Redcliffe labs

Healthy India Ki Trusted Lab

smart Health Report

An Insightful Health Analytics Report for Easier Understanding

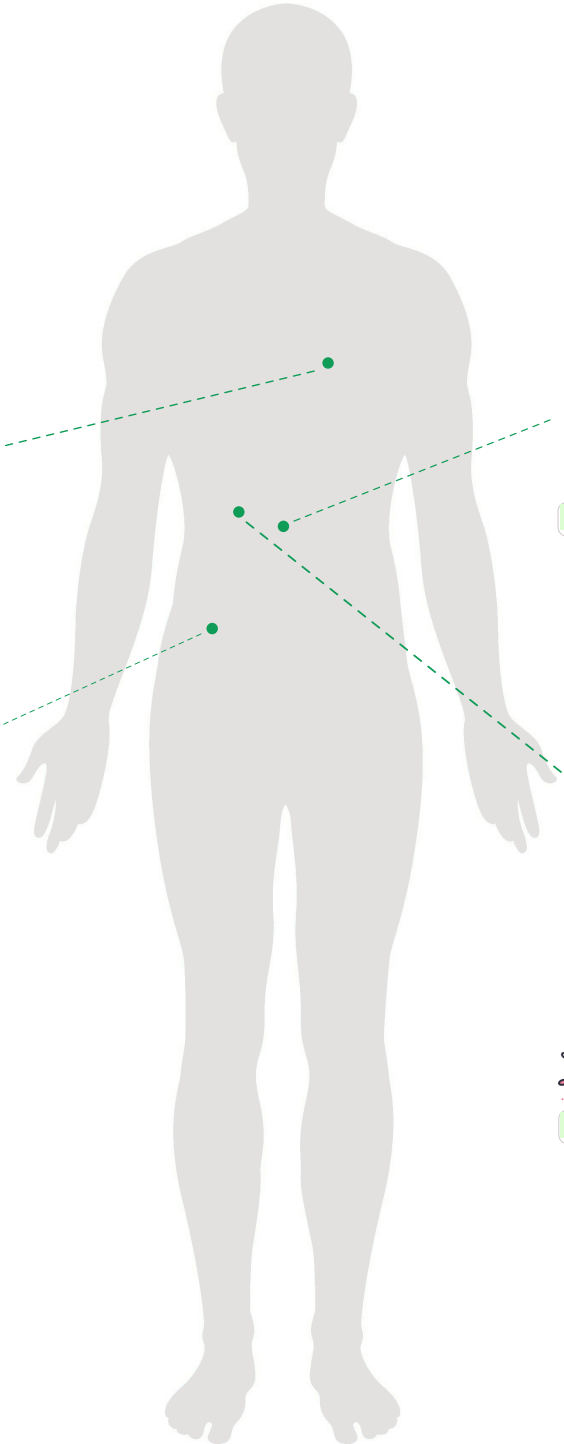
Prepared For

Mr MR.DUMMY

M 23

Name	Patient ID	Gender	Age
Mr MR.DUMMY	8052632	M	23

Health Summary



BLOOD COUNTS

Everything looks good

LIPID PROFILE

Everything looks good

KIDNEY PROFILE

Everything looks good

DIABETES MONITORING

Everything looks good

LIVER PROFILE

Everything looks good

ANEMIA STUDIES

Everything looks good

LABORATORY REPORT

Redcliffe labs

Patient Name	**: Mr MR.DUMMY**		
DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 25, 2024, 06:45 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: HY588259
Sample Type	: Whole blood EDTA	Report Status	: Final Report

Stress level check Panel

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
RBC Parameters			
Hemoglobin *colorimetric*	13.8	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
RBC Count *Electrical impedance*	5.4	10^6/µl	4.5 - 5.5
PCV *Calculated*	42.1	%	40 - 50
MCV *Calculated*	**78.4**	fl	83 - 101
MCH *Calculated*	**25.6**	pg	27 - 32
MCHC *Calculated*	32.7	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
RDW (CV) *Calculated*	13.7	%	11.6 - 14.0
RDW-SD *Calculated*	**34.8**	fl	35.1 - 43.9
WBC Parameters			
TLC *Electrical impedance and microscopy*	**12.2**	10^3/µl	4 - 10
Differential Leucocyte Count			
Neutrophils *Laser based Flow-cytometry*	70	%	40-80
Lymphocytes *Laser based Flow-cytometry*	20	%	20-40
Monocytes *Laser based Flow-cytometry*	8	%	2-10
Eosinophils *Laser based Flow-cytometry*	2	%	1-6
Basophils *Laser based Flow-cytometry*	0	%	<2
Absolute Leukocyte Counts			
Neutrophils. *Calculated*	**8.54**	10^3/µl	2 - 7
Lymphocytes. *Calculated*	2.44	10^3/µl	1 - 3
Monocytes. *Calculated*	0.98	10^3/µl	0.2 - 1.0
Eosinophils. *Calculated*	0.24	10^3/µl	0.02 - 0.5
Basophils.	**0**	10^3/µl	0.02 - 0.5

Dr. Dummy

Patient Name	**: Mr MR.DUMMY**		
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Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: HY588259
Sample Type	: Whole blood EDTA	Report Status	: Final Report

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Calculated			
Platelet Parameters			
Platelet Count *Electrical impedance and microscopy*	217	10^3/µl	150 - 410
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) *Calculated*	9.9	fL	9.3 - 12.1
PCT *Calculated*	0.2	%	0.17 - 0.32
PDW *Calculated*	17.3	fL	8.3 - 25.0
P-LCR *Calculated*	34.5	%	18 - 50
P-LCC *Calculated*	75	%	44 - 140
Mentzer Index *Calculated*	14.52	%	> 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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Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: HY588259
Sample Type	: Whole blood EDTA	Report Status	: Final Report

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

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

ESR - Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate *MODIFIED WESTERGREN*	8	mm/hr	0 - 10

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

Dr. Dummy

LABORATORY REPORT

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DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 25, 2024, 06:43 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: HY588259
Sample Type	: Whole blood EDTA	Report Status	: Final Report

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

HbA1C (Glycosylated Haemoglobin)

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) *HPLC*	5.4	%	< 5.7
Estimated Average Glucose	108.28	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:

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 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

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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	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 08, 2024, 11:47 AM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC669832
Sample Type	: FLUORIDE F	Report Status	: Final Report

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

Glucose Fasting (BSF)

Glucose Fasting *Hexokinase*	92.0	mg/dL	<100

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 in 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	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 09, 2024, 12:40 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC669833
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report

Liver Function Test (LFT)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Bilirubin Total *Diazo with Sulphanilic acid*	0.54	mg/dL	0.2 - 1.2
Bilirubin Direct *Diazo Reaction*	0.19	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.5
Bilirubin Indirect *Calculation (T Bil - D Bil)*	0.35	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0
SGOT/AST *IFCC without P5P*	19.4	U/L	5 - 35
SGPT/ALT *IFCC without P5P*	22.5	U/L	5 - 45
SGOT/SGPT Ratio *Calculated*	0.86	%	-
Alkaline Phosphatase *p-nitrophenyl Phosphate, AMP buffer*	98.0	U/L	20-130
Total Protein *Biuret*	8.5	g/dL	6.6 - 8.7
Albumin *BCG*	5.0	g/dL	3.8 - 5.0
Globulin *Calculation (T.P - Albumin)*	3.5	g/dL	2.3 - 3.5
Albumin :Globulin Ratio *Calculation (Albumin/Globulin)*	1.43	-	1.3 - 2.1
Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) *ENZYMATIC*	24.6	U/L	5 -40

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-utamyl 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

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DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 09, 2024, 12:40 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC669833
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report

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

albumin levels may be

Caused by:
1.A poor diet (malnutrition).
2.Kidney disease.
3.Liver disease. High albumin levels may be caused by: Severe dehydration.

Dr. Dummy

Patient Name	**: Mr MR.DUMMY**		
DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 08, 2024, 01:33 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC669833
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report

Kidney Function Test (KFT)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Blood Urea *Urease*	22.0	mg/dL	19 - 44.1
Creatinine *Kinetic Alkaline Picrate*	0.9	mg/dL	0.6 - 1.2
Bun *Calculated*	10.28	mg/dL	8.9 - 20.6
Bun/Creatinine Ratio *Calculated*	11.42		
Urea / Creatinine Ratio	24.44		
Uric Acid *Uricase*	4.3	mg/dL	3.7 - 7.7
Calcium Serum *Arsenazo III*	9.2	mg/dL	8.4 - 10.2
Phosphorus *Phosphomolybdate*	4.2	mg/dL	2.3 - 4.7
Sodium *ISE-Indirect*	140.0	mmol/L	136 - 145
Potassium *ISE-Indirect*	4.6	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.1
Chloride *ISE-Indirect*	102.0	mmol/L	98 - 107

Interpretation:

Kidney function tests is a collective term for a variety of individual tests and proceduresthat can be done toevaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Many conditions can affect the ability of the kidneys to carryout their vital functions. Somelead to a rapid (acute) decline in kidney functionothers lead to a gradual (chronic) declineinfunction. Both result in a buildup of toxic waste subst 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. 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.

Dr. Dummy

Patient Name	: **Mr MR.DUMMY**		
DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 09, 2024, 10:13 AM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC669833
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report

Lipid Profile

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Total Cholesterol *CHOD-PAP*	187.2	mg/dL	<200
Triglycerides *Enzymatic colorimetric*	104.5	mg/dL	<150
HDL Cholesterol *CHOD-POD*	67.5	mg/dL	> 40
Non HDL Cholesterol *Calculated*	119.7	mg/dL	<130
LDL Cholesterol *Calculated*	98.8	mg/dL	<100
V.L.D.L Cholesterol *Calculated*	20.9	mg/dL	< 30
Chol/HDL Ratio *Calculated*	2.77	Ratio	-
HDL/ LDL Ratio *Calculated*	0.68	Ratio	-
LDL/HDL Ratio *Calculated*	1.46	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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Patient ID / UHID	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 09, 2024, 10:13 AM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC669833
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report

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.

Dr. Dummy

Patient Name	: **Mr MR.DUMMY**		
DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 08, 2024, 12:28 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC669833
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report

High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (Hs-CRP)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
HIGHLY SENSITIVE C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (hs-CRP) *Particle enhanced immunoturbidimetric assay.*	2.3	mg/L	Low < 1.00 mg/L Average 1.0-3.0 mg/L High > 3.0 mg/L

Interpretation:
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.

Ferritin

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Ferritin *CMIA*	45.6	ng/mL	21.81 - 274.66

Interpretation:
Note:
Increase in serum ferritin due to inflammatory conditions (Acute phase response) can mask a diagnostically low result

Comments
Serum ferritin appears to be in equilibrium with tissue ferritin and is a good indicator of storage iron in normal subjects and in most disorders. In patients with some hepatocellular diseases, malignancies and inflammatory diseases, serum ferritin is a disproportionately high estimate of storage iron because serum ferritin is an acute phase reactant. In such disorders iron deficiency anemia may exist with a normal serum ferritin concentration. In the presence of inflammation, persons with low serum ferritin are likely to respond to iron therapy.

Increased Levels
1. Iron overload - Hemochromatosis, Thalassemia & Sideroblastic anemia
2. Malignant conditions - Acute myeloblastic & Lymphoblastic leukemia, Hodgkin's disease & Breast carcinoma
3. Inflammatory diseases - Pulmonary infections, Osteomyelitis, Chronic UTI, Rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, burns · Acute & Chronic hepatocellular disease

Decreased Levels
Iron deficiency anemia

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Patient ID / UHID	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 08, 2024, 12:28 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC669833
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report

Lipoprotein (A)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Lipoprotein A (Lipo A) *Turbidimetric*	12.3	mg/dL	up to 30

Interpretation:

Note:

Lp(a) is considered an important risk factor for CHD especially among Indians as Indians tend to have high prevalence of elevated levels of Lp(a)

Lp(a) in mg/dL	
(As per Lipid Association of India 2016)	**REMARKS**
<30	Low risk
30-49	Moderate Risk
>= 50	High risk

Comments:

Lipoprotein (a) [Lp(a)] consists of an LDL particle that is covalently bound to an additional protein, apolipoprotein (a) [Apo(a)]. Apo(a) has high-sequence homology with the coagulation factor plasminogen and, like LDL, Lp(a) contains apolipoprotein B100 (ApoB). Thus, Lp(a) is both proatherogenic and prothrombotic. Lp(a) is an independent risk factor for Coronary Heart Disease (CHD), Ischemic Stroke, and Aortic Valve Stenosis. Lp(a) is highly heterogenous molecule; the degree of atherogenicity of the Lp(a) particle may depend on the molecular size of the Lp(a)-specific protein. Serum concentrations of Lp(a) are related to genetic factors, and are largely unaffected by diet, exercise and lipid -lowering pharmaceuticals. However, in a patient with additional modifiable CHD risk factors, more aggressive therapy to normalize these factors may be indicated if the Lp(a) value is also increased.

Usage

Evaluation of increased risk for cardiovascular disease and events:

1. In individuals at intermediate risk for cardiovascular disease
2. In patients with early atherosclerosis or
3. In patients with strong family history of early CHD

Apolipoproteins A1 & B

Apolipoprotein A-1 (APO-A) *Tina-quant*	128.5	mg/dL	104 - 202
Apolipoprotein B (APO-B) *Tina-quant*	112.0	mg/dL	66 - 144
Apo B / Apo A1 Ratio *Calculated*	0.87		0.35 - 0.98

Dr. Dummy

LABORATORY REPORT

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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	: 8052632/RCL7249278	Report Date	: May 25, 2024, 06:49 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: YA609658
Sample Type	: Spot Urine	Report Status	: Final Report

Urine Routine and Microscopic Examination

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Physical Examination			
Volume	20	ml	-
Colour	Pale yellow	-	Pale yellow
Transparency	Clear	-	Clear
Deposit	Absent	-	Absent
Chemical Examination			
Reaction (pH) *Double Indicator*	5.0	-	4.5 - 8.0
Specific Gravity *Ion Exchange*	1.020	-	1.010 - 1.030
Urine Glucose (sugar) *Oxidase / Peroxidase*	Negative	-	Negative
Urine Protein (Albumin) *Acid / Base Colour Excahnge*	Negative	-	Negative
Urine Ketones (Acetone) *Legals Test*	Negative	-	Negative
Blood *Peroxidase Hemoglobin*	Negative	-	Negative
Leucocyte esterase *Enzymatic Reaction*	Negative	-	Negative
Bilirubin Urine *Coupling Reaction*	Negative	-	Negative
Nitrite *Griless Test*	Negative	-	Negative
Urobilinogen *Ehrlichs Test*	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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Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: YA609658
Sample Type	: Spot Urine	Report Status	: Final Report

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

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 ***

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.

Dr. Dummy

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.