

REPORT

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name | : Mr. C PARTHASARATHI | Sample ID | : A0590114 |
| Age/Gender | : 64 Years/Male | Reg. No | : 0312407200032 |
| Referred by | : Dr. SELF | SPP Code | : SPL-CV-172 |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS | Collected On | : 20-Jul-2024 06:41 PM |
| Primary Sample | : Whole Blood | Received On | : 20-Jul-2024 10:36 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Serum | Reported On | : 20-Jul-2024 11:40 PM |
| Client Address | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report |

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method |
|-----------|---------|-------|------------|---------|
| Uric Acid | 7 | mg/dL | 3.5-7.2 | Uricase |

Interpretation:

- Uric acid is a chemical created when the body breaks down substances called purines. Purines are normally produced in the body and are also found in some foods and drinks. Foods with high content of purines include liver, anchovies, mackerel, dried beans and peas, and beer. Most uric acid dissolves in blood and travels to the kidneys. From there, it passes out in urine. If your body produces too much uric acid or does not remove enough of it, you can get sick. A high level of uric acid in the blood is called hyperuricemia. This test checks to see how much uric acid you have in your blood. Investigation and monitoring of inflammatory arthritis pain, particularly in big toe (gout)
- Useful in the investigation of kidney stones
- Aid in diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of renal failure/disease
- Monitor patients receiving cytotoxic drugs (high nucleic acid turnover)
- Monitor diseases with nucleic acid metabolism and turnover (eg, leukemia, lymphoma, polycythemia)



*** End Of Report ***

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Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

REPORT

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name | : Mr. C PARTHASARATHI | Sample ID | : A0590111 |
| Age/Gender | : 64 Years/Male | Reg. No | : 0312407200032 |
| Referred by | : Dr. SELF | SPP Code | : SPL-CV-172 |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS | Collected On | : 20-Jul-2024 06:41 PM |
| Primary Sample | : Whole Blood | Received On | : 20-Jul-2024 10:36 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Whole Blood EDTA | Reported On | : 20-Jul-2024 11:40 PM |
| Client Address | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report |

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|--|------------|
| Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) | 5.5 | % | Non Diabetic:< 5.7 Pre diabetic: 5.7-6.4 Diabetic:>= 6.5 | HPLC |
| Mean Plasma Glucose | 111.15 | mg/dL | | Calculated |

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

NOTE: The above Given Risk Level Interpretation is not age specific and is an information resource only and is not to be used or relied on for any diagnostic or treatment purposes and should not be used as a substitute for professional diagnosis and treatment. Kindly Correlate clinically.

INTERPRETATION

Method: Analyzer Fully automated HPLC platform.

| Average Blood Glucose(eAG) (mg/dL) | Level of Control | Hemoglobin A1c (%) |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 421 | | 14% |
| 386 | | 13% |
| 350 | | 12% |
| 314 | | 11% |
| 279 | | 10% |
| 243 | | 9% |
| 208 | | 8% |
| 172 | POOR | 7% |
| 136 | GOOD | 6% |
| 101 | EXCELLENT | 5% |

HbA1c values of 5.0- 6.5 percent indicate good control or an increased risk for developing diabetes mellitus. HbA1c values greater than 6.5 percent are diagnostic of diabetes mellitus. Diagnosis should be confirmed by repeating the HbA1c test.

NOTE: Hb F higher than 10 percent of total Hb may yield falsely low results. Conditions that shorten red cell survival, such as the presence of unstable hemoglobins like Hb SS, Hb CC, and Hb SC, or other causes of hemolytic anemia may yield falsely high results.

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| Name | : Mr. C PARTHASARATHI | Sample ID | : A0590114 |
| Age/Gender | : 64 Years/Male | Reg. No | : 0312407200032 |
| Referred by | : Dr. SELF | SPP Code | : SPL-CV-172 |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS | Collected On | : 20-Jul-2024 06:41 PM |
| Primary Sample | : Whole Blood | Received On | : 20-Jul-2024 10:36 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Serum | Reported On | : 20-Jul-2024 11:42 PM |
| Client Address | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report |

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method |
|-----------|---------|-------|------------|----------|
| Calcium | 8.1 | mg/dL | 8.5-10.1 | Arsenazo |

Comments:

- Calcium in the body is found mainly in the bones (approximately 99%). In serum, Calcium exists in a free ionised form and in bound form (with Albumin). Hence, a decrease in Albumin causes lower Calcium levels and vice-versa.
- Calcium levels in serum depend on the Parathyroid Hormone.
- Increased Calcium levels are found in Bone tumors, Hyperparathyroidism. decreased levels are found in Hypoparathyroidism, renal failure, Rickets.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|--|------|
| 25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D | 16.96 | ng/mL | <20.0-Deficiency 20.0-30.0-Insufficiency 30.0-100.0-Sufficiency >100.0-Potential Intoxication | CLIA |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|--|------|

Interpretation:

- 1.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.
- 2.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.
- 3.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.
- 4.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:

- 1.people who don't get much exposure to the sun
- 2.older adults
- 3.people with obesity.
- 4.dietary deficiency

Increased Levels: Vitamin D Intoxication

Method : CLIA

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

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*** End Of Report ***



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