LABORATORY REPORT

Patient NAME	: **Dummy**		
DOB/Age/Gender	:	Report STATUS	: Final Report
Patient ID / UHID	:	Barcode NO	:
Referred BY	:	Sample Type	: Spot Urine
Sample Collected	:	Report Date	:

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Urine Bile Salt & Bile PIgMents			
Bile Salts *Dipstick*	Present	-	Absent
Bile Pigments *Dipstick*	Absent	-	Absent

Interpretation:
The Urine Bile Salt and Bile Pigment test detects the presence of bile salts and bile pigments in the urine. This test is often used to help diagnose and monitor liver diseases, bile duct obstructions, and conditions that cause jaundice.

Urine Bile Salt Test: To detect the presence of bile salts in the urine, which can indicate liver disease or biliary obstruction.

Interpretation: Positive Result: Bile salts indicate possible liver or biliary tract disease.

Negative Result: No bile salts detected, suggesting no significant liver or biliary tract disease.

Urine Bile Pigments Test: To detect the presence of bile pigments (bilirubin and urobilinogen) in the urine, which can indicate liver dysfunction or hemolytic disorders.

Interpretation:
1. Positive Result for Bilirubin: Bilirubin in the urine suggests liver disease, such as hepatitis and cirrhosis, or bile duct obstruction.
2. Positive Result for Urobilinogen: Elevated levels of urobilinogen can indicate liver disease or hemolytic anemia, whereas low or absent urobilinogen suggests bile duct obstruction.
3. Negative Result: Absence of bile pigments, indicating no significant liver or hemolytic disease.

Clinical Significance
Bile Salts: Increased Levels can be due to cholestasis, bile duct obstruction, or liver diseases like hepatitis or cirrhosis.
Bile Pigments:
Bilirubin: Increased levels indicate liver diseases such as hepatitis, cirrhosis, or bile duct obstruction.
Presence in Newborns: It is common in newborn jaundice but needs monitoring.
Urobilinogen: Increased levels suggest liver disease or excessive breakdown of red blood cells (hemolysis). Decreased Levels or Absence indicate bile duct obstruction or severe liver dysfunction.

These tests are typically part of a broader diagnostic process, including blood tests, imaging studies, and clinical evaluation to determine the underlying cause of abnormal results. Always consult a healthcare professional for proper interpretation and diagnosis based on test results.

*** End Of Report ***

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.