

Patient Name : Mr.MOHD UROOJ	Visit No : CHA250045270
Age/Gender : 50 Y/M	Registration ON : 13/Mar/2025 02:08PM
Lab No : 10142565	Sample Collected ON : 13/Mar/2025 02:10PM
Referred By : Dr.MANISH TANDON	Sample Received ON : 13/Mar/2025 02:25PM
Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA	Report Generated ON : 13/Mar/2025 03:53PM
Doctor Advice : T3T4TSH,RANDOM,NA+K+,CREATININE,LIPASE,AMYLASE,LFT,CRP (Quantitative),ESR,CBC (WHOLE BLOOD),DIGITAL 1	



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
ESR				
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate ESR	12.00		0 - 15	Westergreen

Note:

1. Test conducted on EDTA whole blood at 37°C.
2. ESR readings are auto- corrected with respect to Hematocrit (PCV) values.
3. It indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process. It is a prognostic test and used to monitor the course or response to treatment of diseases like tuberculosis, acute rheumatic fever. It is also increased in multiple myeloma, hypothyroidism.

CRP-QUANTITATIVE

CRP-QUANTITATIVE TEST	1.10	MG/L	0.1 - 6
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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 apparrently 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

All reports to be clinically corelated

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*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
AMYLASE				
SERUM AMYLASE	63.6	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

LIPASE				
LIPASE	23.2	U/L	Upto 60	colorimetric

COMMENTS:as, such as acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, and obstruction of the pancreatic duct. In acute pancreatitis serum lipase activity tends to become elevated & remains for about 7 - 10 days .Increased lipase activity rarely lasts longer than 14 days, and prolonged increases suggest a poor prognosis or the presence of a cyst. Serum lipase may also be elevated in patients with chronic pancreatitis, obstruction of the pancreatic duct and non pancreatic conditions including renal diseases, various abdominal diseases such as acute cholecystitis, intestinal obstruction or infarction, duodenal ulcer, and liver disease, as well as alcoholism & diabetic keto-acidosis & in patients who have undergone endoscopic r

Lipase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the pancre

etrograde cholangiopancreatography. Elevation of serum lipase activity in patients with mumps strongly suggests significant pancreatic as well as salivary gland involvement by the disease.....

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
CBC (COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT)				
Hb	14.6	g/dl	12 - 15	Non Cyanide
R.B.C. COUNT	5.00	mil/cmm	3.8 - 4.8	Electrical Impedence
PCV	45.2	%	36 - 45	Pulse hieght detection
MCV	90.0	fL	80 - 96	calculated
MCH	29.1	pg	27 - 33	Calculated
MCHC	32.3	g/dL	30 - 36	Calculated
RDW	13.2	%	11 - 15	RBC histogram derivation
RETIC	0.8 %	%	0.5 - 2.5	Microscopy
TOTAL LEUCOCYTES COUNT	9100	/cmm	4000 - 10000	Flocytrometry
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT				
NEUTROPHIL	63	%	40 - 75	Flowcytometry
LYMPHOCYTES	27	%	25 - 45	Flowcytometry
EOSINOPHIL	6	%	1 - 6	Flowcytometry
MONOCYTE	4	%	2 - 10	Flowcytometry
BASOPHIL	0	%	00 - 01	Flowcytometry
PLATELET COUNT	165,000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Elect Imped..
PLATELET COUNT (MANUAL)	165000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Microscopy .
Absolute Neutrophils Count	5,733	/cmm	2000 - 7000	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocytes Count	2,457	/cmm	1000-3000	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	546	/cmm	20-500	Calculated
Absolute Monocytes Count	364	/cmm	200-1000	Calculated
Mentzer Index	18			
Peripheral Blood Picture	:			

Red blood cells are normocytic normochromic. Platelets are adequate. No immature cells or parasite seen.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM				
BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM	108.7	mg/dl	70 - 170	Hexokinase
NA+K+				
SODIUM Serum	139.0	MEq/L	135 - 155	ISE Direct
POTASSIUM Serum	4.6	MEq/L	3.5 - 5.5	ISE Direct
SERUM CREATININE				
CREATININE	0.90	mg/dl	0.50 - 1.40	Alkaline picrate-kinetic
LIVER FUNCTION TEST				
TOTAL BILIRUBIN	0.40	mg/dl	0.4 - 1.1	Diazonium Ion
CONJUGATED (D. Bilirubin)	0.20	mg/dL	0.00-0.30	Diazotization
UNCONJUGATED (I.D. Bilirubin)	0.20	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0	Calculated
ALK PHOS	109.00	U/L	30 - 120	PNPP, AMP Buffer
SGPT	24.1	U/L	5 - 40	UV without P5P
SGOT	35.8	U/L	5 - 40	UV without P5P

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
T3T4TSH				
T3	2.01	nmol/L	1.49-2.96	ECLIA
T4	133.10	n mol/l	63 - 177	ECLIA
TSH	1.60	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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