

REPORT

Name	: B/O NOORJAHAN	Sample ID	: 24864120
Age/Gender	: 3 Days/Female	Reg. No	: 0312404120042
Referred by	: Dr. C N REDDY (M.B.B.S.,D.C.H)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 12-Apr-2024 07:52 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 12-Apr-2024 09:58 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 13-Apr-2024 08:51 AM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Bilirubin(Total)	13.7	mg/dL	1.5-12.0	Diazo
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.6	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.2	Diazo
Bilirubin (Indirect)	13.1	mg/dL	1.5-11.6	Calculated

Interpretation:

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile, a fluid made by the liver.

Bilirubin is left after these older blood cells are removed. The liver helps break down bilirubin so that it can be removed from the body in the stool. A level of bilirubin in the blood of 2.0 mg/dL can lead to jaundice. Jaundice is a yellow color in the skin, mucus membranes, or eyes.

In newborns, bilirubin level is higher for the first few days of life. Your child's provider must consider the following when deciding whether your baby's bilirubin level is too high:

- How fast the level has been rising
- Whether the baby was born early
- The baby's age

Jaundice can also occur when more red blood cells than normal are broken down. This can be caused by:

- A blood disorder called erythroblastosis fetalis
- A red blood cell disorder called hemolytic anemia
- Transfusion reaction in which red blood cells that were given in a transfusion are destroyed by the person's immune system

Note: DPD(3,5-dichlorophenyldiazonium tetrafluoroborate)

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

Laboratory is NABL Accredited

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY