

Client
Gurugram
Pathkind Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.
Plot No. 55-56, Udhog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

Processed By
Pathkind Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.
Plot No. 55-56, Udhog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

Name : Mr. BC296	Billing Date : 07/07/2023 12:12:43
Age : 35 Yrs	Sample Collected on : 10/07/2023 10:01:31
Sex : Male	Sample Received on : 10/07/2023 11:02:13
P. ID No. : P1000100012410	Report Released on : 08/07/2023 14:48:48
Accession No : 10002304466	Barcode No. : 10002304466
Referring Doctor : Self	Ref no. :
Referred By :	

Report Status - Final

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
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BIOCHEMISTRY

# Cadmium <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i>	2.00	0.00 - 5.00	µg/L
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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**



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Scientist



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DNB (Pathology)
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The Test/s marked with (#) is are not accredited by NABL

NATIONAL REFERENCE LAB
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जांच सही तो इलाज सही

