

**REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. HASEEBUNISA BEGUM	Sample ID	: 24753381
Age/Gender	: 81 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312311020007
Referred by	: Dr. ANURADHA	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Nov-2023 10:48 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Nov-2023 01:02 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 02-Nov-2023 03:59 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Intact Parathyroid Hormone (iPTH)</b>	<b>976.2</b>	pg/mL	11.1 - 79.5	CLIA

**Interpretation:**

Parathyroid hormone (PTH) helps the body maintain stable levels of calcium in the blood. It is part of a 'feed back loop' that includes calcium, PTH, vitamin D and also phosphate and magnesium. Conditions and diseases that disrupt this feedback loop can cause inappropriate elevations or decreases in calcium and PTH levels and lead to symptoms of hypercalcaemia (raised blood levels of calcium) or hypocalcaemia (low blood levels of calcium). PTH is produced by four parathyroid glands that are located in the neck behind the thyroid gland. Normally, these glands secrete PTH into the bloodstream in response to low blood calcium levels. Parathyroid hormone then works in three ways to help raise blood calcium levels back to normal. It takes calcium from the body's bone, stimulates the activation of vitamin D in the kidney (which in turn increases the absorption of calcium from the intestines), and suppresses the excretion of calcium in the urine (while encouraging excretion of phosphate). As calcium levels begin to increase in the blood, PTH normally decreases.



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**MD BIOCHEMISTRY**

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**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Uric Acid	4.4	mg/dL	2.6-6.0	Uricase

**Interpretation:**

- Uric acid is a chemical created when the body breaks down substances called purines. Purines are normally produced in the body and are also found in some foods and drinks. Foods with high content of purines include liver, anchovies, mackerel, dried beans and peas, and beer. Most uric acid dissolves in blood and travels to the kidneys. From there, it passes out in urine. If your body produces too much uric acid or does not remove enough of it, you can get sick. A high level of uric acid in the blood is called hyperuricemia. This test checks to see how much uric acid you have in your blood. Investigation and monitoring of inflammatory arthritis pain, particularly in big toe (gout)
- Useful in the investigation of kidney stones
- Aid in diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of renal failure/disease
- Monitor patients receiving cytotoxic drugs (high nucleic acid turnover)
- Monitor diseases with nucleic acid metabolism and turnover (eg, leukemia, lymphoma, polycythemia)



Albumin	3.3	g/dL	3.4-5.0	Bromocresol purple (BCP)
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**Interpretation :**

Lower-than-normal level of serum albumin may be a sign of:

- Kidney diseases
- Liver disease (for example, hepatitis, or cirrhosis that may cause ascites) Decreased blood albumin may occur when your body does not get or absorb enough nutrients, such as with:
- After weight-loss surgery
- Crohn disease (inflammation of the digestive tract)
- Low-protein diets
- **Increased blood albumin may be due to:**
- Dehydration
- High protein diet
- Having a tourniquet on for a long time when giving a blood sample



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Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Calcium	7.4	mg/dL	8.5-10.1	o-cresolphthalein complexone (OCPC)

**Comments:**

- Calcium in the body is found mainly in the bones (approximately 99%). In serum, Calcium exists in a free ionised form and in bound form (with Albumin). Hence, a decrease in Albumin causes lower Calcium levels and vice-versa.
- Calcium levels in serum depend on the Parathyroid Hormone.
- Increased Calcium levels are found in Bone tumors, Hyperparathyroidism. decreased levels are found in Hypoparathyroidism, renal failure, Rickets.

Phosphorus(PO4)	2.9	mg/dL	2.5-4.9	Phosphomolybdate UV
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**Interpretation:**

- This will give an idea of renal and bone diseases.

**Increased Phosphorus Or Hyperphosphatemia:**

- Renal diseases with increased blood urea ( BUN) and creatinine.
- Hypoparathyroidism with raised phosphate and decreased calcium. But renal function will be normal.
- Liver diseases and cirrhosis.
- Acromegaly.
- Increased dietary intake.
- Sarcoidosis.
- Acidosis
- Hemolytic anemia.

**Decreased Level Of Phosphorus Or Hypophosphatemia:**

- Decreased intestinal absorption.
- Rickets ( Vit.D deficiency )
- Vomiting and severe diarrhea
- Severe malnutrition and malabsorption.
- Acute alcoholism.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

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

Laboratory is NABL Accredited



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**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D</b>	<b>14.65</b>	ng/mL	<20.0-Deficiency 20.0-<30.0-Insufficiency 30.0-100.0-Sufficiency >100.0-Potential Intoxication	CLIA

**Interpretation:**

- Vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium and maintain strong bones throughout your entire life. Your body produces vitamin D when the sun's UV rays contact your skin. Other good sources of the vitamin include fish, eggs, and fortified dairy products. It's also available as a dietary supplement.
- Vitamin D must go through several processes in your body before your body can use it. The first transformation occurs in the liver. Here, your body converts vitamin D to a chemical known as 25-hydroxyvitamin D, also called calcidiol.
- The 25-hydroxy vitamin D test is the best way to monitor vitamin D levels. The amount of 25-hydroxyvitamin D in your blood is a good indication of how much vitamin D your body has. The test can determine if your vitamin D levels are too high or too low.
- The test is also known as the 25-OH vitamin D test and the calcidiol 25-hydroxycholecalciferol test. It can be an important indicator of osteoporosis (bone weakness) and rickets (bone malformation).

**Those who are at high risk of having low levels of vitamin D include:**

- people who don't get much exposure to the sun
- older adults
- people with obesity.
- dietary deficiency

**Increased Levels:**

- Vitamin D Intoxication

Method : CLIA

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

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



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