

REPORT

Name	: Mr. K CHANDRA MOHAN	Sample ID	: A0590991
Age/Gender	: 78 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312408210002
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 21-Aug-2024 08:14 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 21-Aug-2024 12:59 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 21-Aug-2024 04:49 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Sodium	134	mmol/L	135-150	ISE Direct

Interpretation:

This test measures the level of sodium in blood. Sodium is an electrolyte present in all body fluids and is vital to normal body function. It works to regulate the amount of water in the body, and to control blood pressure by keeping the right amount of water available (in some people, too much sodium from salt in the diet can contribute to high blood pressure). Your body tries to keep your blood sodium within a very small concentration range; it does so by:

- producing hormones that can increase (such as natriuretic peptides) or decrease (such as aldosterone) sodium losses in urine
- producing a hormone that prevents water losses (antidiuretic hormone [ADH], sometimes called vasopressin)
- controlling thirst (even a 1 per cent increase in blood sodium will make you thirsty and cause you to drink water, returning your sodium level towards normal.)

Abnormal blood sodium is usually due to some problem with one of these systems. When the level of sodium in the blood changes, the water content in your body changes. These changes can be associated with dehydration (too little fluid) or oedema (too much fluid, often resulting in swelling in the legs).

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases
Laboratory is NABL Accredited

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY