

smart Health Report

An Insightful Health Analytics Report
for Easier Understanding



Prepared For

Mr MR.DUMMY

M 23

Name
Mr MR.DUMMY

Patient ID
8053566

Gender
M

Age
23

Health Summary



BLOOD COUNTS

Everything looks good



THYROID PROFILE

Everything looks good



LIPID PROFILE

Everything looks good



DIABETES MONITORING

Everything looks good



KIDNEY PROFILE

Everything looks good



LIVER PROFILE

Everything looks good



ANEMIA STUDIES

Everything looks good



VITAMIN PROFILE

Everything looks good



MINERAL PROFILE

Everything looks good



Patient Name	: Mr MR.DUMMY		
DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8053566/RCL7248209	Report Date	: May 25, 2024, 06:39 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: HY585673
Sample Type	: Whole blood EDTA	Report Status	: Final Report

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Advance Full Body Checkup With Cancer Screening- Female

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

RBC Parameters			
Hemoglobin <i>colorimetric</i>	13.0	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
RBC Count <i>Electrical impedance</i>	4.5	10 ⁶ /μl	4.5 - 5.5
PCV <i>Calculated</i>	40	%	40 - 50
MCV <i>Calculated</i>	83	fl	83 - 101
MCH <i>Calculated</i>	27	pg	27 - 32
MCHC <i>Calculated</i>	31.5	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
RDW (CV) <i>Calculated</i>	11.6	%	11.6 - 14.0
RDW-SD <i>Calculated</i>	35.1	fl	35.1 - 43.9
WBC Parameters			
TLC <i>Electrical impedance and microscopy</i>	4	10 ³ /μl	4 - 10
Differential Leucocyte Count			
Neutrophils <i>Laser based Flow-cytometry</i>	60	%	40-80
Lymphocytes <i>Laser based Flow-cytometry</i>	20	%	20-40
Monocytes <i>Laser based Flow-cytometry</i>	12	%	2-10
Eosinophils <i>Laser based Flow-cytometry</i>	8	%	1-6
Basophils <i>Laser based Flow-cytometry</i>	0	%	<2
Absolute Leukocyte Counts			
Neutrophils. <i>Calculated</i>	2.4	10 ³ /μl	2 - 7
Lymphocytes. <i>Calculated</i>	0.8	10 ³ /μl	1 - 3
Monocytes. <i>Calculated</i>	0.48	10 ³ /μl	0.2 - 1.0
Eosinophils. <i>Calculated</i>	0.32	10 ³ /μl	0.02 - 0.5
Basophils.	0	10 ³ /μl	0.02 - 0.5



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Sample Type	: Whole blood EDTA		

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
<i>Calculated</i>			
Platelet Parameters			
Platelet Count <i>Electrical impedance and microscopy</i>	150	10 ³ /μl	150 - 410
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) <i>Calculated</i>	9.3	fL	9.3 - 12.1
PCT <i>Calculated</i>	0.17	%	0.17 - 0.32
PDW <i>Calculated</i>	8.3	fL	8.3 - 25.0
P-LCR <i>Calculated</i>	18	%	18 - 50
P-LCC <i>Calculated</i>	44	%	44 - 140
Mentzer Index <i>Calculated</i>	18.44	%	> 13

Interpretation:
CBC provides information about red cells, white cells and platelets. Results are useful in the diagnosis of anemia, infections, leukemias, clotting disorders and many other medical conditions.



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Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

ESR - Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate <i>MODIFIED WESTERGREN</i>	8	mm/hr	0 - 10
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Interpretation:

ESR is also known as Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate. An ESR test is used to assess inflammation in the body. Many conditions can cause an abnormal ESR, so an ESR test is typically used with other tests to diagnose and monitor different diseases. An elevated ESR may occur in inflammatory conditions including infection, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic vasculitis, anemia, multiple myeloma, etc. Low levels are typically seen in congestive heart failure, polycythemia, sickle cell anemia, hypo fibrinogenemia, etc.

AGE	MALE	FEMALE
1 DAY	0-2	0-2
2 - 7 DAYS	0-4	0-4
8 - 14 DAYS	0-17	0-17
15 DAYS - 17 YEARS	0-20	0-20
18 - 50 YEARS	0-10	0-12
51 - 60 YEARS	0-12	0-19
61 - 70 YEARS	0-14	0-20
71 - 100 YEARS	0-30	0-35

Reference- Dacie and lewis practical hematology



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Patient ID / UHID : 8053566/RCL7248209	Barcode No : HY585673
Referred By : Dr. Dr. X	Report Status : Final Report
Sample Type : Whole blood EDTA	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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HbA1C (Glycosylated Haemoglobin)

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) <i>HPLC</i>	5.6	%	< 5.7
Estimated Average Glucose	114.02	mg/dL	Refer Table Below

Interpretation:

Interpretation For HbA1c% As per American Diabetes Association (ADA)

Reference Group	HbA1c in %
Non diabetic adults >=18 years	<5.7
At risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 - 6.4
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5
Therapeutic goals for glycemc control	Age > 19 years Goal of therapy: < 7.0 Age < 19 years Goal of therapy: <7.5

Note:

1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled. 2. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate

Comments :

HbA1c provides an index of average blood glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemc control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations ADA criteria for correlation between HbA1c & Mean plasma glucose levels.

HbA1c(%)	Mean Plasma Glucose (mg/dL)	HbA1c(%)	Mean Plasma Glucose (mg/dL)
6	126	12	298
8	183	14	355
10	240	16	413

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DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male	Report Date : May 08, 2024, 11:03 AM.
Patient ID / UHID : 8053566/RCL7248209	Barcode No : ZC663974
Referred By : Dr. Dr. X	Report Status : Final Report
Sample Type : FLUORIDE F	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Glucose Fasting (BSF)

Glucose Fasting <i>Hexokinase</i>	98.0	mg/dL	<100
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Interpretation:

Status	Fasting plasma glucose in mg/dL
Normal	<100
Impaired fasting glucose	100 - 125
Diabetes	≥126

Reference : American Diabetes Association

Comment :

Blood glucose determinations are commonly used as an aid in the diagnosis and treatment of diabetes. Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may also occur with pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism, and adrenal cortical hyper function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy insulinoma, or various liver diseases.

Note

- 1.The diagnosis of Diabetes requires a fasting plasma glucose of > or = 126 mg/dL or a random / 2 hour plasma glucose value of > or = 200 mg/dL with symptoms of diabetes mellitus.
- 2.Very high glucose levels (>450 mg/dL in adults) may result in Diabetic Ketoacidosis.



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DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male	Report Date : May 08, 2024, 10:18 AM.
Patient ID / UHID : 8053566/RCL7248209	Barcode No : ZC663973
Referred By : Dr. Dr. X	Report Status : Final Report
Sample Type : Serum	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Liver Function Test (LFT)

Bilirubin Total <i>Diazonium Salt</i>	0.23	mg/dL	0.2 - 1.2
Bilirubin Direct <i>Diazo Reaction</i>	0.09	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.5
Bilirubin Indirect <i>Calculation (T Bil - D Bil)</i>	0.14	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0
SGOT/AST <i>NADH (without P-5-P)</i>	32.6	U/L	11 - 34
SGPT/ALT <i>NADH (without P-5-P)</i>	22.4	U/L	< 45
SGOT/SGPT Ratio	1.46	%	-
Alkaline Phosphatase <i>Para-nitrophenyl phosphate (p-NPP)</i>	102.0	U/L	50 – 116
Total Protein <i>Biuret</i>	8.0	g/dL	6.4 - 8.3
Albumin <i>Colorimetric BCG</i>	5.1	g/dL	3.5 - 5.2
Globulin <i>Calculation (T.P - Albumin)</i>	2.9	g/dL	2.3 - 3.5
Albumin :Globulin Ratio <i>Calculation (Albumin/Globulin)</i>	1.76	-	1.3 - 2.1
Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) <i>L-gamma-glutamyl-3-carboxy-4-nitroanilide substra</i>	12.0	U/L	< 55

Interpretation:

The liver filters and processes blood as it circulates through the body. It metabolizes nutrients, detoxifies harmful substances, makes blood clotting proteins, and performs many other vital functions. The cells in the liver contain proteins called enzymes that drive these chemical reactions. When liver cells are damaged or destroyed, the enzymes in the cells leak out into the blood, where they can be measured by blood tests. Liver tests check the blood for two main liver enzymes. Aspartate aminotransferase (AST), SGOT: The AST enzyme is also found in muscles and many other tissues besides the liver. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), SGPT: ALT is almost exclusively found in the liver. If ALT and AST are found together in elevated amounts in the blood, liver damage is most likely present. Alkaline Phosphatase and GGT: Another of the liver's key functions is the production of bile, which helps digest fat. Bile flows through the liver in a system of small tubes (ducts), and is eventually stored in the gallbladder, under the liver. When bile flow is slow or blocked, blood levels of certain liver enzymes rise: Alkaline phosphatase Gamma-utanyl transpeptidase (GGT) Liver tests may check for any or all of these enzymes in the blood. Alkaline phosphatase is by far the most commonly tested of the three. If alkaline phosphatase and GGT are elevated, a problem with bile flow is most likely present. Bile flow problems can be due to a problem in the liver, the gallbladder, or the tubes connecting them. Proteins are important building blocks of all cells and tissues. Proteins are necessary for your body's growth, development, and health. Blood contains two classes of protein, albumin and globulin. Albumin proteins keep fluid from leaking out of blood vessels. Globulin proteins play an important role in your immune system. Low total protein may

Indicate:

1. Bleeding
2. Liver disorder
3. Malnutrition
4. Agammaglobulinemia High Protein levels 'Hyperproteinemia: May be seen in dehydration due to inadequate water intake or to excessive water loss (eg, severe vomiting, diarrhea, Addison's disease and diabetic acidosis) or as a result of increased production of proteins Low albumin levels may be



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Patient ID / UHID	: 8053566/RCL7248209	Barcode No	: ZC663973
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Report Status	: Final Report
Sample Type	: Serum		

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Caused by:			
1.A poor diet (malnutrition).			
2.Kidney disease.			
3.Liver disease. High albumin levels may be caused by: Severe dehydration.			



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Referred By : Dr. Dr. X	Report Status : Final Report
Sample Type : Serum	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Kidney Function Test (KFT)

Blood Urea <i>Urease</i>	23.0	mg/dL	19 - 44.1
Creatinine <i>Kinetic Alkaline Picrate</i>	0.98	mg/dL	0.6 - 1.2
Bun <i>Calculated</i>	10.75	mg/dL	8.9 - 20.6
Bun/Creatinine Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	10.97		
Urea / Creatinine Ratio	23.47		
Uric Acid <i>Uricase</i>	5.4	mg/dL	3.7 - 7.7
Calcium Serum <i>Arsenazo III</i>	10.0	mg/dL	8.4 - 10.2
Phosphorus <i>Phosphomolybdate</i>	4.5	mg/dL	2.3 - 4.7
Sodium <i>ISE-Indirect</i>	139.0	mmol/L	136 - 145
Potassium <i>ISE-Indirect</i>	4.5	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.1
Chloride <i>ISE-Indirect</i>	102.0	mmol/L	98 - 107

Interpretation:
 Kidney function tests is a collective term for a variety of individual tests and procedures that can be done to evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Many conditions can affect the ability of the kidneys to carry out their vital functions. Some lead to a rapid (acute) decline in kidney function others lead to a gradual (chronic) decline in function. Both result in a buildup of toxic waste substances in urine samples, as well as on blood samples. A number of symptoms may indicate a problem with your kidneys. These include : high blood pressure, blood in urine frequent urges to urinate, difficulty beginning urination, painful urination, swelling in the hands and feet due to a buildup of fluids in the body. A single symptom may not mean something serious. However, when occurring simultaneously, these symptoms suggest that your kidneys are not working properly. Kidney function tests can help determine the reason. Electrolytes (sodium, potassium, and chloride) are present in the human body and the balancing act of the electrolytes in our bodies is essential for normal function of our cells and organs. There has to be a balance. Ionized calcium this test if you have signs of kidney or parathyroid disease. The test may also be done to monitor progress and treatment of these diseases.



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Referred By : Dr. Dr. X	Report Status : Final Report
Sample Type : Serum	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Total Cholesterol <i>Enzymatic</i>	165.0	mg/dL	<200
Triglycerides <i>Glycerol phosphate oxidase</i>	112.0	mg/dL	<150
HDL Cholesterol <i>Accelerator Selective Detergent</i>	67	mg/dL	> 40
Non HDL Cholesterol <i>Calculated</i>	98	mg/dL	<130
LDL Cholesterol <i>Calculated</i>	75.6	mg/dL	<100
V.L.D.L Cholesterol <i>Calculated</i>	22.4	mg/dL	<30
Chol/HDL Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	2.46	Ratio	-
HDL/ LDL Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	0.89	Ratio	-
LDL/HDL Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	1.13	Ratio	-


Interpretation:
Lipid level assessments must be made following 9 to 12 hours of fasting, otherwise assay results might lead to erroneous interpretation. NCEP recommends of 3 different samples to be drawn at intervals of 1 week for harmonizing biological variables that might be encountered in single assays.

National Lipid Association Recommendations (NLA-2014)	Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)	Triglyceride (mg/dL)	LDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)	Non HDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)
Optimal	<200	<150	<100	<130
Above Optimal			100-129	130 - 159
Borderline High	200-239	150-199	130-159	160 - 189
High	>=240	200-499	160-189	190 - 219
Very High	-	>=500	>=190	>=220

HDL Cholesterol	
Low	High
<40	>=60

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease) by Lipid Association of India.

Risk Category	A. CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group
Extreme risk group	B. CAD with >1 feature of very high risk group of recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C <or = 50 mg/dl or poly vascular disease



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Referred By : Dr. Dr. X	Report Status : Final Report
Sample Type : Serum	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Very High Risk	1.Established ASCVD 2.Diabetes with 2 major risk factors of evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia		
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage 3. CHD stage 3B or 4. 4 LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor 6. Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU 7. Lipoprotein a >= 50 mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque		
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors		
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors			
1. Age >=45 years in Males & >= 55 years in Females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use		
2. Family history of premature ASCVD	4. High blood pressure		
5. Low HDL			

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by Lipid Association of India in 2020.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy	
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal <OR = 30)	<80 (Optional goal <OR = 60)	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Extreme Risk Group Category B	>OR = 30	>OR = 60	> 30	> 60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR = 70	>OR = 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR = 100	>OR = 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR = 130*	>OR = 160

* After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References : Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke : Clinical practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology,2022,20,134-155.



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Patient ID / UHID	: 8053566/RCL7248209	Report Date	: May 08, 2024, 11:02 AM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC663973
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Iron Studies

Iron <i>Pyridyl azo dye</i>	125.0	µg/dL	-
TIBC,(Total Iron Binding Capacity) <i>Calculated</i>	356	µg/dL	228 – 428
UIBC	231.0	µg/dL	125 - 345
Transferrin Saturation <i>Calculated</i>	35.11	%	16 - 45

Interpretation:

Increased levels due to iron ingestion or ineffective erythropoiesis. Decreased levels due to infection, inflammation, malignancy, menstruation and Fe deficiency. Needs to be taken into consideration with TIBC. Transferrin Saturation:- Low level Transferrin Saturation can indicate iron deficiency, erythropoiesis, infection, or inflammation. High level Transferrin Saturation can indicate recent ingestion of dietary iron, ineffective erythropoiesis, haemochromatosis or liver disease. High TIBC, UIBC, or transferrin usually indicates iron deficiency, but they are also increased in pregnancy and with the use of oral contraceptives. Low TIBC, UIBC, or transferrin may occur if someone has: Hemochromatosis, Certain types of anemia due to accumulated iron, Malnutrition, kidney disease that causes a loss of protein in urine.



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Vitamin B12 / Cyanocobalamin

Vitamin - B12 <i>CMIA</i>	356.0	pg/mL	187 - 883
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Interpretation:
 Low Values are a sign of a vitamin B12 deficiency. People with this deficiency are likely to have or develop symptoms. Causes of vitamin B12 deficiency include: Not enough vitamin B12 in diet (rare except with a strict vegetarian diet), Diseases that cause malabsorption (for example, celiac disease and Crohn's disease), Lack of intrinsic factor, Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism), Pregnancy. Increased vitamin B12 levels are uncommon. Usually excess vitamin B12 is removed in the urine. Conditions that can increase B12 levels include: Liver disease (such as cirrhosis or hepatitis), Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelocytic leukemia).

Vitamin B12: Low Levels can cause malabsorption, Lack of intrinsic factor, Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism), Pregnancy. High Level Liver disease, Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelocytic leukemia).

1. Out of 140 healthy indian population, 91% of Vitamin B 12 concentrations was at lower level: 59.00 pg/ml and upper level: 700.00 pg/ml

"Patients on Biotin supplement may have interference in some immunoassays. Ref: Arch Pathol Lab Med—Vol 141, November 2017. With individuals taking high dose Biotin (more than 5 mg per day) supplements, at least 8-hour wait time before blood draw is recommended."



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Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Vitamin D 25 Hydroxy

Vitamin D 25 - Hydroxy <i>CMA</i>	56.0	ng/mL	Deficient <20 Insufficient 21 - 29 Sufficient 30 - 100
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Interpretation:

25-Hydroxy vitamin D represents the main body reservoir and transport form. Mild to moderate deficiency is associated with Osteoporosis / Secondary Hyperparathyroidism while severe deficiency causes Rickets in children and Osteomalacia in adults. Prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency is approximately >50% specially in the elderly. This assay is useful for diagnosis of vitamin D deficiency and Hypervitaminosis D. It is also used for differential diagnosis of causes of Rickets & Osteomalacia and for monitoring Vitamin D replacement therapy.



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Processing Lab :-

📞 928-909-0609

✉ ccsupport@redcliffelabs.com

🌐 www.redcliffelabs.com

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Patient Name : Mr MR.DUMMY	Sample Collected : Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male	Report Date : May 08, 2024, 10:18 AM.
Patient ID / UHID : 8053566/RCL7248209	Barcode No : ZC663973
Referred By : Dr. Dr. X	Report Status : Final Report
Sample Type : Serum	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Thyroid Profile Total

Triiodothyronine (T3) CMIA	104.0	ng/dL	35 - 193
Total Thyroxine (T4) CMIA	5.9	µg/dL	4.87 - 11.72
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (Ultrasensitive) CMIA	1.45	µIU/mL	0.35 - 4.94

Interpretation:

Pregnancy	Reference ranges TSH
1 st Trimester	0.1 - 2.5
2 ed Trimester	0.2 - 3.0
3 rd Trimester	0.3 - 3.0

Primary malfunction of the thyroid gland may result in excessive (hyper) or below normal (hypo) release of T3 or T4. In addition as TSH directly affects thyroid function, malfunction of the pituitary or the hypo - thalamus influences the thyroid gland activity. Disease in any portion of the thyroid-pituitary-hypothalamic system may influence the levels of T3 and T4 in the blood. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels may be low. In addition, in the Euthyroid Sick Syndrome, multiple alterations in serum thyroid function test findings have been recognized in patients with a wide variety of non-thyroidal illnesses (NTI) without evidence of preexisting thyroid or hypothalamic-pituitary diseases. Thyroid Binding Globulin (TBG) concentrations remain relatively constant in healthy individuals. However, pregnancy, excess estrogen's, androgen's, antibiotic steroids and glucocorticoids are known to alter TBG levels and may cause false thyroid values for Total T3 and T4 tests.

TSH	T4	T3	INTERPRETATION
High	Normal	Normal	Mild (subclinical) hypothyroidism
High	Low	Low or normal	Hypothyroidism
Low	Normal	Normal	Mild (subclinical) hyperthyroidism
Low	High or normal	High or normal	Hyperthyroidism
Low	Low or normal	Low or normal	Nonthyroidal illness; pituitary (secondary) hypothyroidism
Normal	High	High	Thyroid hormone resistance syndrome (a mutation in the thyroid hormone receptor decreases thyroid hormone function)



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Referred By : Dr. Dr. X		Report Status : Final Report	
Sample Type : Serum			

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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CA 125 (Ovarian Cancer Marker)

CA 125 OVARIAN CANCER MARKER, SERUM <i>CMIA</i>	12.0	U/mL	<35
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Interpretation:
 CA 125 is a surface antigen, identified as a 200 - 1000 kDa mucin-like glycoprotein associated with non-mucinous epithelial ovarian malignancy. CA 125 is a useful tumor marker for evaluating therapy and monitoring disease status in patients under treatment for ovarian cancer. Measured serially the levels of CA 125 correspond with disease progression or regression. The rate of change in CA 125 is also highly prognostic. As a diagnostic tool however, the level of CA 125 alone is not sufficient to determine the presence of extent of disease. Levels of CA 125 should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence or the absence of malignant disease. Before treatment, patients with confirmed ovarian carcinoma frequently have levels of CA 125 within the range observed in healthy regarding the histological grade or diameter of the tumor mass.

Elevated levels of CA 125 can be observed in patients with nonmalignant diseases. Patients with certain benign conditions, such as hepatic cirrhosis, acute pancreatitis, endometriosis, pelvic inflammatory disease, menstruation and first trimester pregnancy show elevated levels of CA 125. Elevated levels are also found in 1 to 2 % of healthy donors. Measurements of CA 125 should always be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures, including information from the patients clinical evaluation. The concentration of CA 125 in a given specimen determined with assays from different manufacturers can vary due to differences in assay methods, calibration, and reagent specificity. Values obtained with different assay methods cannot be used interchangeably. Heterophilic antibodies in human serum can react with reagent immunoglobulins, interfering with in vitro immunoassays. Patients routinely exposed to animal or to animal serum products can be prone to this interference and anomalous values may be observed



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DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male	Report Date : May 08, 2024, 10:18 AM.
Patient ID / UHID : 8053566/RCL7248209	Barcode No : ZC663973
Referred By : Dr. Dr. X	Report Status : Final Report
Sample Type : Serum	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA)

CEA; CARCINO EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN, SERUM CMIA	2.9	ng/mL	<3.0
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Interpretation:

REFERENCE GROUP	REFERENCE RANGE IN ng/mL
Non Smokers	<3.0
Smokers	<5.0

Note :

- This test is not recommended for cancer screening in the general population.
- False negative / positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.
- Patients with confirmed carcinoma may show normal pre-treatment CEA levels. Hence this assay, regardless of level, should not be interpreted as absolute evidence for 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 CEA levels are usually indicative of progressive malignant disease and poor therapeutic response.

Clinical Use

- Monitoring patients with Colorectal, Gastrointestinal, Lung & Breast carcinoma
- Diagnosis of occult metastatic disease and / or residual disease

CA 15.3 (Breast Cancer Marker)

CA 15.3 BREAST CANCER MARKER, SERUM CMIA	10.2	U/mL	<31.3
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Interpretation:

Note :

- This test is not recommended to screen Breast cancer in the general population.
- False negative/positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.
- Patients with confirmed Breast cancer may show normal pre-treatment CA 15.3 levels. Hence 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.

Clinical Use :

- An aid in the management of Breast cancer patients. It Is useful in monitoring therapy and progression in Metastatic Breast cancer patients. A significant increase in levels must be at least 25% that correlates with disease progression in 90% of the patients. A decrease of at least 25% in levels correlates with regression of the disease in 78% of patients
- Predict recurrence in patients with stage II / III Breast carcinoma



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Patient Name	: Mr MR.DUMMY		
DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8053566/RCL7248209	Report Date	: May 25, 2024, 06:38 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: YA607720
Sample Type	: Spot Urine	Report Status	: Final Report

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Urine Routine and Microscopic Examination

Physical Examination			
Volume	20	ml	-
Colour	Pale yellow	-	Pale yellow
Transparency	Clear	-	Clear
Deposit	Absent	-	Absent
Chemical Examination			
Reaction (pH) <i>Double Indicator</i>	5.0	-	4.5 - 8.0
Specific Gravity <i>Ion Exchange</i>	1.020	-	1.010 - 1.030
Urine Glucose (sugar) <i>Oxidase / Peroxidase</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Urine Protein (Albumin) <i>Acid / Base Colour Exchange</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Urine Ketones (Acetone) <i>Legals Test</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Blood <i>Peroxidase Hemoglobin</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Leucocyte esterase <i>Enzymatic Reaction</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Bilirubin Urine <i>Coupling Reaction</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Nitrite <i>Griless Test</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Urobilinogen <i>Ehrlichs Test</i>	Normal	-	Normal
Microscopic Examination			
Pus Cells (WBCs)	1-2	/hpf	0 - 5
Epithelial Cells	1-2	/hpf	0 - 4
Red blood Cells	Absent	/hpf	Absent
Crystals	Absent	-	Absent
Cast	Absent	-	Absent
Yeast Cells	Absent	-	Absent
Amorphous deposits	Absent	-	Absent
Bacteria	Absent	-	Absent
Protozoa	Absent	-	Absent

Interpretation:

URINALYSIS- Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders.

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever



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DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male	Report Date : May 25, 2024, 06:38 PM.
Patient ID / UHID : 8053566/RCL7248209	Barcode No : YA607720
Referred By : Dr. Dr. X	Report Status : Final Report
Sample Type : Spot Urine	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
<p>Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.</p> <p>Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.</p> <p>Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.</p> <p>Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.</p> <p>Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.</p> <p>pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.</p> <p>Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.</p> <p>Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.</p> <p>Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of haemolytic anaemia.</p>			

*** End Of Report ***

Disclaimer: Method given in report are only indicative and can be changed depending upon type of machine and kit available at time of testing.

Not all tests at all locations are under NABL scope. Availability of tests under NABL scope varies from lab to lab.



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