Thyrocare

Tests you can trust

Name : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Date : XXXXXXXX

Test Asked : Jaanch Alcohol Impact Advanced Package

Report Status : Complete Report

Dummy Report







Thyrocare
Tests you can trust

Thyrocare Technologies Limited, D-37/3, TTC MIDC, Turbhe, Navi Mumbai - 400 703. 9870666333 wellness@thyrocare.com

First National Diagnostic Chain to have 100% of its Labs with NABL Accreditation#

Patient Name : XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By : XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address : XXXXXXXXXXXX

Tests Done : **JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE**

Report Availability Summary

Note: Please refer to the table below for status of your tests.

17 Ready | **2** Ready with Cancellation | **0** Processing | **0** Cancelled in Lab

TEST DETAILS	REPORT STATUS
JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE	Ready with Cancellation
25-OH VITAMIN D (TOTAL)	Ready
FOLATE	Ready
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	Ready
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	Ready
LIPASE	Ready
MAGNESIUM	Ready
SERUM ZINC	Ready
VITAMIN B-12	Ready
VITAMIN B1/THIAMIN	Ready
HBA PROFILE	Ready
HEMOGRAM - 6 PART (DIFF)	Ready
KIDPRO	Ready
LIPID PROFILE	Ready
SERUM ALBUMIN-GLOBULIN RATIO	Ready
INDIRECT BILIRUBIN	Ready
Aldosterone / Plasma Direct Renin Ratio	Ready with Cancellation
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	Ready
FIBROSIS INDEX (FIB-4)	Ready with Cancellation
AMYLASE	Ready

Dummy Report

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Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Tests Done	: JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX		
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX		

Tests Outside Reference Range

Note: Please refer to the table below for tests outside reference range.

Test Name	Observed Value	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval.
COMPLETE HEMOGRAM			
LYMPHOCYTE	**17.4**	%	20-40
MEAN CORP.HEMO.CONC(MCHC)	**31**	g/dL	31.5-34.5
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN(MCH)	**26.8**	pq	27.0-32.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV)	**15.4**	%	11.6-14
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH - SD(RDW-SD)	**48.9**	fL	39-46
LIPID			
LDL / HDL RATIO	**1**	Ratio	1.5-3.5
TC/ HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO	**2.2**	Ratio	3 - 5
VITAMIN			
25-OH VITAMIN D (TOTAL)	**11.62**	ng/mL	30-100
VITAMIN B-12	**981**	pg/mL	211-911

Dummy Report

Disclaimer: The above listed is the summary of the parameters with values outside the BRI. For detailed report values, parameter correlation and clinical interpretation, kindly refer to the same in subsequent pages.

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS	Bio. Ref. Interval.
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	PHOTOMETRY	123	mg/dL	< 200
HDL CHOLESTEROL - DIRECT	PHOTOMETRY	56	mg/dL	40-60
LDL CHOLESTEROL - DIRECT	PHOTOMETRY	53.5	mg/dL	< 100
TRIGLYCERIDES	PHOTOMETRY	120	mg/dL	< 150
TC/ HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO	**CALCULATED**	**2.2**	**Ratio**	**3 - 5**
TRIG / HDL RATIO	CALCULATED	2.12	Ratio	< 3.12
LDL / HDL RATIO	**CALCULATED**	**1**	**Ratio**	**1.5-3.5**
HDL / LDL RATIO	CALCULATED	1.05	Ratio	> 0.40
NON-HDL CHOLESTEROL	CALCULATED	66.2	mg/dL	< 160
VLDL CHOLESTEROL	CALCULATED	23.94	mg/dL	5 - 40

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method :

CHOL - Cholesterol Oxidase, Esterase, Peroxidase
HCHO - Direct Enzymatic Colorimetric
LDL - Direct Measure
TRIG - Enzymatic, End Point
TC/H - Derived from serum Cholesterol and Hdl values
TRI/H - Derived from TRIG and HDL Values
LDL/ - Derived from serum HDL and LDL Values
HD/LD - Derived from HDL and LDL values.
NHDL - Derived from serum Cholesterol and HDL values
VLDL - Derived from serum Triglyceride values

***REFERENCE RANGES AS PER NCEP ATP III GUIDELINES:**

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	(mg/dl)	HDL	(mg/dl)	LDL	(mg/dl)	TRIGLYCERIDES	(mg/dl)
DESIRABLE	<200	LOW	<40	OPTIMAL	<100	NORMAL	<150
BORDERLINE HIGH	200-239	HIGH	>60	NEAR OPTIMAL	100-129	BORDERLINE HIGH	150-199
HIGH	>240			BORDERLINE HIGH	130-159	HIGH	200-499
				HIGH	160-189	VERY HIGH	>500
				VERY HIGH	>190		

Alert !!! 10-12 hours fasting is mandatory for lipid parameters. If not, values might fluctuate.

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
25-OH VITAMIN D (TOTAL)	**C.L.I.A**	**11.62**	**ng/mL**

Bio. Ref. Interval. :-

DEFICIENCY : <20 ng/ml || INSUFFICIENCY : 20-<30 ng/ml
SUFFICIENCY : 30-100 ng/ml || TOXICITY : >100 ng/ml

Clinical Significance:

Vitamin D is a fat soluble vitamin that has been known to help the body absorb and retain calcium and phosphorous; both are critical for building bone health. Decrease in vitamin D total levels indicate inadequate exposure of sunlight, dietary deficiency, nephrotic syndrome. Increase in vitamin D total levels indicate Vitamin D intoxication.

Specifications: Precision: Intra assay (%CV):5.3%, Inter assay (%CV):11.9% ; Sensitivity:3.2 ng/ml.

Kit Validation Reference: Holick MF. Vitamin D Deficiency. N Engl J Med. 2007;357:266–81.

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method:- Fully Automated Chemi Luminescent Immuno Assay

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

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Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
VITAMIN B1/THIAMIN	LC-MS/MS	< 2.25	ng/mL
Bio. Ref. Interval. :-			
0.5 - 4.0			

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method:- LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY TANDEM MASS SPECTROMETRY

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

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Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
VITAMIN B-12	**C.L.I.A**	**981**	**pg/mL**

Bio. Ref. Interval. :-

Normal : 211 - 911 pg/ml

Clinical significance :
Vitamin B12 or cyanocobalamin, is a complex corrinoid compound found exclusively from animal dietary sources, such as meat, eggs and milk. It is critical in normal DNA synthesis, which in turn affects erythrocyte maturation and in the formation of myelin sheath. Vitamin-B12 is used to find out neurological abnormalities and impaired DNA synthesis associated with macrocytic anemias. For diagnostic purpose, results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patients medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

Specifications: Intra assay (%CV):5.0%, Inter assay (%CV):9.2 %;Sensitivity:45 pg/ml

Kit Validation reference:
Chen IW, Sperling MI, Heminger LA. Vitamin B12. In: Pesce AJ, Kaplan LA, eds. Methods in Clinical Chemistry. St. Louis: CV Mosby; 1987:569–73.

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method:- COMPETITIVE CHEMI LUMINESCENT IMMUNO ASSAY

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS	Bio. Ref. Interval.
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)	PHOTOMETRY	12.6	mg/dL	7.94 - 20.07
CREATININE - SERUM	PHOTOMETRY	0.9	mg/dL	0.72-1.18
BUN / Sr.CREATININE RATIO	CALCULATED	14	Ratio	9:1-23:1
UREA (CALCULATED)	CALCULATED	26.96	mg/dL	Adult : 17-43
UREA / SR.CREATININE RATIO	CALCULATED	29.96	Ratio	< 52
CALCIUM	PHOTOMETRY	9.62	mg/dL	8.8-10.6
URIC ACID	PHOTOMETRY	6	mg/dL	4.2 - 7.3

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method :

BUN - Kinetic UV Assay.
SCRE - Creatinine Enzymatic Method
B/CR - Derived from serum Bun and Creatinine values
UREAC - Derived from BUN Value.
UR/CR - Derived from UREA and Sr.Creatinine values.
CALC - Arsenazo III Method, End Point.
URIC - Uricase / Peroxidase Method

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS	Bio. Ref. Interval.
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (SGOT)	PHOTOMETRY	24.3	U/L	< 35
ALANINE TRANSAMINASE (SGPT)	PHOTOMETRY	32.9	U/L	< 45
SGOT / SGPT RATIO	CALCULATED	0.74	Ratio	< 2

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method :

SGOT - IFCC* Without Pyridoxal Phosphate Activation
SGPT - IFCC* Without Pyridoxal Phosphate Activation
OT/PT - Derived from SGOT and SGPT values.

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
SERUM ZINC	PHOTOMETRY	88.5	µg/dL

Bio. Ref. Interval. :-

70 - 115

Clinical Significance:
Zinc is one of the essential trace elements in the body. Its metalloenzymes play a key role in protein and nucleic acid synthesis, gene expression, wound healing, as an antioxidant, etc. Deficiency can cause- Poor wound healing, gastroenteritis, impaired spermatogenesis, Alzheimer's disease, etc. Toxicity may be manifested as pancreatitis, gastric ulcer, anemia, pulmonary fibrosis.

Specifications:
Precision: Intra assay (%CV): 2.02, Inter assay (%CV): 2.22.

Kit Validation References:
Thomas L. Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics. 1st ed. Frankfurt: TH-Books Verlagsgesellschaft; 1998. p. 347-9

Please correlate with clinical conditions.
Method:- NITRO - PAPS

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS	Bio. Ref. Interval.
ALBUMIN - SERUM	PHOTOMETRY	4.14	gm/dL	3.2-4.8
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	PHOTOMETRY	13.4	U/L	< 55
BILIRUBIN - TOTAL	PHOTOMETRY	0.45	mg/dL	0.3-1.2
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	PHOTOMETRY	105.1	U/L	45-129
SERUM GLOBULIN	CALCULATED	2.84	gm/dL	2.5-3.4
BILIRUBIN -DIRECT	PHOTOMETRY	0.1	mg/dL	0 - 0.20
BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT)	CALCULATED	0.35	mg/dL	0-0.9
SERUM ALB/GLOBULIN RATIO	CALCULATED	1.46	Ratio	0.9 - 2
PROTEIN - TOTAL	PHOTOMETRY	6.98	gm/dL	5.7-8.2

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method :

SALB - Albumin Bcg¹method (Colorimetric Assay Endpoint)
GGT - Modified IFCC method
BILT - Diazonium salt DPD method
ALKP - Modified IFCC method
SEGB - DERIVED FROM SERUM ALBUMIN AND PROTEIN VALUES
BILD - Diazonium salt DPD method
BILI - Derived from serum Total and Direct Bilirubin values
A/GR - Derived from serum Albumin and Protein values
PROT - Biuret Method

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

Doctor 1 Sign Doctor 2 Sign

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Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	**Sample Received on (SRT)**	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	**Report Released on (RRT)**	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
MAGNESIUM	PHOTOMETRY	< 2.5	mg/dL

Bio. Ref. Interval. :-

1.90 - 3.10 mg/dL

Clinical significance:

Magnesium is the fourth most abundant cation in the body and second most prevalent intracellular cation. The total body magnesium content is about 25 g or approximately 1 mol, of which 55% reside in the skeleton. About 45% of the magnesium is intracellular. In general higher the metabolic activity of cell, the greater is its magnesium content. Magnesium is a cofactor for more than 300 enzymes in the body.

Disorders of magnesium metabolism are separated into those causing hypomagnesaemia/magnesium deficiencies and hypermagnesemia. Hypomagnesaemia is common in patient in hospitals. Moderate to severe deficiency of magnesium is usually due to loss of magnesium from the gastrointestinal (gi) tract or kidneys. One of the more serious complications of magnesium deficiency is cardiac arrhythmia. Symptomatic hypermagnsemia is almost always caused by excessive intake, resulting from administration of antacids, enemas, and parenteral fluids containing magnesium. Depression of neuromuscular system is the most common manifestation of magnesium intoxication.

External quality control program participation:

College Of American Pathologists: Chemistry survey; CAP Number: 7193855-01

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method:- MODIFIED XYLIDYL BLUE REACTION METHOD

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	**Sample Collected on (SCT)**	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	**Sample Received on (SRT)**	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	**Report Released on (RRT)**	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
LIPASE	PHOTOMETRY	40.09	U/L

Bio. Ref. Interval. :-

Adults : 5.0 - 60.0 U/L

Interpretation:

For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings like serum amylase. Serum Lipase is usually normal in patients with elevated serum amylase, having peptic ulcer, salivary adenitis, inflammatory bowel disease, intestinal obstruction, and macroamylasemia. Lipemic sera may interfere with results.

Clinical Significance:
High serum Lipase is a specific marker for pancreatitis; after acute pancreatitis the Lipase activity increases within 4-8 hours, reaches a peak after 24 hours and decreases after 8 to 14 days. However, there is no correlation between the Lipase activity determined in serum and the extent of damage to the pancreas.

Specifications:
Precision: Intra assay (%CV): 3.35, Inter assay (%CV): 2.46, Sensitivity: 3.5 U/L.

Kit Validation References:
Tietz Nw Et Al. Lipase In Serum - The Elusive Enzyme: An Overview. Clin Chem 1993; 39:746-756.

Please correlate with clinical conditions.
Method:- ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
FOLATE	C.L.I.A	< 18.4	ng/mL

Bio. Ref. Interval. :
> 5.38 ng/ml

Clinical Significance: Low folate intake, malabsorption as a result of gastrointestinal diseases, pregnancy, and drugs such as phenytoin are causes of folate deficiency.3 Folate deficiency is also associated with chronic alcoholism. Serum folate measurement provides an early index of folate status.

Specifications: Precision: Intra assay (%CV): 7.93, Inter assay (%CV): 7.19, Sensitivity: 0.35 ng/mL.

Kit Validation References: Steinkamp RC. Vitamin B12 and folic acid: clinical and pathophysiological considerations. In: Brewster MA, Naito HK, eds. Nutritional Elements and Clinical Biochemistry. New York: Plenum Publishing Corp.; 1980:169–240

Method : COMPETITIVE CHEMI LUMINESCENT IMMUNO ASSAY

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

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Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
EST. GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (eGFR)	CALCULATED	123	mL/min/1.73 m2

Bio. Ref. Interval. :-

> = 90 : Normal
60 - 89 : Mild Decrease
45 - 59 : Mild to Moderate Decrease
30 - 44 : Moderate to Severe Decrease
15 - 29 : Severe Decrease
<15 : Kidney Failure

Clinical Significance

The normal serum creatinine reference interval does not necessarily reflect a normal GFR for a patient. Because mild and moderate kidney injury is poorly inferred from serum creatinine alone. Thus, it is recommended for clinical laboratories to routinely estimate glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), a "gold standard" measurement for assessment of renal function, and report the value when serum creatinine is measured for patients 18 and older, when appropriate and feasible. It cannot be measured easily in clinical practice, instead, GFR is estimated from equations using serum creatinine, age, race and sex. This provides easy to interpret information for the doctor and patient on the degree of renal impairment since it approximately equates to the percentage of kidney function remaining. Application of CKD-EPI equation together with the other diagnostic tools in renal medicine will further improve the detection and management of patients with CKD.

Reference

Levey AS, Stevens LA, Schmid CH, Zhang YL, Castro AF, 3rd, Feldman HI, et al. A new equation to estimate glomerular filtration rate. Ann Intern Med. 2009;150(9):604-12.

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method:- 2021 CKD EPI Creatinine Equation

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

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		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
AMYLASE	PHOTOMETRY	69.34	U/L

Bio. Ref. Interval. :-

Adults : 28-100 U/L

Interpretation:
Lipemic Sera (Hypertriglyceridemia) may contain inhibitors, Which falsely depress results. About 20% of patients with Acute Pancreatitis have abnormal lipids. Normal serum amylase may occur in Pancreatitis, Especially relapsing and chronic pancreatitis. Moderate increases may be reported in normal pregnancy.

Clinical Significance:
Causes of high Serum Amylase include Acute Pancreatitis, Pancreatic Pseudocyst, Pancreatic Ascites, Pancreatic Abscess, Neoplasm in or adjacent to Pancreas, Trauma to Pancreas, and common Duct Stones. Nonpancreatic Causes include inflammatory salivary lesions (Eg, Mumps), Perforated Peptic Ulcer, Intestinal Obstruction, Biliary Tract Disease, Peritonitis, Acute Appendicitis, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, and Extrapancreatic Carcinomas. Amylase levels more than 25-fold the upper limit of normal are often found when metastatic tumors produce Ectopic Amylase.

Specifications:
Precision: Intra assay (%CV): 2.82, Inter assay (%CV): 2.49, Sensitivity: 10.9 U/L.

Kit Validation References:
Rauscher, E., et coll., Fresenius Z. Analyt. Chem. 324 (1986) 304-305.

Please correlate with clinical conditions.
Method:- ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC TEST

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
ALDOSTERONE	C.L.I.A	10	ng/dL

Bio. Ref. Interval. :-

Upright : 2.21 - 35.3 ng/dL
Supine : 1.17 - 23.6 ng/dL

Clinical Significance:

Aldosterone, a steroid hormone of adrenal cortex, has recently attracted much interest not only due to its primary role to promote unidirectional salt reabsorption in variety of epithelial cells and also due to pathophysiological effects in the reno cardiovascular system causing endothelial dysfunction, inflammation and remodeling. The elevated aldosterone level increases reabsorption of sodium (salt) and loss of potassium by the kidneys, often resulting in an electrolyte imbalance thus leading to high blood pressure, headache and muscle weakness, especially if potassium levels are very low. The decrease causes dehydration, low blood pressure, a low blood sodium level and a high potassium level. It also has a small effect on the metabolism of fats, carbohydrates and proteins.

Specifications: Precision: Intra Assay (%CV): 4.2 %, Inter Assay (%CV): 10.5%; Sensitivity: 1.45 ng/dL

Kit Validation References: Cartledge S, Lawson N.; Aldosterone and renin measurements,.Ann Clin Biochem 37: 262-278 (2000

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method:- FULLY AUTOMATED CHEMI LUMINESCENT IMMUNO ASSAY

Dummy Report

Tests Done : JAANCH ALCOHOL IMPACT ADVANCED PACKAGE

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
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Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS	Bio. Ref. Interval.
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (SGOT)	PHOTOMETRY	24.3	U/L	< 35
ALANINE TRANSAMINASE (SGPT)	PHOTOMETRY	32.9	U/L	< 45
SGOT / SGPT RATIO	CALCULATED	0.74	Ratio	< 2

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method :

SGOT - IFCC* Without Pyridoxal Phosphate Activation
SGPT - IFCC* Without Pyridoxal Phosphate Activation
OT/PT - Derived from SGOT and SGPT values.

Dummy Report

Tests Done : Aldosterone / Plasma Direct Renin Ratio,ESR,FIBROSIS INDEX (FIB-4),HBA PROFILE,HEMOGRAM - 6 PART (DIFF)

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	METHODOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS	Bio. Ref. Interval.
HEMOGLOBIN	SLS-Hemoglobin Method	14	g/dL	13.0-17.0
Hematocrit (PCV)	CPH Detection	42	%	40.0-50.0
Total RBC	HF & EI	4.7	X 10^6/µL	4.5-5.5
Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV)	Calculated	86.6	fL	83.0-101.0
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin (MCH)	**Calculated**	**26.8**	**pq**	**27.0-32.0**
Mean Corp.Hemo. Conc (MCHC)	**Calculated**	**31**	**g/dL**	**31.5-34.5**
Red Cell Distribution Width - SD (RDW-SD)	**Calculated**	**48.9**	**fL**	**39-46**
Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW - CV)	**Calculated**	**15.4**	**%**	**11.6-14**
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH INDEX (RDWI)	Calculated	283.8	-	*Refer Note below
MENTZER INDEX	Calculated	18.4	-	*Refer Note below
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (WBC)	HF & FC	7.77	X 10³ / µL	4.0 - 10.0
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT				
Neutrophils Percentage	Flow Cytometry	75.2	%	40-80
Lymphocytes Percentage	**Flow Cytometry**	**17.4**	**%**	**20-40**
Monocytes Percentage	Flow Cytometry	2.7	%	2-10
Eosinophils Percentage	Flow Cytometry	3.9	%	1-6
Basophils Percentage	Flow Cytometry	0.5	%	0-2
Immature Granulocyte Percentage (IG%)	Flow Cytometry	0.3	%	0-0.5
Nucleated Red Blood Cells %	Flow Cytometry	0.1	%	0.0-5.0
ABSOLUTE LEUCOCYTE COUNT				
Neutrophils - Absolute Count	Calculated	5.84	X 10³ / µL	2.0-7.0
Lymphocytes - Absolute Count	Calculated	1.35	X 10³ / µL	1.0-3.0
Monocytes - Absolute Count	Calculated	0.21	X 10³ / µL	0.2 - 1.0
Basophils - Absolute Count	Calculated	0.04	X 10³ / µL	0.02 - 0.1
Eosinophils - Absolute Count	Calculated	0.3	X 10³ / µL	0.02 - 0.5
Immature Granulocytes (IG)	Calculated	0.02	X 10³ / µL	0-0.3
Nucleated Red Blood Cells	Calculated	0.01	X 10³ / µL	0.0-0.5
PLATELET COUNT	HF & EI	260	X 10³ / µL	150-410
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	Calculated	10.3	fL	6.5-12
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	Calculated	11.2	fL	9.6-15.2
Platelet to Large Cell Ratio (PLCR)	Calculated	26.6	%	19.7-42.4
Plateletcrit (PCT)	Calculated	0.27	%	0.19-0.39

***Note - Mentzer index (MI), RDW-CV and RDWI are hematological indices to differentiate between Iron Deficiency Anemia(IDA) and Beta Thalassemia Trait (BTT). MI >13, RDWI >220 and RDW-CV >14 more likely to be IDA. MI <13, RDWI <220, and RDW-CV <14 more likely to be BTT. Suggested Clinical correlation. BTT to be confirmed with HB electrophoresis if clinically indicated.**

Method : Fully automated bidirectional analyser

(Reference : *FC- flowcytometry, *HF- hydrodynamic focussing, *EI- Electric Impedence, *Hb- hemoglobin, *CPH- Cumulative pulse height)

Tests Done : Aldosterone / Plasma Direct Renin Ratio,ESR,FIBROSIS INDEX (FIB-4),HBA PROFILE,HEMOGRAM - 6 PART (DIFF)

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Dummy Report

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
HbA1c	H.P.L.C	5.1	%

Bio. Ref. Interval. :

As per ADA Guidelines	Guidance For Known Diabetics
Below 5.7% : Normal	Below 6.5% : Good Control
5.7% - 6.4% : Prediabetic	6.5% - 7% : Fair Control
>=6.5% : Diabetic	7.0% - 8% : Unsatisfactory Control
	>8% : Poor Control

Method : Fully Automated H.P.L.C method

AVERAGE BLOOD GLUCOSE (ABG)	CALCULATED	100	mg/dL

Bio. Ref. Interval. :

90 - 120 mg/dl : Good Control
121 - 150 mg/dl : Fair Control
151 - 180 mg/dl : Unsatisfactory Control
> 180 mg/dl : Poor Control

Method : Derived from HBA1c values

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Dummy Report

Tests Done : Aldosterone / Plasma Direct Renin Ratio,ESR,FIBROSIS INDEX (FIB-4),HBA PROFILE,HEMOGRAM - 6 PART (DIFF)

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	MODIFIED WESTERGREN	< 7.5	mm / hr

Bio. Ref. Interval. :-

<50 yr : Male: 0-15 mm/hr Female: 0-20 mm/hr
>50 yr : Male: 0-20 mm/hr Female: 0-30 mm/hr
Children: <=10 mm/hr

Clinical Significance:
- An erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a blood test that can rise if you have inflammation in your body.Its also used as a marker to monitor prognosis of an existing inflammatory/infective condition.
- Inflammation is your immune systems response to injury, infection, and many types of conditions, including immune system disorders, certain cancers and blood disorders.
- A high ESR test result may be from a condition that causes inflammation, such as: Arteritis, Arthritis, Systemic vasculitis, Polymyalgia rheumatica, Inflammatory bowel disease, Kidney disease, Infections like Tuberculosis etc, Rheumatoid arthritis and other autoimmune diseases, Heart disease, Certain cancers and many other Conditions.
- A low ESR test result may be caused by conditions such as: A blood disorder, such as: Polycythemia, Sickle cell disease (SCD), Leukocytosis, Heart failure, Certain kidney and liver problems etc.
- Certain physiological conditions also affect ESR results, these include : Pregnancy, menstrual cycle, ageing, obesity, drinking alcohol regularly, and exercise, Certain medicines and supplements also can affect ESR results.
- Hence Its always suggested to interpret ESR results in conjunction with Clinical History and other findings.

References :
https://medlineplus.gov/lab-tests/erythrocyte-sedimentation-rate-esr/

Please correlate with clinical conditions.
Method:- MODIFIED WESTERGREN

Dummy Report

Tests Done : Aldosterone / Plasma Direct Renin Ratio,ESR,FIBROSIS INDEX (FIB-4),HBA PROFILE,HEMOGRAM - 6 PART (DIFF)

Doctor 1 Sign Doctor 2 Sign

Patient Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Collected on (SCT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Sample Received on (SRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Address	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Report Released on (RRT)	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Sample Type | Barcode	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME	TECHNOLOGY	VALUE	UNITS
ALDOSTERONE	C.L.I.A	10	ng/dL

Bio. Ref. Interval. :-

Upright : 2.21 - 35.3 ng/dL
Supine : 1.17 - 23.6 ng/dL

Clinical Significance:

Aldosterone, a steroid hormone of adrenal cortex, has recently attracted much interest not only due to its primary role to promote unidirectional salt reabsorption in variety of epithelial cells and also due to pathophysiological effects in the reno cardiovascular system causing endothelial dysfunction, inflammation and remodeling. The elevated aldosterone level increases reabsorption of sodium (salt) and loss of potassium by the kidneys, often resulting in an electrolyte imbalance thus leading to high blood pressure, headache and muscle weakness, especially if potassium levels are very low. The decrease causes dehydration, low blood pressure, a low blood sodium level and a high potassium level. It also has a small effect on the metabolism of fats, carbohydrates and proteins.

Specifications: Precision: Intra Assay (%CV): 4.2 %, Inter Assay (%CV): 10.5%; Sensitivity: 1.45 ng/dL

Kit Validation References: Cartledge S, Lawson N.; Aldosterone and renin measurements,.Ann Clin Biochem 37: 262-278 (2000

Please correlate with clinical conditions.

Method:- FULLY AUTOMATED CHEMI LUMINESCENT IMMUNO ASSAY

Dummy Report

Tests Done : Aldosterone / Plasma Direct Renin Ratio,ESR,FIBROSIS INDEX (FIB-4),HBA PROFILE,HEMOGRAM - 6 PART (DIFF)

Doctor 1 Sign **Doctor 2 Sign**

CONDITIONS OF REPORTING

- The reported results are for information and interpretation of the referring doctor only.
- It is presumed that the tests performed on the specimen belong to the patient; named or identified.
- Results of tests may vary from laboratory to laboratory and also in some parameters from time to time for the same patient.
- Should the results indicate an unexpected abnormality, the same should be reconfirmed.
- Only such medical professionals who understand reporting units, reference ranges and limitations of technologies should interpret results.
- This report is not valid for medico-legal purpose.
- Neither Thyrocare, nor its employees/representatives assume: (a) any liability, responsibility for any loss or damage that may be incurred by any person as a result of presuming the meaning or contents of the report, (b) any claims of any nature whatsoever arising from or relating to the performance of the requested tests as well as any claim for indirect, incidental or consequential damages. The total liability, in any case, of Thyrocare shall not exceed the total amount of invoice for the services provided and paid for.
- Thyrocare Discovery video link :- https://youtu.be/nbdYeRgYyQc

EXPLANATIONS

- Majority of the specimen processed in the laboratory are collected by Pathologists and Hospitals we call them as "Clients".
- **Name** - The name is as declared by the client and recored by the personnel who collected the specimen.
- **Ref.Dr** - The name of the doctor who has recommended testing as declared by the client.
- **Labcode** - This is the accession number in our laboratory and it helps us in archiving and retrieving the data.
- **Barcode** - This is the specimen identity number and it states that the results are for the specimen bearing the barcode (irrespective of the name).
- **SCP** - Specimen Collection Point - This is the location where the blood or specimen was collected as declared by the client.
- **SCT** - Specimen Collection Time - The time when specimen was collected as declared by the client.
- **SRT** - Specimen Receiving Time - This time when the specimen reached our laboratory.
- **RRT** - Report Releasing Time - The time when our pathologist has released the values for Reporting.
- **Reference Range** - Means the range of values in which 95% of the normal population would fall.

SUGGESTIONS

- Values out of reference range requires reconfirmation before starting any medical treatment.
- Retesting is needed if you suspect any quality shortcomings.
- Testing or retesting should be done in accredited laboratories.
- For suggestions, complaints, clinical support or feedback, write to us at **customersupport@thyrocare.com** or call us on **022-3090 0000**





+ *T&C Apply, #As on 5th December 2024 (Applicable for all company owned labs except Bhagalpur & Vijayawada),*

⋆ *As per survey on doctors' perception of laboratory diagnostics (IJARIIT, 2023), -Mumbai Reference Lab is CAP Accredited*

Dummy Report