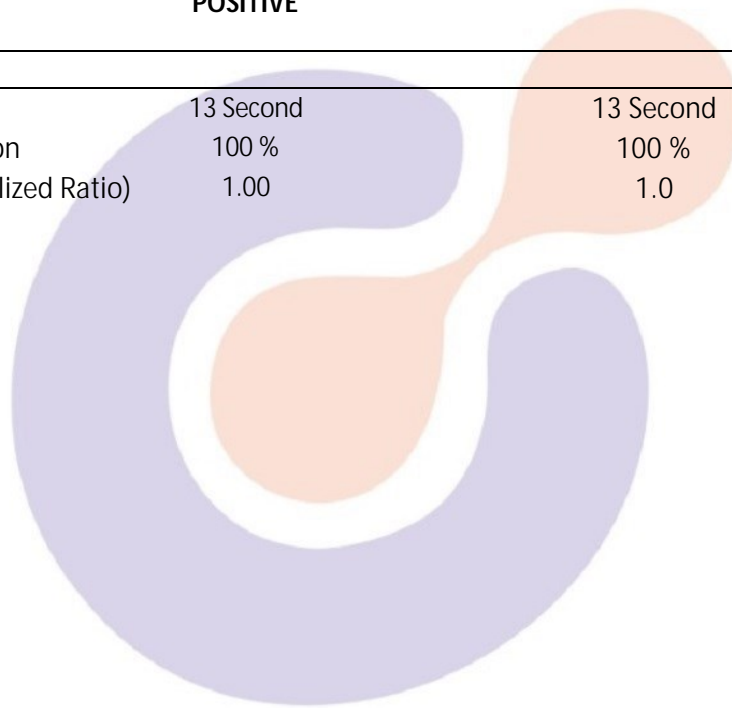


Patient Name : Mr. IQBAL	Visit No : CHA250045091
Age/Gender : 58 Y 6 M/M	Registration ON : 13/Mar/2025 11:09AM
Lab No : 10142386	Sample Collected ON : 13/Mar/2025 11:15AM
Referred By : Dr. U1	Sample Received ON : 13/Mar/2025 11:30AM
Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA	Report Generated ON : 13/Mar/2025 02:10PM
Doctor Advice : PSA-TOTAL, ECG, CHEST PA, TSH, HIV, HCV, HBSAg, PT/PC/INR, LFT, CREATININE, UREA, BLOOD GROUP	



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

PT/PC/INR				
PROTHROMBIN TIME	13 Second		13 Second	Clotting Assay
Prothrombin concentration	100 %		100 %	
INR (International Normalized Ratio)	1.00		1.0	



CHARAK

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Print.Date/Time: 13-03-2025 14:46:37

*Patient Identity Has Not Been Verified. Not For Medicolegal



Sharma

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
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)				
Sample Type : SERUM				

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

Done by: Vitros ECI (Sandwich Assay)

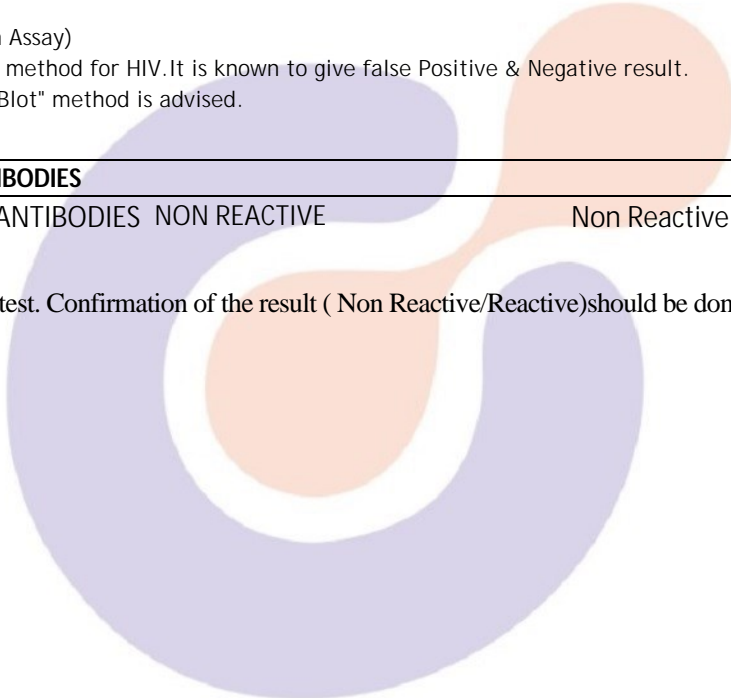
Note:-Elisa test is a screening method for HIV. It is known to give false Positive & Negative result.
Hence confirmation: "Western Blot" method is advised.

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.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
BLOOD UREA				
BLOOD UREA	32.50	mg/dl	15 - 45	Urease, UV, Serum
SERUM CREATININE				
CREATININE	0.90	mg/dl	0.50 - 1.40	Alkaline picrate-kinetic
LIVER FUNCTION TEST				
TOTAL BILIRUBIN	0.88	mg/dl	0.4 - 1.1	Diazonium Ion
CONJUGATED (D. Bilirubin)	0.17	mg/dL	0.00-0.30	Diazotization
UNCONJUGATED (I.D. Bilirubin)	0.71	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0	Calculated
ALK PHOS	99.70	U/L	30 - 120	PNPP, AMP Buffer
SGPT	15.0	U/L	5 - 40	UV without P5P
SGOT	23.0	U/L	5 - 40	UV without P5P
TSH				
TSH	0.90	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)



[Checked By]



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
PSA-TOTAL				
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	2.60	ng/mL	0.2-4.0	CLIA

COMMENT : 1. Prostate specific antigen (PSA) is useful for diagnosis of disseminated CA prostate & its equential measurement is the most sensitive measure of monitoring treatment of disseminated CA prostate with its shorter half life (half life of 2.2 days only) it is superior to prostatic acis phosphatase(PAP). PSA is elevated in nearly all patients with stage D carcinoma whereas PAP is elevated in only 45 % of patient. Mild PSA elevation are also reported in some patients of BHP.
2. Blood samples should be obtained before prostate biopsy or prostatecomy or prostatic massage or digital pre rectal examination as it may result intrasient levation of PSA value for few days.

NOTE :- PSA values obtained in different types of PSA assay methods cannot be used interchangeably as the PSA value in a given sample varies with assays from different manufactures due to difference in assay methodology and reagent specificity. If in the course of monitoring a patient the assay method used for determination is changed, additional sequential testing should be carried out to confirm baseline value.

DONE BY;
Enhanced Chemiluminescence "VITROS ECI"

*** End Of Report ***

CHARAK



Sharma