normal in size, measures 63 x 35 x 33 mm and shows homogenous myometrial echotexture. Endometrial thickness measures 6.6 mm. No endometrial collection is seen. No mass lesion is seen.
- **Cervix** is normal.
- **Both ovaries** are normal in size and **show multiple small peripheral arranged follicles with central echogenic stroma**. Right ovary measuring 29 x 17 x 16mm with volume 4.4cc. Left ovary measuring 28 x 22 x 17mm with volume 6.0cc.
- No adnexal mass lesion is seen.
- No free fluid is seen in Cul-de-Sac.

OPINION:

- **MILD HEPATOMEGALY WITH MILD INHOMOGENOUS ECHOTEXTURE OF LIVER PARENCHYMA.**
- **BILATERAL POLYCYSTIC PATTERN OVARIES** (ADV: HORMONAL CORRELATION).

(Possibility of acid peptic disease could not be ruled out).

Clinical correlation is necessary.

[DR. R. K. SINGH, MD]

Transcribed by Gausiya



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SKIAGRAM CHEST PA VIEW

- Both lung fields are clear.
- Bilateral hilar shadows are normal.
- Cardiac shadow is within normal limits.
- Both CP angles are clear.
- Soft tissue and bony cage are seen normally.
- Both domes of diaphragm are sharply defined.

IMPRESSION:

- **NO ACTIVE LUNG PARENCHYMAL LESION IS DISCERNIBLE.**

Clinical correlation is necessary.

[DR. RAJESH KUMAR SHARMA, MD]

transcribed by: anup

*** End Of Report ***

