

## 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

Test Name		Result	Biological Ref. Interva	l Unit
		Report Status - Final		
Referred By	:		Ref no.	:
Referring Doc	tor : Self			
Accession No	: 10002304466		Barcode No.	: 10002304466
P. ID No.	: P1000100012410		Report Released on	: 08/07/2023 14:48:4
Sex	: Male		Sample Received on	: 10/07/2023 11:02:1
Age	: 35 Yrs		Sample Collected on	: 10/07/2023 10:01:3
Name	: Mr. BC296		Billing Date	: 07/07/202312:12:43

# Cadmium	2.00	0.00 - 5.00	μg/L
Sample: Whole Blood EDTA			

## Cadmium

Cadmium - Source of exposure	Associated condition
Cadmium is naturally present in the in air, soils, sediments and even in unpolluted seawater. Occupational cadmium exposure include smelter and refinery workers, alloy and battery makers, pigment and plastic workers, plate workers and welders. Tobacco smoke is one of the largest single sources of cadmium exposure in humans. Tobacco in all of its forms contains appreciable amounts of the metal. For non- smokers, food is the major source of cadmium exposure .Certain foods (e.g. organ meats, some shellfish, and oysters) are especially high in cadmium.	Cadmium accumulates in the human body affecting negatively several organs like liver, kidney, lung, bones, placenta, brain and the central nervous system. Associated conditions include hypertension, renal failure, vascular disease, neurological conditions like loss of coordination, numbness of limbs and loss of hearing. Other damages that have been observed include reproductive, and development toxicity, hepatic, haematological and immunological effects. Also, cadmium compounds are classified as carcinogenic to humans.

1. Whole Blood / Serum metal testing is used for the detection of recent exposure or poisoning with the toxic element. However, blood metal levels in healthy subjects can vary considerably with exposure to the particular metal present in the diet and in the environment. 2. It should be noted that low or within acceptable levels in blood / serum do not always exclude that the element is uninvolved in contributing to the patient's symptoms because certain elements may be sequestered in tissues.

3. Lower metal levels in patients on follow-up imply that the toxic element exposure is reduced in the patient's immediate environment or that the body has efficiently eliminated the toxic element.

## Reference :

Sample collection guidelines for trace elements in blood and urine. International union of pure and applied chemistry clinical chemistry division commission on toxicology working party. Pure & Appl.Chem., Vol. 67, Nos 8/9, pp. 1575-1608, 1995.
Nutrient & toxic elements interpretative guide, metamatrix, USA, 2011.

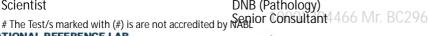
\*\* End of Report\*\*

D. Yhash

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