

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. SUBBALAKSHMI HARI GOPAL	Sample ID	: A0590831
Age/Gender	: 85 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312408180004
Referred by	: Dr. PADMINI GOPAL	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 18-Aug-2024 08:51 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 18-Aug-2024 03:28 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 20-Aug-2024 10:03 AM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar ,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Calcitonin	2.00	pg/mL	<11.5	CLIA

Interpretation:

The calcitonin blood test measures the level of the hormone calcitonin in the blood.

Calcitonin is a hormone produced in C cells of the thyroid gland. The thyroid gland is located inside the front of your lower neck. Calcitonin helps control the breakdown and rebuilding of bone.

A higher-than-normal level may indicate:

- Insulinom
- Lung cancer
- Medullary cancer of thyroid (most common)

Higher-than-normal levels of calcitonin can also occur in people with kidney disease, smokers, and higher body weight. Also, it increases when taking certain medicines to stop stomach acid production.



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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

CANCER SCREENING - FEMALE

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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Beta- Human Chorionic Gonodotropin Hormone	2.35	mIU/mL	Refer to Interpretation	CLIA
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Interpretation:

- A quantitative human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) test measures the specific level of HCG in the blood. HCG is a hormone produced in the body during pregnancy.
- HCG appears in the blood and urine of pregnant women as early as 10 days after conception. Quantitative HCG measurement helps determine the exact age of the fetus. It can also assist in the diagnosis of abnormal pregnancies, such as ectopic pregnancies, molar pregnancies, and possible miscarriages. It is also used as part of a screening test for Down syndrome.
- This test is also done to diagnose abnormal conditions not related to pregnancy that can raise HCG level.

Non Pregnant Females: < 10.0 mIU/mL

Post Menopausal Females: < 10.0 mIU/mL

Pregnancy

Gestational Age and Expected hCG Values (mIU/mL)	Gestational Age and Expected hCG Values (mIU/mL)	Gestational Age and Expected hCG Values (mIU/mL)
0.2-1 weeks: 10-50	1-2 weeks : 50-500	2-3 weeks : 500-10,000
3-4 weeks : 1000-50,000	5-6 weeks : 10,000-100,000	6-8 weeks : 15,000-200,000
2-3 months : 10,000-100,000		



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CANCER SCREENING - FEMALE

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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Alpha FetoProtein	1.17	ng/mL	Refer to Interpretation	CLIA
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Alpha fetoprotein (AFP) is a protein produced by the liver and yolk sac of a developing baby during pregnancy. AFP levels go down soon after birth. It is likely that AFP has no normal function in adults.

Greater than normal levels of AFP may be due to:

- Cancer in testes, ovaries, biliary (liver secretion) tract, stomach, or pancreas
- Cirrhosis of the liver
- Liver cancer

Non Pregnancy: 0.0-15.0 ng/mL

PREGNANCY:

2nd Trimester weeks	Median Conc. (ng/mL)	2nd Trimester weeks	Median Conc.(ng/mL)
14	25.6	18	47.3
15	29.9	19	55.1
16	34.8	20	64.3
17	40.6	21	74.9



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CANCER SCREENING - FEMALE

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
CA125 - Cancer Marker	33.954	U/mL	< 35.0	CLIA

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.

CA15.3 - Breast Cancer Marker	16.9	U/mL	< 32.4	CLIA
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Interpretation:

- CA 15-3 levels are most commonly used to monitor metastatic breast cancer during active therapy. Tumor marker levels must be used in conjunction with the history, physical examination, and diagnostic imaging. A decrease in marker levels during treatment can indicate tumor response, whereas stable or increasing levels despite adequate treatment can indicate that the tumor is not responding to treatment or that the tumor is recurring.
- CA 15-3 measurement can also be used to survey disease recurrence after treatment of metastatic breast cancer. In the absence of measurable disease, an increase in CA 15-3 levels could indicate treatment failure. However, CA 15-3 levels can rise during the initial 4-6 weeks of starting therapy. This transient rise does not usually correlate with disease progression.
- Higher CA 15-3 levels have been correlated with more advanced stages of breast cancer or with larger tumor burden. If the tumor produces CA 15-3, marker levels will increase as the tumor grows. The highest levels may be seen in metastatic breast cancer, particularly when metastases to the liver or bones exist. However, CA 15-3 can be low or absent in all of these settings, since not all breast cancers produce CA 15-3 or early stage breast cancers may not produce detectable CA 15-3 levels. Thus, normal levels do not ensure the absence of localized or metastatic breast cancer.
- Elevation of CA 15-3 levels can also be seen in healthy individuals, in benign conditions, and in other malignant conditions. However, CA 15-3 levels tend to remain relatively stable over time in benign conditions; thus, elevated levels need to be interpreted within the context of the patient's history and physical examination, diagnostic imaging, and laboratory workup.



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CANCER SCREENING - FEMALE

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
CA19.9 - Pancreatic Cancer Marker	4.0	U/mL	< 37.0	CLIA

Interpretation

- This test is not recommended to screen Pancreatic cancer in the general population.
- False negative / positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.
- This assay, regardless of level, should not be interpreted as absolute evidence for the presence or absence of malignant disease. The assay value should be used in conjunction with findings from clinical evaluation and other diagnostic procedures.
- Persistently elevated CA 19.9 levels are usually indicative of progressive malignant disease and poor therapeutic response.

Clinical Use

- An aid in the management of Pancreatic cancer patients
- Monitor the course of disease and predict recurrence in patients with Pancreatic carcinoma.

Carcino Embryonic Antigen (CEA)	3.15	ng/mL	Non Smokers:<3.00 Smokers:<5.00	CLIA
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Interpretation:

- The carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) test measures the level of CEA in the blood. CEA is a protein normally found in the tissue of a developing baby in the womb. The blood level of this protein disappears or becomes very low after birth. In adults, an abnormal level of CEA may be a sign of cancer.
- A high CEA level in a person recently treated for certain cancers may mean the cancer has returned.

A higher than normal level may be due to the following cancers:

Breast cancer
Cancers of the reproductive and urinary tracts
Colon cancer

An increased CEA level may also be due to:

Liver and gallbladder problems, such as scarring of the liver (cirrhosis), or gallbladder inflammation (cholecystitis)
Heavy smoking
Inflammatory bowel diseases (such as ulcerative colitis or diverticulitis)
Lung infection

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

Laboratory is NABL Accredited

*** End Of Report ***



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