

Client

Gurugram

Pathkind Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.

Plot No. 55-56, Udhyog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

Processed By Pathkind Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.

Plot No. 55-56, Udhyog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

07/07/202312:11:48 Name : Mr. BC282 Billing Date : 35 Yrs Sample Collected on Age 10/07/2023 10:01:31 Sample Received on 10/07/2023 11:02:13 Sex : Male P. ID No. : P1000100012396 Report Released on 08/07/2023 14:47:12 10002304452

: 10002304452 Barcode No. Accession No

Referring Doctor: Self

Referred By Ref no.

Report Status - Final

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Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit

BIOCHEMISTRY

Lead 2.50 < 10.0 μg/dL

Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: ICPMS

Lead

Lead is a heavy metal commonly found in environment and can be an acute or chronic toxin. Exposure to lead from any of the environmental sources either by ingestion, inhalation, or dermal contact can cause significant toxicity. 75% to 80% of absorbed lead is typically excreted via urine, 15 to 20% via bile, and the remainder via sweat, hair and nails.

Urinary lead increases in lead poisoning. Measurement of urine excretion rates either before or after chelation therapy has been used as an indicator of lead exposure. However, blood lead analysis has the strongest correlation with toxicity.

Limitations: High concentrations of gadolinium and iodine are known to interfere with most metals tests. If either gadolinium- or iodinecontaining contrast media has been administered, a specimen cannot be collected for 96 hours.

Diet, medication, and nutritional supplements may introduce interfering substances. Patients should be encouraged to discontinue nutritional supplements, vitamins, minerals, nonessential over-the-counter medications (upon the advice of their physician).

** End of Report**

Dr. Daipayan Ghosh

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