

**REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. BHAGYAVATHI REDDY	Sample ID	: 24864326
Age/Gender	: 72 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312405030007
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 03-May-2024 08:18 AM
Primary Sample	:	Received On	: 03-May-2024 12:57 PM
Sample Tested In	: Urine	Reported On	: 03-May-2024 03:38 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

**GLUCOSE FASTING**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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<b>Fasting Urine Glucose</b>	Trace		Negative	Automated Strip Test
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*Dr. Vaishnavi*  
**DR.VAISHNAVI**  
**MD BIOCHEMISTRY**

**REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. BHAGYAVATHI REDDY	Sample ID	: 24864437, 24864435, 248643
Age/Gender	: 72 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312405030007
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 03-May-2024 08:18 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 03-May-2024 12:46 PM
Sample Tested In	: Plasma-NaF(F), Whole Blood EDT	Reported On	: 03-May-2024 02:55 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Glucose Fasting (F)</b>	<b>189</b>	mg/dL	70-100	GOD-POD

Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018

Diagnosis	Fasting Plasma Glucose(mg/dL)	2hrs Plasma Glucose(mg/dL)	HbA1c(%)	RBS(mg/dL)
Prediabetes	100-125	140-199	5.7-6.4	NA
Diabetes	>= 126	>= 200	>= 6.5	>=200(with symptoms)

Reference: Diabetes care 2018;41(suppl.1):S13-S27

<b>Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)</b>	<b>7.8</b>	%	Non Diabetic:< 5.7 Pre diabetic: 5.7-6.4 Diabetic:>= 6.5	HPLC
<b>Mean Plasma Glucose</b>	<b>177.16</b>	mg/dL		Calculated

**Interpretation:**

- Glycated hemoglobins (GHb), also called glycohemoglobins, are substances formed when glucose binds to hemoglobin, and occur in amounts proportional to the concentration of serum glucose. Since red blood cells survive an average of 120 days, the measurement of GHb provides an index of a person's average blood glucose concentration (glycemia) during the preceding 2-3 months. Normally, only 4% to 6% of hemoglobin is bound to glucose, while elevated glycohemoglobin levels are seen in diabetes and other hyperglycemic states
- Mean Plasma Glucose(MPG):This Is Mathematical Calculations Where Glycated Hb Can Be Correlated With Daily Mean Plasma Glucose Level

**Kidney Profile-KFT**

Creatinine -Serum	0.78	mg/dL	0.60-1.20	Sarcosine oxidase
Urea-Serum	28.4	mg/dL	17.1-49.2	Glutamate dehydrogenase+Calculation
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	13.29	mg/dL	8.0-23.0	Calculated
BUN / Creatinine Ratio	17.04		6 - 22	
Uric Acid	2.62	mg/dL	2.6-6.0	Uricase
Sodium	138	mmol/L	136-145	ISE Direct
Potassium	4.0	mmol/L	3.5-5.1	ISE Direct
Chloride	99	mmol/L	98-108	ISE Direct

**Interpretation:**

- The kidneys, located in the retroperitoneal space in the abdomen, are vital for patient health. They process several hundred liters of fluid a day and remove around two liters of waste products from the bloodstream. The volume of fluid that passes through the kidneys each minute is closely linked to cardiac output. The kidneys maintain the body's balance of water and concentration of minerals such as sodium, potassium, and phosphorus in blood and remove waste by-products from the blood after digestion, muscle activity and exposure to chemicals or medications. They also produce renin which helps regulate blood pressure, produce erythropoietin which stimulates red blood cell production, and produce an active form of vitamin D, needed for bone health.



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**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Liver Function Test (LFT)</b>				
Bilirubin(Total)	0.3	mg/dL	0.2-1.2	Diazo
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.1	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.2	Diazo
Bilirubin (Indirect)	0.2	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)	26	U/L	5-48	IFCC with out (P-5-P)
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)	12	U/L	0-55	IFCC with out (P-5-P)
Alkaline Phosphatase(ALP)	49	U/L	40-150	Kinetic PNPP-AMP
Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP)	12	U/L	5-55	IFCC
Protein - Total	6.6	g/dL	6.4-8.2	Biuret
Albumin	3.9	g/dL	3.4-5.0	Bromocresol purple (BCP)
Globulin	2.7	g/dL	2.0-4.2	Calculated
A:G Ratio	1.44	%	0.8-2.0	Calculated
SGOT/SGPT Ratio	2.17			

**Alanine Aminotransferase(ALT)** is an enzyme found in liver and kidneys cells. ALT helps create energy for liver cells. Damaged liver cells release ALT into the bloodstream, which can elevate ALT levels in the blood.

**Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST)** is an enzyme in the liver and muscles that helps metabolizes amino acids. Similarly to ALT, elevated AST levels may be a sign of liver damage or liver disease.

**Alkaline phosphate (ALP)** is an enzyme present in the blood. ALP contributes to numerous vital bodily functions, such as supplying nutrients to the liver, promoting bone growth, and metabolizing fat in the intestines.

**Gamma-glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP)** is an enzyme that occurs primarily in the liver, but it is also present in the kidneys, pancreas, gallbladder, and spleen. Higher than normal concentrations of GGTP in the blood may indicate alcohol-related liver damage. Elevated GGTP levels can also increase the risk of developing certain types of cancer.

**Bilirubin** is a waste product that forms when the liver breaks down red blood cells. Bilirubin exits the body as bile in stool. High levels of bilirubin can cause jaundice - a condition in which the skin and whites of the eyes turn yellow- and may indicate liver damage.

**Albumin** is a protein that the liver produces. The liver releases albumin into the bloodstream, where it helps fight infections and transport vitamins, hormones, and enzymes throughout the body. Liver damage can cause abnormally low albumin levels.



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**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Complete Urine Analysis (CUE)</b>				
<b>Physical Examination</b>				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Straw to light amber	
Appearance	Clear		Clear	
<b>Chemical Examination</b>				
Glucose	Trace		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Protein	Absent		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Bilirubin (Bile)	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Urobilinogen	Negative		Negative	Ehrlichs reagent
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Specific Gravity	1.020		1.000 - 1.030	Strip Reflectance
Blood	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Reaction (pH)	6.5		5.0 - 8.5	Reagent Strip Reflectance
Nitrites	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Leukocyte esterase	Negative		Negative	Reagent Strip Reflectance
<b>Microscopic Examination (Microscopy)</b>				
PUS(WBC) Cells	03-04	/hpf	00-05	Microscopy
R.B.C.	Nil	/hpf	Nil	Microscopic
Epithelial Cells	01-02	/hpf	00-05	Microscopic
Casts	Absent		Absent	Microscopic
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopic
Bacteria	Nil		Nil	
Budding Yeast Cells	Nil		Absent	Microscopy

**Comments** :Urine analysis is one of the most useful laboratory tests as it identifies a wide range of medical conditions including renal damage, urinary tract infections,diabetes, hypertension and drug toxicity.

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases  
Laboratory is NABL Accredited

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



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