


LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mrs. SURYA BHAVANI		
Sample ID	: A0934561		
Age/Gender	: 33 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312409250019
Referred by	: Dr. PADMA V	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 25-Sep-2024 11:36 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 25-Sep-2024 01:08 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 25-Sep-2024 04:56 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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Progesterone 13.00 ng/mL Refer Table

(Method: CLIA)

Interpretation:


Age	Reference Range: Male (ng/mL)	Reference Range: Female (ng/mL)
<b>Pre Puberty Child</b>		
1-10 Years	0.07-0.52	0.07-0.52
<b>Puberty Tanner Stage</b>		
1	< 0.10-0.33	< 0.10-0.33
2	< 0.10-0.33	< 0.10-0.55
3	< 0.10-0.48	< 0.10-4.5
4	< 0.10-1.08	< 0.10-13.0
5	0.21-0.82	0.10-9.5
<b>Adult</b>	0.28-1.22	
Follicular Phase	----	0.15-1.40
Luteal Phase	----	3.34-25.56
Mid luteal phase		4.44-28.03
Postmenopausal	----	0.15-0.73
Pregnant	----	First trimester :11.22-90.00 Second trimester:25.55-89.40 Third trimester:48.40-422.50

- Serum progesterone is a test to measure the amount of progesterone in the blood. Progesterone is a hormone produced mainly in the ovaries. Progesterone plays a key role in pregnancy. It is produced after ovulation in the second half of the menstrual cycle. It helps make a woman's uterus ready for a fertilized egg to be implanted. It also prepares the uterus for pregnancy by inhibiting the uterine muscle to contract and the breasts for milk production.



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Estradiol-(eE2) <small>(Method: CLIA)</small>	426.77	pg/mL	Refer Table

Age	Reference Range: Male(pg/mL)	Reference Range: Female(pg/mL)
0-1 Yr	< 19.88 - 52.50	< 19.88 - 52.50
1-8 Yr	<19.88	<19.88
<b>Puberty Tanner Stage</b>		
1	3-15	5-10
2	3-10	5-115
3	5-15	5-180
4	3-40	25-345
5	15-45	25-410
<b>Adult</b>	0-39.8	
Follicular Phase	----	19.5-144.2
Midcycle Peak	----	63.9-356.7
Luteal Phase	----	55.8-214.2
Postmenopausal	----	0-32.0

An estradiol test measures the amount of a hormone called estradiol in the blood. Estradiol is one of the main types of estrogens.

In women, most estradiol is released from the ovaries and adrenal glands. It is also released by the placenta during pregnancy. Estradiol is also produced in other body tissues, such as skin, fat, cells bone, brain, and liver. Estradiol plays a role in:


- Growth of the womb (uterus), fallopian tubes, and vagina
  - Breast development
  - Menopause
  - In men, a small amount of estradiol is mainly released by the testes. Estradiol helps prevent sperm from dying too early.
- This test may be ordered to check:
- How well your ovaries, placenta, or adrenal glands work
  - If you have signs of an ovarian tumor
  - If your periods have stopped (levels of estradiol vary, depending on the time of month)

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



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**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

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**Thyroid Profile-I(TFT)**

 T3 (Triiodothyronine) <small>(Method: CLIA)</small>	114.36	ng/dL	70-204
 T4 (Thyroxine) <small>(Method: CLIA)</small>	9.5	µg/dL	3.2-12.6
 TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone <small>(Method: CLIA)</small>	1.56	µIU/mL	0.35-5.5

**Pregnancy & Cord Blood**

T3 (Triiodothyronine):	T4 (Thyroxine)	TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)
First Trimester : 81-190 ng/dL	15 to 40 weeks:9.1-14.0 µg/dL	First Trimester : 0.24-2.99 µIU/mL
Second&Third Trimester :100-260 ng/dL		Second Trimester: 0.46-2.95 µIU/mL
		Third Trimester : 0.43-2.78 µIU/mL
Cord Blood: 30-70 ng/dL	Cord Blood: 7.4-13.0 µg/dL	Cord Blood: : 2.3-13.2 µIU/mL

**Interpretation:**

- Thyroid gland is a butterfly-shaped endocrine gland that is normally located in the lower front of the neck. The thyroid's job is to make thyroid hormones, which are secreted into the blood and then carried to every tissue in the body. Thyroid hormones help the body use energy, stay warm and keep the brain, heart, muscles, and other organs working as they should.
- Thyroid produces two major hormones: triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4). If thyroid gland doesn't produce enough of these hormones, you may experience symptoms such as weight gain, lack of energy, and depression. This condition is called hypothyroidism.
- Thyroid gland produces too many hormones, you may experience weight loss, high levels of anxiety, tremors, and a sense of being on a high. This is called hyperthyroidism.
- TSH interacts with specific cell receptors on the thyroid cell surface and exerts two main actions. The first action is to stimulate cell reproduction and hypertrophy. Secondly, TSH stimulates the thyroid gland to synthesize and secrete T3 and T4.
- The ability to quantitate circulating levels of TSH is important in evaluating thyroid function. It is especially useful in the differential diagnosis of primary (thyroid) from secondary (pituitary) and tertiary (hypothalamus) hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



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