

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 *	30	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>	1.010	-	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) *	2-4	/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.



DR. RAGINI GUPTA  
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
<p><b>Protein:</b> 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</p>			
<p><b>Glucose:</b> Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.</p>			
<p><b>Ketones:</b> 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><b>Blood:</b> Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.</p>			
<p><b>Leukocytes:</b> An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.</p>			
<p><b>Nitrite:</b> 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><b>pH:</b> 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><b>Specific gravity:</b> 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><b>Bilirubin:</b> In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.</p>			
<p><b>Urobilinogen:</b> Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of haemolytic anaemia.</p>			

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



DR. RAGINI GUPTA  
MD PATHOLOGY  
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

# 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.