

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. PRASHANTHI PENUMETSA	Sample ID	: A0590119
Age/Gender	: 37 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312407210007
Referred by	: Dr. ARUN M	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 21-Jul-2024 09:03 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 21-Jul-2024 11:25 AM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 21-Jul-2024 01:31 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Anti TPO (Anti Thyroperoxidase/ Microsomal Antibodies)	20.88	U/mL	< 60.0	CLIA

Interpretation:
Microsomes are found inside thyroid cells. The body produces antibodies to microsomes when there has been damage to thyroid cells. The antithyroid microsomal antibody test measures these antibodies in the blood.
This test is done to confirm the cause of thyroid problems, including Hashimoto thyroiditis. The test is also used to find out if an immune or autoimmune disorder is damaging the thyroid.
A positive test may be due to:

- Granulomatous thyroiditis (an immune reaction of the thyroid gland that often follows an upper respiratory infection)
- Hashimoto thyroiditis (a reaction of the immune system against the thyroid gland).

High levels of these antibodies have also been linked with an increased risk of:

- Miscarriage
- Preeclampsia (high blood pressure and protein in the urine after the 20th week of pregnancy)
- Premature birth

Important: A positive result does not always mean that you have a thyroid condition or that you need treatment for your thyroid. A positive result may mean that you have a higher chance of developing thyroid disease in the future. This is often associated with a family history of thyroid disease.

Cortisol -Morning	12.95	µg/dL	4.3-22.4	CLIA
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Interpretation:
The cortisol urine test measures the level of cortisol in the urine. Cortisol is a glucocorticoid (steroid) hormone produced by the adrenal gland.
The test is done to check for increased or decreased cortisol production. Cortisol is a glucocorticoid (steroid) hormone released from the adrenal gland in response to adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH). This is a hormone released from the pituitary gland in the brain. Cortisol affects many different body systems. It plays a role in:

Bone growth
Blood pressure control
Metabolism of fats, carbohydrates, and protein

Correlate Clinically.

Laboratory is NABL Accredited

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Vaishnavi
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MD BIOCHEMISTRY