

REPORT

Name	: Mr. SHAIK NASAR VALI	Sample ID	: A0934232, A0934230, A09342
Age/Gender	: 37 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312409130001
Referred by	: Dr. YELLA REDDY	SPP Code	: SPL-STS-554
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS TS	Collected On	: 13-Sep-2024 08:12 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 13-Sep-2024 01:40 PM
Sample Tested In	: Plasma-NaF(F), Plasma-NaF(PP),	Reported On	: 13-Sep-2024 05:26 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee Colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka.	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Glucose Fasting (F)	129	mg/dL	70-100	Hexokinase

Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018

Diagnosis	FastingPlasma Glucose(mg/dL)	2hrsPlasma Glucose(mg/dL)	HbA1c(%)	RBS(mg/dL)
Prediabetes	100-125	140-199	5.7-6.4	NA
Diabetes	> = 126	> = 200	> = 6.5	>=200(with symptoms)

Reference: Diabetes care 2018:41(suppl.1):S13-S27

Glucose Post Prandial (PP)	160	mg/dL	70-140	Hexokinase (HK)
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Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018

Diagnosis	FastingPlasma Glucose(mg/dL)	2hrsPlasma Glucose(mg/dL)	HbA1c(%)	RBS(mg/dL)
Prediabetes	100-125	140-199	5.7-6.4	NA
Diabetes	> = 126	> = 200	> = 6.5	>=200(with symptoms)

Reference: Diabetes care 2018:41(suppl.1):S13-S27

- Postprandial glucose level is a screening test for Diabetes Mellitus
- If glucose level is >140 mg/dL and <200 mg/dL, then GTT (glucose tolerance test) is advised.
- If level after 2 hours = >200 mg/dL diabetes mellitus is confirmed.
- Advise HbA1c for further evaluation.

Rheumatoid Factor, RA	30.7	IU/mL	<20.0	Immunoturbidometry
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Interpretation:

- This test detects evidence of rheumatoid factor (RF), which is a type of autoantibody. An antibody is a protective protein that forms in the blood in response to a foreign material, known as an antigen (for example a bacterial protein). Autoantibodies, however, are antibodies that attack one's own proteins rather than foreign protein. Rheumatoid factors are autoantibodies directed against the class of immunoglobulins known as IgG and are members of a class of proteins that become elevated in states of inflammation. Rheumatoid factor is elevated in many patients with both chronic and acute inflammation; it may be used to monitor the level of inflammation associated with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Other markers such as CRP are considered more accurate for disease monitoring. Experts still do not understand exactly how RF is formed or why, but it is believed that RF probably does not directly cause joint damage but that it helps to promote the body's inflammation reaction, which contributes to the tissue destruction seen in rheumatoid arthritis.



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D	20.68	ng/mL	<20.0-Deficiency 20.0-30.0-Insufficiency 30.0-100.0-Sufficiency >100.0-Potential Intoxication	CLIA

Interpretation:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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:

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

Increased Levels: Vitamin D Intoxication

Method : CLIA

Electrolyte Profile-Serum

Sodium	139	mmol/L	135-150	ISE Direct
Potassium	5.4	mmol/L	3.5-5.0	ISE Direct
Chloride	102	mmol/L	94-110	ISE Direct

Clinical significance:

- Prevents dehydration.
- Maintain the acid-base balance (body pH).
- Maintain the osmotic pressure.
- Body working normally.
- It regulates heart rhythm.
- Regulate muscle contractions.
- Help the brain function.
- Cells can generate energy.

Note: Separate serum or plasma from cells within 45 minutes of collection; avoid hemolysis.



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Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases
Laboratory is NABL Accredited