

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. P LALITHA	Sample ID	: A0643942
Age/Gender	: 30 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312407120017
Referred by	: Dr. Nivedita Ashrit MD (Obs/Gyn)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 12-Jul-2024 10:13 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 12-Jul-2024 12:40 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 12-Jul-2024 03:00 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH)	202	U/L	81-234	IFCC

Interpretation:

- Lactate dehydrogenase is present in all cells of the body but its higher concentrations are found in liver, heart, kidney, skeletal muscle and erythrocytes
- Total LDH concentration in serum or plasma is increased in patients with liver disease, renal disease, myocardial infarction, many malignant diseases, progressive muscular dystrophy and almost any cause of hemolysis.

CA125 - Cancer Marker	24.0	U/mL	< 35.0	CLIA
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Interpretation:

The CA-125 blood test measures the level of the protein CA-125 in the blood. CA-125 is a protein that is found more in ovarian cancer cells than in other cells. This blood test is often used to monitor women who have been diagnosed with ovarian cancer. The test is useful if the CA-125 level was high when the cancer was first diagnosed. In these cases, measuring the CA-125 over time is a good tool to determine if ovarian cancer treatment is working. The CA-125 test may also be done if a woman has symptoms or findings on ultrasound that suggest ovarian cancer. In general, this test is not used to screen healthy women for ovarian cancer when a diagnosis has not yet been made. In a woman who has ovarian cancer, a rise in CA-125 usually means that the disease has progressed or come back (recurred). A decrease in CA-125 usually means the disease is responding to current treatment. In a woman who has not been diagnosed with ovarian cancer, a rise in CA-125 may mean a number of things. While it may mean that she has ovarian cancer, it can also indicate other types of cancer, as well as several other diseases, such as endometriosis, which are not cancer. In healthy women, an elevated CA-125 usually does not mean ovarian cancer is present. Most healthy women with an elevated CA-125 do not have ovarian cancer, or any other cancer. Any woman with an abnormal CA-125 test needs further tests. Sometimes surgery is needed to confirm the cause.

*** End Of Report ***

Laboratory is NABL Accredited



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Liver Function Test (LFT)				
Bilirubin(Total)	0.3	mg/dL	0.3-1.2	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)	25	U/L	5-40	IFCC with out (P-5-P)
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)	20	U/L	0-55	IFCC with out (P-5-P)
Alkaline Phosphatase(ALP)	58	U/L	30-120	Kinetic PNPP-AMP
Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP)	36	U/L	5-55	IFCC
Protein - Total	7.2	g/dL	6.4-8.2	Biuret
Albumin	4.1	g/dL	3.4-5.0	Bromocresol Green (BCG)
Globulin	3.1	g/dL	2.0-4.2	Calculated
A:G Ratio	1.32	%	0.8-2.0	Calculated
SGOT/SGPT Ratio	1.25			

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.

Correlate Clinically.

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*** End Of Report ***



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