

**REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. VANDANA	Sample ID	: 24854285
Age/Gender	: 26 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312310120006
Referred by	: Dr. V VEENA (M.B.B.S.,M.D. (Pulmonology))	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 12-Oct-2023 08:13 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 12-Oct-2023 12:57 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 12-Oct-2023 03:02 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

**HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Complete Blood Picture(CBP)</b>				
Haemoglobin (Hb)	8.6	g/dL	12-15	Cynmeth Method
Haematocrit (HCT)	29.3	%	40-50	Calculated
RBC Count	4.71	10 <sup>12</sup> /L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedence
MCV	62	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	18.2	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	29.3	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	18.3	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Platelet Count (PLT)	231	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	150-410	Cell Impedence
Total WBC Count	4.6	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	4.0-10.0	Impedence
<b>Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)</b>				
Neutrophils	49	%	40-70	Cell Impedence
Lymphocytes	40	%	20-40	Cell Impedence
Monocytes	07	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	04	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	0	%	1-2	Microscopy
Absolute Neutrophils Count	2.25	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	2.0-7.0	Impedence
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.84	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	1.0-3.0	Impedence
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.32	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	0.18	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.02-0.5	Calculated
Absolute Basophil ICount	0.00	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.0-0.3	Calculated
Morphology	Anisocytosis with Microcytic hypochromic anemia			PAPs Staining

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

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\*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD

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Swarnabala . M  
DR.SWARNABALA  
MD PATHOLOGY

**REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. VANDANA	Sample ID	: 24854286
Age/Gender	: 26 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312310120006
Referred by	: Dr. V VEENA (M.B.B.S.,M.D.(Pulmonology))	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 12-Oct-2023 08: 13 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 12-Oct-2023 12: 57 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 12-Oct-2023 03: 19 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Thyroid Profile-I(TFT)</b>				
<b>T3 (Triiodothyronine)</b>	141.65	ng/dL	70-204	CLIA
<b>T4 (Thyroxine)</b>	8.5	µg/dL	3.2-12.6	CLIA
<b>TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone</b>	2.72	µIU/mL	0.35-5.5	CLIA

**Pregnancy & Cord Blood**

T3 (Triiodothyronine):	T4 (Thyroxine)	TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)
First Trimester : 81-190 ng/dL	15 to 40 weeks:9.1-14.0 µg/dL	First Trimester : 0.24-2.99 µIU/mL
Second&Third Trimester :100-260 ng/dL		Second Trimester: 0.46-2.95 µIU/mL
		Third Trimester : 0.43-2.78 µIU/mL
Cord Blood: 30-70 ng/dL	Cord Blood: 7.4-13.0 µg/dL	Cord Blood: : 2.3-13.2 µIU/mL

**Interpretation:**

- Thyroid gland is a butterfly-shaped endocrine gland that is normally located in the lower front of the neck. The thyroid's job is to make thyroid hormones, which are secreted into the blood and then carried to every tissue in the body. Thyroid hormones help the body use energy, stay warm and keep the brain, heart, muscles, and other organs working as they should.
- Thyroid produces two major hormones: triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4). If thyroid gland doesn't produce enough of these hormones, you may experience symptoms such as weight gain, lack of energy, and depression. This condition is called hypothyroidism.
- Thyroid gland produces too many hormones, you may experience weight loss, high levels of anxiety, tremors, and a sense of being on a high. This is called hyperthyroidism.
- TSH interacts with specific cell receptors on the thyroid cell surface and exerts two main actions. The first action is to stimulate cell reproduction and hypertrophy. Secondly, TSH stimulates the thyroid gland to synthesize and secrete T3 and T4.
- The ability to quantitate circulating levels of TSH is important in evaluating thyroid function. It is especially useful in the differential diagnosis of primary (thyroid) from secondary (pituitary) and tertiary (hypothalamus) hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

Correlate Clinically.

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\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



*Dr. Vaishnavi*  
**DR. VAISHNAVI**  
**MD BIOCHEMISTRY**