LABORATORY REPORT

Redcliffe labs

Patient Name	:		
DOB/Age/Gender	:	Bill Date	:
Patient ID / UHID	:	Sample Collected	:
Referred By	:	Sample Received	:
Sample Type	:	Report Date	:
Barcode No	:	Report Status	:

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

BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Total

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN-TOTAL (PSA-TOTAL) Method : ECLIA	0.01	ng/mL	

Interpretation:

Age (years)	Ranges
< 40	<1.4
40 - 49	<2.0
50 - 59	<3.1
60 - 69	<4.1
>=70	<4.4

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) is a single-chain glycoprotein normally found in the cytoplasm of the epithelial cells lining the acini and ducts of the prostate gland. PSA is detected in the serum of males with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis. PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the serum of males without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cytoprostatectomy) or in the serum of most females. The fact that PSA is unique to prostate tissue makes it a suitable marker for monitoring men with cancer of the prostate. PSA is also useful for determining possible recurrence after therapy when used in conjunction with other diagnostic indices. PSA levels increase in men with cancer of the prostate. After radical prostatectomy PSA levels routinely fall to a very low level, which may not be seen in patients undergoing radiation therapy. Monitoring PSA levels appears to be useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor. Therefore, serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine of chemotherapy and in the monitoring of the effectiveness of therapy.
PSA levels should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of presence or the absence of malignant disease. Before treatment, patients with confirmed prostate carcinoma frequently have levels of PSA within the range observed in healthy individuals. Elevated levels of PSA can be observed in the patients with nonmalignant disease. Measurement of PSA should always be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures, including information from the patients and clinical evaluation.
The concentration of total PSA in a given specimen determined with assays from different manufacturers can vary due to differences in assay methods, calibration, and reagent specificity.

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MD, Pathologist

Booking Centre :- ACHARYA TULSI DIAGNOSTIC, Udaipur
Processing Lab :- Redcliffe Lifetech Pvt. Ltd., 2nd Floor 47, Panchwati, Saheli Marg, Udaipur-313001

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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.