

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. CL13	Billing Date : 07/07/2023 12:18:09
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. : P1000100012612	Report Released on : 14/07/2023 18:37:33
Accession No : 10002304668	Barcode No. : 10002304668-01
Referring Doctor : Self	
Referred By :	Ref no. :

Report Status - Final

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
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BIOCHEMISTRY

Anti Thyroglobulin Antibodies (ATG) <i>Sample: Serum</i> <i>Method: CMIA</i>	6.20 H	< 4.11	IU/mL
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Anti Thyroglobulin Antibodies (ATG)

Thyroglobulin is produced only by the thyroid gland and is a major component of the thyroid follicular colloid. Autoantibodies to thyroglobulin (TG autoantibodies) are often present in patients with autoimmune thyroid disease. Autoantibodies may be found in less than 10% of the normal population at low levels and in patients with non-thyroidial illnesses, such as the inflammatory rheumatic diseases.

Clinical utility:

- * Diagnosis of autoimmune thyroid disease and its separation from other causes of thyroiditis.
- * Investigation of cause of goitre.
- * Follow up of deranged thyroid hormones.
- * Evaluation of thyroid involvement in non thyroid related autoimmune diseases like SLE or RA.
- * Evaluation of cases of pregnancy with autoimmune thyroid disorder like Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Grave's Disease, etc.
- * Assessment of risk of foetal involvement in case of pregnancy with thyroid dysfunction.
- * As a part of assessment of infertility. Increased levels - mild to moderate- in many thyroid and autoimmune disorders such as thyroid cancer, type I diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, pernicious anaemia and autoimmune collagen vascular disease. - significantly increased- Hashimoto's thyroiditis and Grave's disease. - higher levels also seen women and with increasing age. **Note:**
 - * Rising levels may be more significant than the stable levels.
 - * All these antibodies if present in the mother can increase the risk of thyroid dysfunction in the foetus/ new born
 - * Thyroglobulin antibodies can interfere with assay of thyroglobulin as cancer marker.
 - * Serial testing for monitoring should be done by the same laboratory using same methodology.

** End of Report**


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Senior Consultant

10002304668 Mr. CL13

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