

Lab Address:- # Plot No. 564 , 1st floor , Buddhanagar , Near Sai Baba Temple Peerzadiguda Boduppal Hyderabad, Telangana. ICMR Reg .No. SAPALAPVLHT (Covid -19)

| REPORT             |                                      |               |                        |  |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|
| Name               | : Mr. C PARTHASARATHI                | Sample ID     | : 24864525             |  |
| Age/Gender         | : 64 Years/Male                      | Reg. No       | : 0312405070017        |  |
| Referred by        | : Dr. SELF                           | SPP Code      | : SPL-CV-172           |  |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Collected On  | : 07-May-2024 10:13 AM |  |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 07-May-2024 01:20 PM |  |
| Sample Tested In   | : Whole Blood EDTA                   | Reported On   | : 07-May-2024 04:11 PM |  |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |  |
|                    |                                      |               |                        |  |

HAEMATOLOGY **HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE** Test Name Results Units Ref. Range Method COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC) Haemoglobin (Hb) 15.0 g/dL 13-17 Cynmeth Method **RBC Count** 10^12/L Cell Impedence 4.99 4.5-5.5 Haematocrit (HCT) 47.5 % 40-50 Calculated MCV 95 fl 81-101 Calculated MCH 30.1 27-32 Calculated pg MCHC 31.6 g/dL 32.5-34.5 Calculated **RDW-CV** Calculated % 11.6-14.0 13.5 Platelet Count (PLT) 357 10^9/L 150-410 Cell Impedance **Total WBC Count** 10^9/L 4.0-10.0 Impedance 7.1 **Neutrophils** 66 % 40-70 Cell Impedence 10^9/L **Absolute Neutrophils Count** 4.69 2.0-7.0 Impedence 26 % 20-40 Cell Impedence Lymphocytes Absolute Lymphocyte Count 10^9/L 1.0-3.0 1.85 Impedence Monocytes 05 % 2-10 Microscopy 10^9/L **Absolute Monocyte Count** 0.36 0.2-1.0 Calculated 03 1-6 **Eosinophils** % Microscopy 0.21 **Absolute Eosinophils Count** 10^9/L 0.02-0.5 Calculated **Basophils** 0 % 1-2 Microscopy **Absolute Basophil ICount** 0.00 10^9/L 0.0-0.3 Calculated Atypical cells / Blasts 0 % Morphology WBC Within Normal Limits RBC Normocytic normochromic Platelets Adequate. Microscopy



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| HAEMATOLOGY   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Test Name     Results     Units     Ref. Range     Method           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) 9 14 or less Westergren method |  |  |  |  |  |

**Comments :** ESR is an acute phase reactant which indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process. It is never diagnostic of a specific disease. It is used to monitor the course or response to treatment of certain diseases. Extremely high levels are found in cases of malignancy, hematologic diseases, collagen disorders and renal diseases.



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Method

GOD-POD

| REPORT             |                                      |               |                              |  |
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| Sample Tested In   | : Plasma-NaF(F), Whole Blood EDT     | Reported On   | : 07-May-2024 05:19 PM       |  |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report               |  |

|                     | HEALTH P | ROFILE A-3 | PACKAGE    |
|---------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Test Name           | Results  | Units      | Ref. Range |
|                     |          |            |            |
| Glucose Fasting (F) | 98       | mg/dL      | 70-100     |

| Diagnosis       | FastingPlasma Glucose(mg/dL)                           | 2hrsPlasma Glucos | e(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: Diab | petes care 2018:41(suppl.1):S13-S27                    |                   |          |          |  |      |
|                 | etes care 2018:41(suppl.1):S13-S27<br>moglobin (HbA1c) | 5.9               | %        |          | Non Diabetic:< 5.7<br>Pre diabetic: 5.7-6.4<br>Diabetic:>= 6.5 | HPLC |

**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







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| CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY   |  |              |  |        |  |  |
|---|--|--------------|--|--------|--|--|
|   | HEALTH P                                 | ROFILE A-3   | PACKAGE  |        |  |  |
| Test Name   | Results                                  | Units        | Ref. Range   | Method |  |  |
| 25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D  | 16.22                                    | ng/mL        | <20.0-Deficiency<br>20.0-<30.0-Insufficien<br>30.0-100.0-Sufficiency<br>>100.0-Potential Intox | y      |  |  |
| <ol> <li>Vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium and n contact your skin. Other good sources of the vitami 2. Vitamin D must go through several processes in y converts vitamin D to a chemical known as 25-hydr</li> <li>The 25-hydroxy vitamin D test is the best way to much vitamin D your body has. The test can determ</li> <li>The test is also known as the 25-OH vitamin D te osteoporosis (bone weakness) and rickets (bone magnetic section).</li> </ol>  | 2.older adults<br>3.people with obesity. |              |  |        |  |  |
| Method : CLIA   |  |              |  |        |  |  |
| Vitamin- B12 (cyanocobalamin)   | 364                                      | pg/mL        | 211-911  | CLIA   |  |  |
| Interpretation:         This test is most often done when other blood tests suggest a condition called megaloblastic anemia. Pernicious anemia is a form of megaloblastic anemia caused by poor vitamin B12 absorption. This can occur when the stomach makes less of the substance the body needs to properly absorb vitamin B12.         Causes of vitamin B12 deficiency include:Diseases that cause malabsorption         1.Lack of intrinsic factor, a protein that helps the intestine absorb vitamin B12         2.Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism)         An increased vitamin B12 level is uncommon in:         1.Liver disease (such as cirrhosis or hepatitis)         2.Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelogenous leukemia) |  |              |  |        |  |  |
| Result rechecked and verified for abnor<br>Laboratory is NABL Accredited  |  | Of Report ** | *  |        |  |  |



DR.VAISHNAVI MD BIOCHEMISTRY



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| Referred by        | : Dr. SELF                           | SPP Code      | : SPL-CV-172           |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Collected On  | : 07-May-2024 10:13 AM |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 07-May-2024 01:20 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Serum                              | Reported On   | : 07-May-2024 03:41 PM |
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|                    |                                      |               |                        |

DOSE INFOSYSTEMS PVT. LTD.

| HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE   |         |       |            |            |  |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|------------|------------|--|
| Test Name                    | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method     |  |
|                              |         |       |            |            |  |
| Lipid Profile                |         |       |            |            |  |
| Cholesterol Total            | 187     | mg/dL | < 200      | CHOD-POD   |  |
| Triglycerides-TGL            | 119     | mg/dL | < 150      | GPO-POD    |  |
| Cholesterol-HDL              | 52      | mg/dL | 40-60      | Direct     |  |
| Cholesterol-LDL              | 111.2   | mg/dL | < 100      | Calculated |  |
| Cholesterol- VLDL            | 23.8    | mg/dL | 7-35       | Calculated |  |
| Non HDL Cholesterol          | 135     | mg/dL | < 130      | Calculated |  |
| Cholesterol Total /HDL Ratio | 3.6     | %     | 0-4.0      | Calculated |  |
| HDL / LDL Ratio              | 0.47    |       |            |            |  |
| LDL/HDL Ratio                | 2.14    | %     | 0-3.5      | Calculated |  |

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY** 

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

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

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





BIOCHEMISTRY



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| Sample Tested In   | : Serum                              |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka |

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| CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY                 |         |        |            |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|------------|--|--|
| HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE            |         |        |            |  |  |
| Test Name                             | Results | Units  | Ref. Range | Method                                 |  |
|                                       |         |        |            |  |  |
| Kidney Profile-KFT                    |         |        |            |  |  |
| Creatinine -Serum                     | 0.91    | mg/dL  | 0.70-1.30  | Sarcosine oxidase                      |  |
| Urea-Serum                            | 30.0    | mg/dL  | 17.1-49.2  | Glutamate<br>dehydrogenase+Calculation |  |
| Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)             | 14.02   | mg/dL  | 8.0-23.0   | Calculated                             |  |
| BUN / Creatinine Ratio                | 15.41   |        | 6 - 22     |  |  |
| Uric Acid                             | 4.5     | mg/dL  | 3.5-7.2    | Uricase                                |  |
| Sodium                                | 140     | mmol/L | 136-145    | ISE Direct                             |  |
| Potassium                             | 3.9     | mmol/L | 3.5-5.1    | ISE Direct                             |  |
| Chloride                              | 101     | mmol/L | 98-108     | ISE Direct                             |  |
| Liver Function Test (LFT)             |         |        |            |  |  |
| Bilirubin(Total)                      | 0.6     | mg/dL  | 0.2-1.2    | Diazo                                  |  |
| Bilirubin (Direct)                    | 0.2     | mg/dL  | 0.0 - 0.5  | Diazo                                  |  |
| Bilirubin (Indirect)                  | 0.4     | mg/dL  | 0.2-1.0    | Calculated                             |  |
| Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT) | 20      | U/L    | 5-48       | IFCC with out (P-5-P)                  |  |
| Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)   | 24      | U/L    | 0-55       | IFCC with out (P-5-P)                  |  |
| Alkaline Phosphatase(ALP)             | 64      | U/L    | 40-150     | Kinetic PNPP-AMP                       |  |
| Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP)  | 21      | U/L    | 15-85      | IFCC                                   |  |
| Protein - Total                       | 6.5     | g/dL   | 6.4-8.2    | Biuret                                 |  |
| Albumin                               | 3.7     | g/dL   | 3.4-5.0    | Bromocresol purple (BCP)               |  |
| Globulin                              | 2.8     | g/dL   | 2.0-4.2    | Calculated                             |  |
| A:G Ratio                             | 1.32    | %      | 0.8-2.0    | Calculated                             |  |
| SGOT/SGPT Ratio                       | 0.83    |        |            |  |  |

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

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

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| CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY<br>HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE |        |        |          |      |  |   |
|---|--------|--------|----------|------|--|---|
|   |        |        |          |      |  | Test Name Results Units Ref. Range Method |
|   |        |        |          |      |  |   |
| Thyroid Profile-I(TFT)                              |        |        |          |      |  |   |
| T3 (Triiodothyronine)                               | 114.36 | ng/dL  | 40-181   | CLIA |  |   |
| T4 (Thyroxine)                                      | 9.5    | µg/dL  | 3.2-12.6 | CLIA |  |   |
| TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone                    | 6.85   | µIU/mL | 0.35-5.5 | CLIA |  |   |

| Pregnancy | & | Cord Blood |  |
|-----------|---|------------|--|
|-----------|---|------------|--|

| T3 (Triiodothyronin | ne):                 | 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 Trime  | ester :100-260 ng/dL |                               | Second Trimester: 0.46-2.95 µIU/mL |
|                     |                      |                               | Third Trimester : 0.43-2.78 µIU/mL |
| Cord Blood: 30-70 n | g/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.



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| HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE                 |        |       |           |            |  |  |
| Test Name Results Units Ref. Range Method  |        |       |           |            |  |  |
|  |        |       |           |            |  |  |
| Iron Profile-I                             |        |       |           |            |  |  |
| Iron(Fe)                                   | 83     | µg/dL | 65-175    | Ferene     |  |  |
| Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC)         | 405    | µg/dL | 250-450   | Ferene     |  |  |
| Transferrin                                | 283.22 | mg/dL | 215-365   | Calculated |  |  |
| Iron Saturation((% Transferrin Saturation) | 20.49  | %     | 20-50     | Calculated |  |  |
| Unsaturated Iron Binding Capacity (UIBC)   | 322    | µg/dL | 110 - 370 | FerroZine  |  |  |

#### Interpretation:

• Serum transferrin (and TIBC) high, serum iron low, saturation low. Usual causes of depleted iron stores include blood loss, inadequate dietary iron. RBCs in moderately severe iron deficiency are hypochromic and microcytic. Stainable marrow iron is absent. Serum ferritin decrease is the earliest indicator of iron deficiency if inflammation is absent.

• Anemia of chronic disease: Serum transferrin (and TIBC) low to normal, serum iron low, saturation low or normal. Transferrin decreases with many inflammatory diseases. With chronic disease there is a block in movement to and utilization of iron by marrow. This leads to low serum iron and decreased erythropoiesis. Examples include acute and chronic infections, malignancy and renal failure.

Sideroblastic Anemia: Serum transferrin (and TIBC) normal to low, serum iron normal to high, saturation high

• Hemolytic Anemia: Serum transferrin (and TIBC) normal to low, serum iron high, saturation high.

Hemochromatosis: Serum transferrin (and TIBC) slightly low, serum iron high, saturation very high.

• Protein depletion: Serum transferrin (and TIBC) may be low, serum iron normal or low (if patient also is iron deficient). This may occur as a result of malnutrition, liver disease, renal disease.

• Liver disease: Serum transferrin variable; with acute viral hepatitis, high along with serum iron and ferritin. With chronic liver disease (eg, cirrhosis), transferrin may be low. Patients who have cirrhosis and portacaval shunting have saturated TIBC/transferrin as well as high ferritin.

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases Laboratory is NABL Accredited

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



