

smart Health Report

An Insightful Health Analytics Report
for Easier Understanding



Prepared For

Name

Gender

Patient ID

Age

Your Health at a Glance – A Personalized Journey

Report Sections

1

Body Summary

A visual snapshot of your overall health, simple and easy to understand

2

Quick Health Highlights

Your health scores and a single view of all abnormal results for quick attention

3

Lab Report Overview

Understand at a glance which tests are normal and which are abnormal

4

Personalized Health Advisory

Actionable insights and expert guidance tailored just for you

5

Doctor's Reference Report

Complete lab results with interpretations to share with your healthcare provider

How to Read This Report

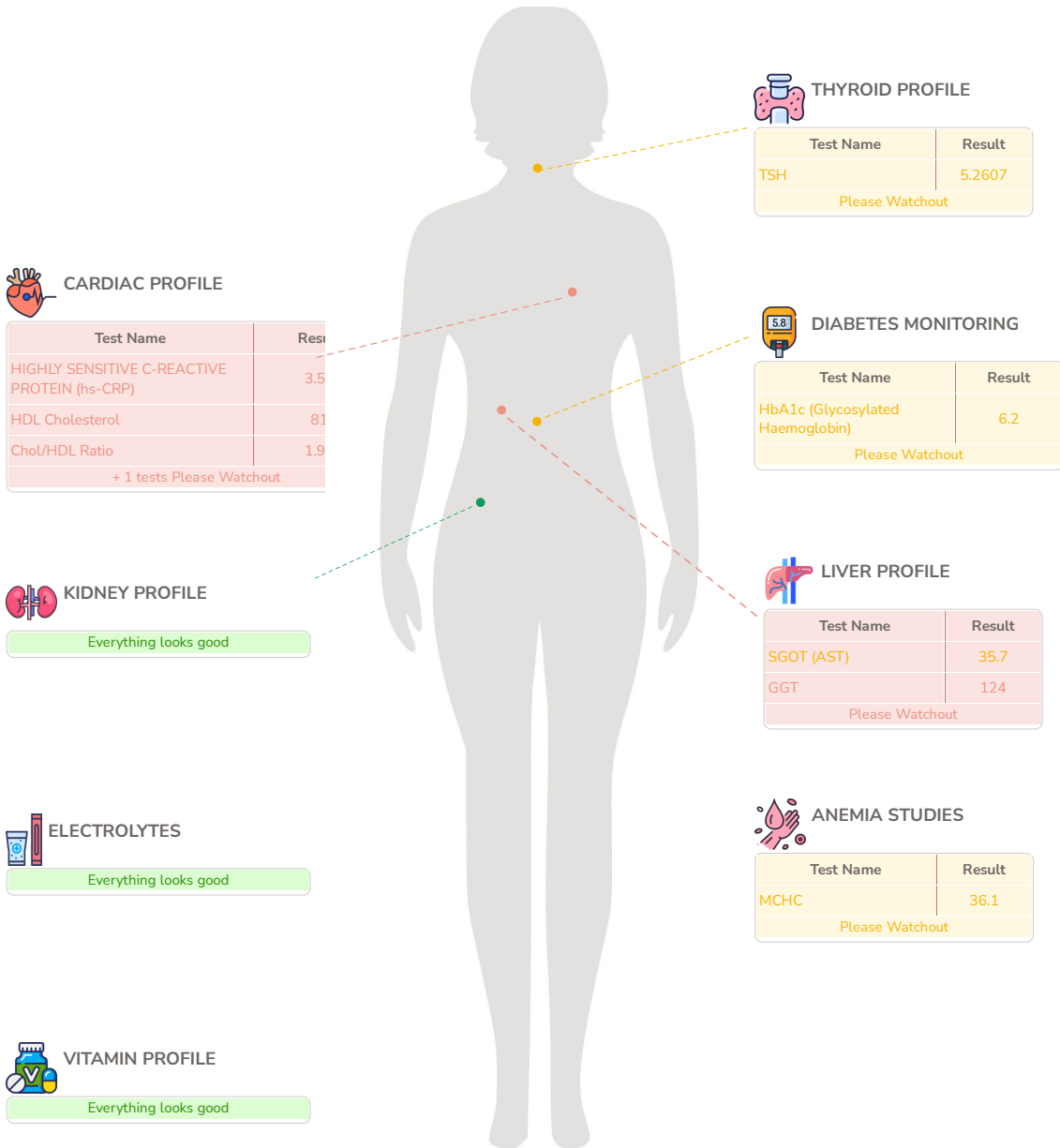
This comprehensive health report provides detailed insights into your test results. Each section offers different perspectives on your health status, from visual summaries to detailed analysis and personalized recommendations.

Name Gender

Patient ID Age

● All In Range ● Borderline ● Out Of Range

Health Summary



Name Gender
Patient ID Age

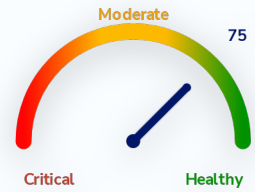
Quick Health Summary

Personal Insights - Health Score

75

Overall, most parameters are within normal ranges, indicating a balanced health status. The Inflammation profile may affect your overall comfort, and the Cardiac Health profile suggests considering heart-healthy habits. To support your well-being, consider incorporating a variety of fruits and vegetables into your meals, maintaining balanced nutrition, and engaging in regular activities like walking or yoga. Routine check-ups can help monitor your health, and consulting a healthcare professional when needed is always a good practice. Remember, small consistent changes can lead to meaningful improvements in your health.

Note - Higher scores tentatively indicate better health status



Summary of Key Health Indicators

Total Parameters Tested	Borderline Results	Out Of Range Results
99	6	7

Health Status by Body System

Profile	Total	Borderline	Out of Range	Key Results
Cardiac Profile	10	0	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HsCRP (3.51) HDL Cholesterol (81) Total Cholesterol : HDL ratio (1.98)
Blood Disorder	17	2	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abs. Basophil Count (0) Lymphocytes (42) P-LCR (57.6)
Inflammation	1	0	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESR (32)
Liver Profile	15	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGT (124) SGOT (AST) (35.7)
Metabolic	1	0	0	All In Range
Anemia Studies	8	1	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCHC (36.1)
Infectious Diseases	6	0	0	All In Range
Diabetes Monitoring	4	1	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HbA1c (Glycosylated Haemoglobin) (6.2)
Kidney Profile	10	0	0	All In Range
Urinalysis	12	0	0	All In Range

Profile	Total	Borderline	Out of Range	Key Results
Electrolytes	4	0	0	All In Range
Iron	4	0	0	All In Range
Vitamin Profile	2	0	0	All In Range
Thyroid Profile	3	1	0	● TSH (5.2607)
Hormones	2	0	0	All In Range

Name Gender

Patient ID Age

Report Summary ● In Range ● Borderline ● Out Of Range ● No color - Reference range not available

CARDIAC PROFILE			
Test Name	Result	unit	Range
● HIGHLY SENSITIVE C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (hs-CRP)	3.51	mg/L	< 1
● Total Cholesterol	160	mg/dL	< 200
● Triglycerides	108	mg/dL	< 150
● HDL Cholesterol	81	mg/dL	35 - 60
● Non HDL Cholesterol	79	mg/dL	< 130
● LDL Cholesterol	57.4	mg/dL	30 - 100
● V.L.D.L Cholesterol	21.6	mg/dL	< 30
● Chol/HDL Ratio	1.98	Ratio	3.5 - 5
● HDL/ LDL Ratio	1.41	Ratio	0.5 - 3
● LDL/HDL Ratio	0.71	Ratio	2.5 - 3.5

METABOLIC			
Test Name	Result	unit	Range
● RHEUMATOID FACTOR, Quantitative	14.3	IU/mL	< 30

BLOOD DISORDER			
Test Name	Result	unit	Range
● Hemoglobin	14.0	g/dL	12 - 15
● TLC	5.84	10 ³ /μl	4 - 10
● Neutrophils	47	%	40 - 80
● Lymphocytes	42	%	20 - 40
● Monocytes	10	%	2 - 10
● Eosinophils	1	%	1 - 6
● Basophils	0	%	< 2
● Neutrophils.	2.74	10 ³ /μl	2 - 7
● Lymphocytes.	2.45	10 ³ /μl	1 - 3
● Monocytes.	0.58	10 ³ /μl	0.2 - 1
● Eosinophils.	0.06	10 ³ /μl	0.02 - 0.5
● Basophils.	0	10 ³ /μl	0.02 - 0.5
● Platelet Count	201	10 ³ /μl	150 - 410
● Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	11.8	fL	9.3 - 12.1
● PDW	24.1	fL	8.3 - 25
● P-LCR	57.6	%	18 - 50
● P-LCC	116	10 ⁹ /L	44 - 140

Name Gender

Patient ID Age

Report Summary ● In Range ● Borderline ● Out Of Range ● No color - Reference range not available

ANEMIA STUDIES

Test Name	Result <small>unit</small>	Range
● RBC Count	4.4 $10^6/\mu\text{L}$	3.8 - 4.8
● PCV	38.7 %	36 - 46
● MCV	87.8 fl	83 - 101
● MCH	31.7 pg	27 - 32
● MCHC	36.1 g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
● RDW (CV)	13.4 %	11.6 - 14
● RDW-SD	40.2 fl	35.1 - 43.9
Mentzer Index	19.95 %	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Test Name	Result <small>unit</small>	Range
● PCT	0.237 %	0.17 - 0.32
Deposit	Absent	
Leucocyte esterase	Negative	
Pus Cells (WBCs)	2-4 /hpf	
Yeast Cells	Absent	
Protozoa	Absent	

INFLAMMATION

Test Name	Result <small>unit</small>	Range
● ESR - Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate	32 mm/hr	< 20

DIABETES MONITORING

Test Name	Result <small>unit</small>	Range
● Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)	6.2 %	< 5.6
Estimated Average Glucose	131.24 mg/dL	
● Glucose Fasting	98 mg/dL	70 - 100
Urine Glucose (sugar)	Negative	

Name Gender

Patient ID Age

Report Summary ● In Range ● Borderline ● Out Of Range ● No color - Reference range not available

LIVER PROFILE		
Test Name	Result <small>unit</small>	Range
● Bilirubin Total	0.42 mg/dL	0.2 - 1.2
● Bilirubin Direct	0.17 mg/dL	< 0.5
● Bilirubin Indirect	0.25 mg/dL	0.1 - 1
● SGOT/AST	35.7 U/L	5 - 34
● SGPT/ALT	24.18 U/L	< 55
SGOT/SGPT Ratio	1.48 %	
● Alkaline Phosphatase	137 U/L	40 - 150
● Total Protein	7.41 g/dL	6.4 - 8.3
● Albumin	4.13 gm/dL	3.8 - 5
● Globulin	3.28 g/dL	2.3 - 3.5
● Albumin :Globulin Ratio	1.26	1 - 2.1
● Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)	124 U/L	9 - 36
● Calcium Serum	9.3 mg/dL	8.8 - 10
Bilirubin Urine	Negative	
Urobilinogen	Normal	

KIDNEY PROFILE		
Test Name	Result <small>unit</small>	Range
● Blood Urea	23 mg/dL	18 - 55
● Bun	10.75 mg/dL	9.8 - 20.1
● Creatinine	0.68 mg/dL	0.5 - 1.1
eGFR (CKD-EPI)	96.56 mL/min/1.73 sq m	
● Bun/Creatinine Ratio	15.81	12 - 20
● Urea / Creatinine Ratio	33.82	25.68 - 42.8
Urine Protein (Albumin)	Negative	
Blood	Negative	
Crystals	Absent	
Cast	Absent	

Name Gender

Patient ID Age

Report Summary ● In Range ● Borderline ● Out Of Range ● No color - Reference range not available

URINALYSIS

Test Name	Result <small>unit</small>	Range
● Uric Acid	5.6 mg/dL	2.5 - 6.2
Volume	15 ml	
Colour	Pale yellow	
Transparency	Clear	
● Reaction (pH)	6.0	4.5 - 8
● Specific Gravity	1.010	1.01 - 1.03
Urine Ketones (Acetone)	Negative	
Nitrite	Negative	
Epithelial Cells	2-3 /hpf	
Red blood Cells	Absent /hpf	
Amorphous deposits	Absent	
Bacteria	Absent	

ELECTROLYTE PROFILE

Test Name	Result <small>unit</small>	Range
● Phosphorus	4.4 mg/dL	2.5 - 4.5
● Sodium	137 mmol/L	136 - 145
● Potassium	5.1 mmol/L	3.5 - 5.1
● Chloride	104 mmol/L	98 - 107

IRON

Test Name	Result <small>unit</small>	Range
● Iron	126 µg/dL	50 - 170
● TIBC,(Total Iron Binding Capacity)	360 µg/dL	250 - 450
● UIBC	234 µg/dL	70 - 310
● Transferrin Saturation	35 %	14 - 50

VITAMIN PROFILE

Test Name	Result <small>unit</small>	Range
● Vitamin - B12	240 pg/mL	187 - 883
● Vitamin D 25 - Hydroxy	37.7 ng/mL	30 - 100

Name

Gender

Patient ID

Age

Report Summary ● In Range ● Borderline ● Out Of Range ● No color - Reference range not available

THYROID PROFILE		
Test Name	Result unit	Range
● Triiodothyronine (T3)	106.61 ng/dL	35 - 193
● Total Thyroxine (T4)	6.43 µg/dL	4.87 - 11.72
● Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (Ultrasensitive)	5.2607 mIU/L	0.35 - 4.94

HORMONES		
Test Name	Result unit	Range
Luteinising Hormone-LH	14.11 mIU/mL	
Follicle Stimulating Hormone-FSH	44.94 mIU/mL	

Name

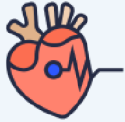
Gender

Patient ID

Age

Health Advisory

● In Range ● Borderline (BL) ● Out Of Range



Cardiac Profile

Most people believe they are safe from heart diseases, but in reality, heart diseases are the leading cause of death in the world. There are many different forms of heart disease. Narrowing or blockage of the coronary arteries is the most common cause of heart disease, which are the vessels that supply blood to the heart. This is called coronary artery disease and it occurs slowly over time. It is the main cause of heart attacks.

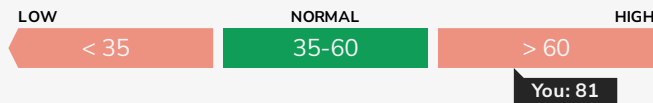
HIGHLY SENSITIVE C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (hs-CRP): 3.51 mg/L

● OUT OF RANGE



HDL Cholesterol: 81 mg/dL

● OUT OF RANGE



Inflammation

Inflammation is the body's immune system's response to an injury, surgery, or irritation. This natural defense process acts by removing injurious stimuli and initiating the healing process. Inflammation can be chronic (such as arthritis) or acute (like in case of trauma).

ESR - Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate: 32 mm/hr

● OUT OF RANGE





Diabetes

This panel is used to check how much glucose/sugar there is in your blood. Too much blood glucose might indicate diabetes.

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c): 6.2%

● BORDERLINE



Liver Profile

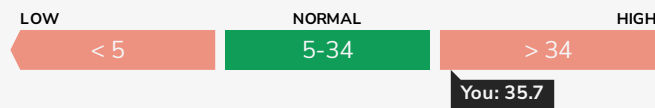
One of the main functions of your liver is to make proteins that are secreted in your blood. It also makes enzymes which convert food into energy, and processes old muscles and cells. When your liver is damaged, enzymes leak into your blood and appear in the blood test

Enzymes

Enzymes found in your liver are responsible for various processes that maintain body functions. These enzymes are leaked into your blood when your liver suffers dysfunction.

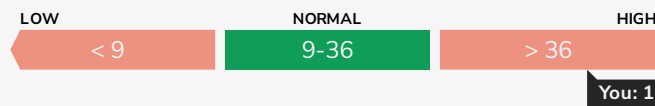
SGOT/AST: 35.7 U/L

● BORDERLINE



Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT): 124 U/L

● OUT OF RANGE

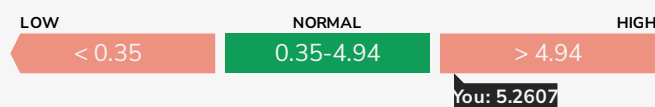


Thyroid

This panel is used to check the imbalance in your thyroid gland. A healthy thyroid gland is very important for metabolism, controlling body temperature, regulation of mood, muscle strength and regulation of body weight

Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (Ultrasensitive): 5.2607 mIU/L

● BORDERLINE



Patient NAME		Report STATUS	
DOB/Age/Gender		Barcode NO	
Patient ID / UHID		Sample Type	
Referred BY		Report Date	
Sample Collected			

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Stay Fit Plus Full Body Checkup With Free RA Factor - Female

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

RBC Parameters			
Hemoglobin <i>colorimetric</i>	14.0	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
RBC Count <i>Electrical impedance</i>	4.4	10 ⁶ /μl	3.8 - 4.8
PCV <i>Calculated</i>	38.7	%	36 - 46
MCV <i>Calculated</i>	87.8	fl	83 - 101
MCH <i>Calculated</i>	31.7	pg	27 - 32
MCHC <i>Calculated</i>	36.1 H*	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
RDW (CV) <i>Calculated</i>	13.4	%	11.6 - 14.0
RDW-SD <i>Calculated</i>	40.2	fl	35.1 - 43.9
WBC Parameters			
TLC <i>Electrical impedance and microscopy</i>	5.84	10 ³ /μl	4 - 10
Differential Leucocyte Count			
Neutrophils <i>Flow cytometry/ leishman staining and microscopy</i>	47	%	40-80
Lymphocytes <i>Flow cytometry/ leishman staining and microscopy</i>	42 H*	%	20-40
Monocytes <i>Flow cytometry/ leishman staining and microscopy</i>	10	%	2-10
Eosinophils <i>Flow cytometry/ leishman staining and microscopy</i>	1	%	1-6
Basophils <i>Flow cytometry/ leishman staining and microscopy</i>	0	%	<2
Absolute Leukocyte Counts <i>Calculated</i>			
Neutrophils. <i>Flow cytometry</i>	2.74	10 ³ /μl	2 - 7
Lymphocytes. <i>Flow cytometry</i>	2.45	10 ³ /μl	1 - 3
Monocytes. <i>Flow cytometry</i>	0.58	10 ³ /μl	0.2 - 1.0
Eosinophils. <i>Flow cytometry</i>	0.06	10 ³ /μl	0.02 - 0.5

Note :- (H* - High , L* - Low ,CL* - Critical Low,CH* - Critical High)



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME :		Report STATUS
DOB/Age/Gender :		Barcode NO
Patient ID / UHID :		Sample Type
Referred BY :		Report Date
Sample Collected :		

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Basophils. <i>Flow cytometry</i>	0	10 ³ /μl	0.02 - 0.5
Platelet Parameters			
Platelet Count <i>Electrical impedance and microscopy</i>	201	10 ³ /μl	150 - 410
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) <i>Calculated</i>	11.8	fL	9.3 - 12.1
PCT <i>Calculated</i>	0.237	%	0.17 - 0.32
PDW <i>Calculated</i>	24.1	fL	8.3 - 25.0
P-LCR <i>Calculated</i>	57.6 H*	%	18 - 50
P-LCC <i>Calculated</i>	116	10 ⁹ /L	44 - 140
Mentzer Index <i>Calculated</i>	19.95	%	> 13 > 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.

Note :- (H* - High , L* - Low ,CL* - Critical Low,CH* - Critical High)



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME	Report STATUS
DOB/Age/Gender	Barcode NO
Patient ID / UHID	Sample Type
Referred BY	Report Date
Sample Collected	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

ESR - Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate <i>MODIFIED WESTERGREN</i>	32 H*	mm/hr	0 - 20
--	--------------	-------	--------

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.

Reference- Dacie and Lewis practical hematology

Note :- (H* - High, L* - Low, CL* - Critical Low, CH* - Critical High)



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME	Report STATUS :
DOB/Age/Gender	Barcode NO :
Patient ID / UHID	Sample Type :
Referred BY	Report Date :
Sample Collected	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

HbA1C (Glycosylated Haemoglobin)

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) <i>HPLC</i>	6.2 H*	%	<5.7
Estimated Average Glucose	131.24	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 glycemic control	Age > 19 years Goal of therapy: < 7.0 Age < 19 years Goal of therapy: <7.5

Note:

- 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.
- 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 glycemic 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

Note :- (H* - High , L* - Low ,CL* - Critical Low,CH* - Critical High)



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME	Report STATUS
DOB/Age/Gender	Barcode NO
Patient ID / UHID	Sample Type
Referred BY	Report Date
Sample Collected	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Glucose Fasting

Glucose Fasting <i>Fluoride plasma, Hexokinase</i>	98	mg/dL	70 - 100
---	----	-------	----------

Interpretation:

Status	Fasting plasma glucose in mg/dL
Normal	70 - 100
Impaired fasting glucose	101 - 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.



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME		Report STATUS	
DOB/Age/Gender		Barcode NO	
Patient ID / UHID		Sample Type	
Referred BY		Report Date	
Sample Collected			

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Liver Function Test (LFT)

Bilirubin Total <i>Diazonium salt</i>	0.42	mg/dL	0.2 - 1.2
Bilirubin Direct <i>Diazo Reaction</i>	0.17	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.5 mg/dL
Bilirubin Indirect <i>Calculated (T Bil - D Bil)</i>	0.25	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0 mg/dL
SGOT/AST <i>Enzymatic [NADH (without P5P)]</i>	35.7 H*	U/L	5 - 34 U/L
SGPT/ALT <i>Enzymatic [NADH (without P5P)]</i>	24.18	U/L	0 to 55 U/L
SGOT/SGPT Ratio	1.48	-	-
Alkaline Phosphatase <i>Para-nitrophenyl-phosphate</i>	137	U/L	40 - 150 U/L
Total Protein <i>Biuret</i>	7.41	g/dL	6.4 - 8.3
Albumin <i>Calorimetric (Bromocresol green)</i>	4.13	gm/dL	3.8 - 5.0
Globulin <i>Calculation (T.P - Albumin)</i>	3.28	g/dL	2.3 - 3.5 g/dL
Albumin :Globulin Ratio <i>Calculated (Albumin/Globulin)</i>	1.26	-	1.0 - 2.1
Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) <i>L-Gamma-Glutamyl-3-Carboxy-4-Nitroanilidesubstrate</i>	124 H*	U/L	9 to 36 U/L

Interpretation:

The liver filters blood, metabolizes nutrients, detoxifies harmful substances, and produces blood clotting proteins. Liver cells contain enzymes that facilitate these functions. When cells are damaged, enzymes leak into the blood, detectable through blood tests.

Key enzymes tested:

- AST (SGOT):** may indicate tissue injury / damage in muscles or liver.
- ALT (SGPT):** Primarily in the liver. Elevated ALT and AST suggest liver damage.
- Alkaline Phosphatase & GGT:** Linked to bile production and flow. Elevated levels may indicate bile flow issues related to the liver, gallbladder, or bile ducts.

Blood proteins, **albumin and globulin**, are essential for growth, development, and health.

- Low protein:** May indicate bleeding, liver disorders, malnutrition, or agammaglobulinemia.
- High protein (Hyperproteinemia):** Often due to dehydration or increased protein production.
- Low albumin:** Caused by poor diet, kidney, or liver disease.
- High albumin:** Usually due to severe dehydration.

Note :- (H* - High , L* - Low ,CL* - Critical Low,CH* - Critical High)



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME		Report STATUS :	
DOB/Age/Gender		Barcode NO :	
Patient ID / UHID		Sample Type :	
Referred BY		Report Date :	
Sample Collected			
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

Kidney Function Test (KFT)

Blood Urea <i>Urease</i>	23	mg/dL	18 - 55
Bun <i>Urease</i>	10.75	mg/dL	9.8 - 20.1
Creatinine <i>Kinetic alkaline picrate</i>	0.68	mg/dL	0.5 - 1.1
eGFR (CKD-EPI)	96.56	ml/min/1.73 sq m	Normal Or High: ≥ 90 Mild Or Decrease: 60-89 Mild To Moderate Decrease: 45-59 Mild To Severe Decrease: 30-44 Severe Decrease: 15-29 Kidney Failure: < 15
Bun/Creatinine Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	15.81		12 - 20
Urea / Creatinine Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	33.82		25.68- 42.8
Uric Acid <i>Uricase</i>	5.6	mg/dL	2.5-6.2
Calcium Serum <i>Arsenazo III</i>	9.3	mg/dL	8.8 - 10.0
Phosphorus <i>Phosphomolybdate</i>	4.4	mg/dL	2.5 - 4.5
Sodium <i>ISE Indirect</i>	137	mmol/L	136 - 145
Potassium <i>ISE Indirect</i>	5.1	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.1
Chloride <i>ISE Indirect</i>	104	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 done on 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. 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."eGFR test is applicable for patients aged 18 years or more."



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME

DOB/Age/Gender

Patient ID / UHID

Referred BY

Sample Collected

Report STATUS

Barcode NO

Sample Type

Report Date

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Lipid Profile

Total Cholesterol <i>Cholesterol Esterase and Cholesterol Oxidase</i>	160	mg/dL	<200
Triglycerides <i>Glycerol phosphate oxidase</i>	108	mg/dL	<150
HDL Cholesterol <i>Cholesterol Oxidase and Peroxidase</i>	81 H*	mg/dL	35 - 60
Non HDL Cholesterol <i>Calculated</i>	79	mg/dL	<130
LDL Cholesterol <i>Calculated</i>	57.4	mg/dL	<100
V.L.D.L Cholesterol <i>Calculated</i>	21.6	mg/dL	< 30
Chol/HDL Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	1.98 L*	Ratio	3.5 - 5.0
HDL/ LDL Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	1.41	Ratio	0.5 - 3.0 Borderline : 3.1 - 6.0 High : > 6.0
LDL/HDL Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	0.71 L*	Ratio	2.5 - 3.5

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

Note :- (H* - High , L* - Low ,CL* - Critical Low,CH* - Critical High)



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME : _____
 DOB/Age/Gender : _____ Report STATUS
 Patient ID / UHID : _____ Barcode NO
 Referred BY : _____ Sample Type
 Sample Collected : _____ Report Date

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.

Note :- (H* - High , L* - Low ,CL* - Critical Low,CH* - Critical High)



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME :		Report STATUS
DOB/Age/Gender :		Barcode NO
Patient ID / UHID :		Sample Type
Referred BY :		Report Date
Sample Collected :		

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Iron Studies

Iron <i>Ferene</i>	126	µg/dL	50 - 170
TIBC,(Total Iron Binding Capacity) <i>Calculated</i>	360	µg/dL	250 - 450
UIBC <i>Ferene</i>	234	µg/dL	70 - 310
Transferrin Saturation <i>Method :Derived from IRON and TIBC values</i>	35	%	14 - 50

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.



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME :		Report STATUS :	
DOB/Age/Gender :		Barcode NO :	
Patient ID / UHID :		Sample Type :	
Referred BY :		Report Date :	
Sample Collected :			

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (Hs-CRP)

HIGHLY SENSITIVE C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (hs-CRP) <i>immunoturbidimetric</i>	3.51 H*	mg/L	< 1.00
--	----------------	------	--------

Interpretation:

Cardio CRP In mg/L	Cardiovascular Risk
<1	Low
1-3	Average
3-10	High
>10	Persistent elevation may represent Non cardiovascular inflammation

Note: To assess vascular risk, it is recommended to test hsCRP levels 2 or more weeks apart and calculate the average

Comments:

High sensitivity C Reactive Protein (hsCRP) significantly improves cardiovascular risk assessment as it is a strongest predictor of future coronary events. It reveals the risk of future Myocardial infarction and Stroke among healthy men and women, independent of traditional risk factors. It identifies patients at risk of first Myocardial infarction even with low to moderate lipid levels. The risk of recurrent cardiovascular events also correlates well with hsCRP levels. It is a powerful independent risk determinant in the prediction of incident Diabetes.

Note :- (H* - High , L* - Low ,CL* - Critical Low,CH* - Critical High)



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME :		Report STATUS
DOB/Age/Gender :		Barcode NO
Patient ID / UHID :		Sample Type
Referred BY :		Report Date
Sample Collected :		

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Rheumatoid Factor (RF), Quantitative

RHEUMATOID FACTOR, Quantitative <i>Immunoturbidimetry</i>	14.3	IU/mL	Negative <30 Weakly positive 30 to 50 Positive >50
--	------	-------	--

Interpretation:
Approximately 85% of patients with Rheumatoid arthritis have detectable RA. It may also be seen in other medical conditions like Sjogren’s syndrome and SLE.



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME		Report STATUS	
DOB/Age/Gender		Barcode NO	
Patient ID / UHID		Sample Type	
Referred BY		Report Date	
Sample Collected			
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

Vitamin B12 / Cyanocobalamin

Vitamin - B12 CMA	240	pg/mL	187 - 883
----------------------	-----	-------	-----------

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."



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME	Report STATUS :
DOB/Age/Gender	Barcode NO :
Patient ID / UHID	Sample Type :
Referred BY	Report Date :
Sample Collected	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Vitamin D 25 Hydroxy

Vitamin D 25 - Hydroxy <i>CMIA</i>	37.7	ng/mL	Deficiency : < 10 ng/mL Insufficient : 10-30 ng/mL Sufficient : 30-100 ng/mL Hypervitaminosis : > 100 ng/mL
---------------------------------------	------	-------	--

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.



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME		Report STATUS :	
DOB/Age/Gender		Barcode NO :	
Patient ID / UHID		Sample Type :	
Referred BY		Report Date :	
Sample Collected			

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Thyroid Profile Total

Triiodothyronine (T3) CMIA	106.61	ng/dL	35 - 193
Total Thyroxine (T4) CMIA	6.43	µg/dL	4.87 - 11.72 ug/dL
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (Ultrasensitive) CMIA	5.2607 H*	mIU/L	0.35 - 4.94

Interpretation:

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-hypothalamus 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)

Note :- (H* - High , L* - Low ,CL* - Critical Low,CH* - Critical High)



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME		Report STATUS :	
DOB/Age/Gender		Barcode NO :	
Patient ID / UHID		Sample Type :	
Referred BY		Report Date :	
Sample Collected			

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Luteinizing Hormone (LH)

Luteinising Hormone-LH <i>CMIA</i>	14.11	mIU/mL	Follicular Phase 1.80 - 11.78 Mid-Cycle Peak 7.59 - 89.08 Luteal Phase 0.56 - 14.00 Postmenopausal Females Without HRT 5.16 - 61.99
---------------------------------------	-------	--------	--

Interpretation:

Clinical Use

- Diagnosis of gonadal function disorders
- Diagnosis of pituitary disorders

Increased levels

- Primary hypogonadism
- Gonadotropin secreting pituitary tumors

Decreased levels

- Hypothalamic GnRH deficiency
- Pituitary LH deficiency
- Ectopic steroid hormone production
- GnRH analog treatment

Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)

Follicle Stimulating Hormone-FSH <i>CMIA</i>	44.94	mIU/mL	Normally Menstruating Females Follicular Phase 3.03 - 8.08 Mid-Cycle Peak 2.55 - 16.69 Luteal Phase 1.38 - 5.47 Postmenopausal Females 26.72 - 133.41
---	-------	--------	---

Interpretation:

Clinical Use

1. Diagnosis of gonadal function disorders
2. Management and treatment of infertility in both genders

Increased levels

1. Primary hypogonadism
2. Gonadotropin secreting pituitary tumors
3. Menopause

Decreased levels

1. Hypothalamic GnRH deficiency
2. Pituitary FSH deficiency
3. Ectopic steroid hormone production



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME		Report STATUS
DOB/Age/Gender		Barcode NO
Patient ID / UHID		Sample Type
Referred BY		Report Date
Sample Collected		

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Urine Routine and Microscopic Examination

Physical Examination			
Volume <i>VISUAL</i>	15	ml	-
Colour <i>VISUAL</i>	Pale yellow	-	Pale yellow
Transparency <i>VISUAL</i>	Clear	-	Clear
Deposit <i>VISUAL</i>	Absent	-	Absent
Chemical Examination			
Reaction (pH) <i>Double Indicator</i>	6.0	-	4.5 - 8.0
Specific Gravity <i>Ion Exchange</i>	1.010	-	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) <i>WET MOUNT AND MICROSCOPY</i>	2-4	/hpf	0 - 5
Epithelial Cells	2-3	/hpf	0 - 4
Red blood Cells <i>WET MOUNT AND MICROSCOPY</i>	Absent	/hpf	Absent
Crystals <i>WET MOUNT AND MICROSCOPY</i>	Absent	-	Absent
Cast	Absent	-	Absent
Yeast Cells <i>WET MOUNT AND MICROSCOPY</i>	Absent	-	Absent
Amorphous deposits	Absent	-	Absent



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient NAME	Report STATUS
DOB/Age/Gender	Barcode NO
Patient ID / UHID	Sample Type
Referred BY	Report Date
Sample Collected	

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
<i>WET MOUNT AND MICROSCOPY</i>			
Bacteria <i>WET MOUNT AND MICROSCOPY</i>	Absent	-	Absent
Protozoa <i>WET MOUNT AND MICROSCOPY</i>	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

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

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.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

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.

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.

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.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of haemolytic anaemia.

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Kavita Goyal
MBBS, MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Patient Data

Sample ID:
 Patient ID:
 Name:
 Physician:
 Sex:
 DOB:

Comments:

Analysis Data

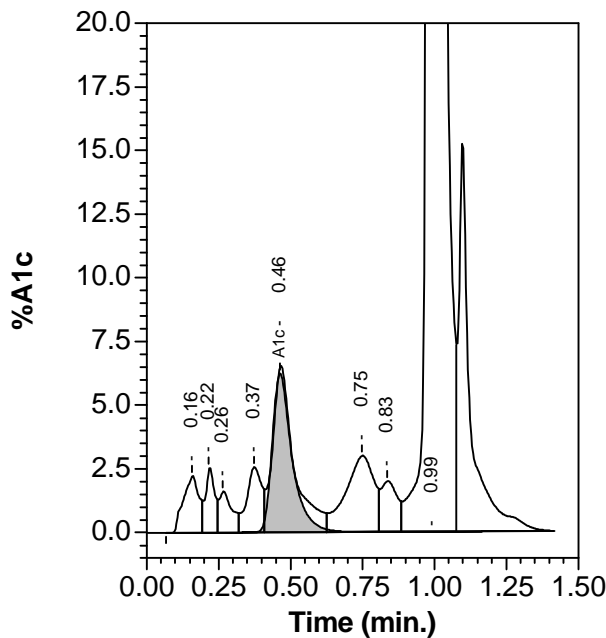
Analysis Performed:
 Injection Number:
 Run Number:
 Rack ID:
 Tube Number:
 Report Generated:
 Operator ID:

Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
A1a	---	1.5	0.155	17665
A1b	---	1.0	0.215	11619
F	---	0.9	0.264	10758
LA1c	---	1.5	0.373	18328
A1c	6.2*	---	0.462	62237
P3	---	3.6	0.748	42803
P4	---	1.4	0.835	16191
Ao	---	85.0	0.992	1018112

*Values outside of expected ranges

Total Area: 1,197,713

HbA1c (NGSP) = 6.2* %



Terms and Conditions of Reporting

1. The presented findings in the Reports are intended solely for informational and interpretational purposes by the referring physician or other qualified medical professionals possessing a comprehensive understanding of reporting units, reference ranges, and technological limitations. The laboratory shall not be held liable for any interpretation or misinterpretation of the results, nor for any consequential or incidental damages arising from such interpretation.
2. It is to be presumed that the tests performed pertain to the specimen/sample attributed to the Customer's name or identification. It is presumed that the verification particulars have been cleared out by the customer or his/her representation at the point of generation of said specimen / sample. It is hereby clarified that the reports furnished are restricted solely to the given specimen only.
3. It is to be noted that variations in results may occur between different laboratories and over time, even for the same parameter for the same Customer. The assays are performed and conducted in accordance with standard procedures, and the reported outcomes are contingent on the specific individual assay methods and equipment(s) used, as well as the quality of the received specimen.
4. This report shall not be deemed valid or admissible for any medico-legal purposes.
5. The Customers assume full responsibility for apprising the Company of any factors that may impact the test finding. These factors, among others, includes dietary intake, alcohol, or medication / drug(s) consumption, or fasting. This list of factors is only representative and not exhaustive.

DISCLAIMER

This is a sample report provided for demonstration purposes only and does not represent an actual patient report. Test results, reference ranges, methodologies, instrumentation, and report formats may vary depending on the laboratory performing the test. The format and representation shown are indicative of reports generated by the National Reference Laboratory of Redcliffe Labs, Noida. This sample report should not be used for medical interpretation, diagnosis, or treatment decisions.