

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. T SANDHYA	Sample ID	: A0094111
Age/Gender	: 45 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312403240006
Referred by	: Dr. Nivedita Ashrit MD (Obs/Gyn)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 24-Mar-2024 08:14 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 24-Mar-2024 03:35 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 24-Mar-2024 06:23 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D	22.3	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

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

*** End Of Report ***

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Lipid Profile				
Cholesterol Total	149	mg/dL	< 200	CHOD-POD
Triglycerides-TGL	73	mg/dL	< 150	GPO-POD
Cholesterol-HDL	49	mg/dL	40-60	Direct
Cholesterol-LDL	85.4	mg/dL	< 100	Calculated
Cholesterol- VLDL	14.6	mg/dL	7-35	Calculated
Non HDL Cholesterol	100	mg/dL	< 130	Calculated
Cholesterol Total /HDL Ratio	3.04	%	0-4.0	Calculated
HDL / LDL Ratio	0.57			
LDL/HDL Ratio	1.74	%	0-3.5	Calculated

The National Cholesterol Education program's third Adult Treatment Panel (ATPIII) has issued its recommendations on evaluating and treating lipid disorders for primary and secondary.

NCEP Recommendations	Cholesterol Total in (mg/dL)	Triglycerides in (mg/dL)	HDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)	LDL Cholesterol in (mg/dL)	Non HDL Cholesterol in (mg/dL)
Optimal	Adult: < 200 Children: < 170	< 150	40-59	Adult:<100 Children: <110	<130
Above Optimal	-----	-----		100-129	130 - 159
Borderline High	Adult: 200-239 Children:171-199	150-199		Adult: 130-159 Children: 111-129	160 - 189
High	Adult:>or=240 Children:>or=200	200-499	≥ 60	Adult:160-189 Children:>or=130	190 - 219
Very High	-----	>or=500		Adult: >or=190 -----	>=220

Note: LDL cholesterol cannot be calculated if triglyceride is >400 mg/dL (Friedewald's formula). Calculated values not provided for LDL and VLDL



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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone)	101.50	mIU/mL	Refer Table	CLIA

Interpretation:

Age	Reference Range: Male (mIU/mL)	Reference Range: Female(mIU/mL)
Pre Puberty Child		
2-11 Months	0.19-11.3	0.10-11.3
1-10 Years	0.3-4.6	0.68-6.7
Puberty Tanner Stage		
1-2	0.30-4.6	0.68-6.7
3-4	1.24-15.4	1.0-7.4
5	1.53-6.8	1.0-9.2
Adult	1.42-18.4	
Follicular Phase	----	2.5-10.2
Midcycle Peak	----	3.4-33.4
Luteal Phase	----	1.5-9.1
Postmenopausal	----	23.0-116.3
Pregnant	----	< 0.3

The follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) blood test measures the level of FSH in blood. FSH is a hormone released by the pituitary gland, located on the underside of the brain.

Low FSH levels in women may be present due to:

- Being very underweight or having had recent rapid weight loss
- Not producing eggs (not ovulating)
- Parts of the brain (the pituitary gland or hypothalamus) not producing normal amounts of some or all of its hormones
- Pregnancy

High FSH levels in men may mean the testicles are not functioning correctly due to:

- Advancing age (male menopause)
- Damage to testicles caused by alcohol abuse, chemotherapy, or radiation
- Certain tumors in the pituitary gland

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Thyroid Profile-I(TFT)				
T3 (Triiodothyronine)	106.06	ng/dL	70-204	CLIA
T4 (Thyroxine)	10.2	µg/dL	3.2-12.6	CLIA
TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone	0.98	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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