

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

Cancer Screening Package Essential - Female

CA 125 (Ovarian Cancer Marker)

CA 125 OVARIAN CANCER MARKER, SERUM CMIA	8.1	U/mL	<35
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Interpretation:

CA 125 is a surface antigen, identified as a 200 - 1000 kDa mucin-like glycoprotein associated with non-mucinous epithelial ovarian malignancy. CA 125 is a useful tumor marker for evaluating therapy and monitoring disease status in patients under treatment for ovarian cancer. Measured serially the levels of CA 125 correspond with disease progression or regression. The rate of change in CA 125 is also highly prognostic. As a diagnostic tool however, the level of CA 125 alone is not sufficient to determine the presence or extent of disease. Levels of CA 125 should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence or the absence of malignant disease. Before treatment, patients with confirmed ovarian carcinoma frequently have levels of CA 125 within the range observed in healthy regarding the histological grade or diameter of the tumor mass.

Elevated levels of CA 125 can be observed in patients with nonmalignant diseases. Patients with certain benign conditions, such as hepatic cirrhosis, acute pancreatitis, endometriosis, pelvic inflammatory disease, menstruation and first trimester pregnancy show elevated levels of CA 125. Elevated levels are also found in 1 to 2 % of healthy donors.

Measurements of CA 125 should always be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures, including information from the patients clinical evaluation. The concentration of CA 125 in a given specimen determined with assays from different manufacturers can vary due to differences in assay methods, calibration, and reagent specificity. Values obtained with different assay methods cannot be used interchangeably. Heterophilic antibodies in human serum can react with reagent immunoglobulins, interfering with in vitro immunoassays. Patients routinely exposed to animal or to animal serum products can be prone to this interference and anomalous values may be observed



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MD (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

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Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA)

CEA; CARCINO EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN, SERUM CMIA	< 1.73	ng/mL	<3.0
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Interpretation:

REFERENCE GROUP	REFERENCE RANGE IN ng/mL
Non Smokers	<3.0
Smokers	<5.0

- Note :**
- This test is not recommended for cancer screening in the general population.
 - False negative / positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.
 - Patients with confirmed carcinoma may show normal pre-treatment CEA levels. Hence this assay, regardless of level, should not be interpreted as absolute evidence for presence or absence of malignant disease. The assay value should be used in conjunction with findings from clinical evaluation and other diagnostic procedures.
 - Persistently elevated CEA levels are usually indicative of progressive malignant disease and poor therapeutic response.

Clinical Use

- Monitoring patients with Colorectal, Gastrointestinal, Lung & Breast carcinoma
- Diagnosis of occult metastatic disease and / or residual disease

CA 15.3 (Breast Cancer Marker)

CA 15.3 BREAST CANCER MARKER, SERUM CMIA	11	U/mL	<31.3 U/mL
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Interpretation:

- Note :**
- This test is not recommended to screen Breast cancer in the general population.
 - False negative/positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.
 - Patients with confirmed Breast cancer may show normal pre-treatment CA 15.3 levels. Hence this assay, regardless of level, should not be interpreted as absolute evidence for the presence or absence of malignant disease. The assay value should be used in conjunction with findings from clinical evaluation and other diagnostic procedures.

Clinical Use :

- An aid in the management of Breast cancer patients. It Is useful in monitoring therapy and progression in Metastatic Breast cancer patients. A significant increase in levels must be at least 25% that correlates with disease progression in 90% of the patients. A decrease of at least 25% in levels correlates with regression of the disease in 78% of patients
- Predict recurrence in patients with stage II / III Breast carcinoma

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Kamal Jadav
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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.
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