

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

Name : Mr. SP602

: 35 Yrs Age Sex : Male

: P1000100012990 P. ID No.

Accession No : 10002305046

Referring Doctor: Self

Referred By

Billing Date Sample Collected on 07/07/202312:33:01 10/07/2023 10:01:31

Sample Received on

10/07/2023 11:02:13 20/07/2023 20:31:49

Report Released on Barcode No.

10002305046-02,

10002305046-01

Ref no.

Report Status - Final

Test Name Result Biological Ref. Interval Unit

BIOCHEMISTRY

Gym Ready

HbA1C (Glycosylated Hemoglobin)

HbA1c

Sample: Whole Blood EDTA

Method: High Perfomance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

Non Diabetic: < 5.7 %

Prediabetic Range: 5.7 - 6.4 % Diabetic Range : >= 6.5 %

Goal of Therapy :<7.0 %

Action suggested :>8.0 %

85.3 Mean Plasma Glucose <116.0 mg/dL

Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated

Fasting Plasma Glucose

Sample: Fluoride Plasma - F Method: Hexokinase

85

4.6

74 - 99

mg/dL

%

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Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
	HAEMATOLO	<u>OGY</u>	
Complete Blood Count (CBC)			
Haemoglobin (Hb) Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Photometric measurement	13.0	13.0 - 17.0	gm/dL
Total WBC Count / TLC Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance	6.0	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
RBC Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance	5.1	4.5 - 5.5	million/μL
PCV / Hematocrit Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance	42.6	40.0 - 50.0	%
MCV Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	84.5	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MCH Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	30.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MCHC Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	32.6	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RDW (Red Cell Distribution Width) Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	12.6	11.8 - 15.6	%

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60





%

40 - 80



DLC (Differential Leucocyte Count)

Method: Flowcytometry/Microscopy

Neutrophils

Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy



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est Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
Lymphocytes Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	30	20 - 40	%
Eosinophils Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	05	01 - 06	%
Monocytes Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	05	02 - 10	%
Basophils Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	00	00 - 02	%
Absolute Neutrophil Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	3600	2000 - 7000	/µL
Absolute Lymphocyte Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	1800	1000 - 3000	/µL
Absolute Eosinophil Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	300	20 - 500	/µL
Absolute Monocyte Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	300	200 - 1000	/µL
Absolute Basophil Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	00 L	20 - 100	/µL
Platelet Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance	214	150 - 410	thou/μL
MPV (Mean Platelet Volume) Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	8.9	6.8 - 10.9	fL
Sample: Whole Blood EDTA			

Lipid Profile

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est Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
Total Cholesterol Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophometry-Esterase/CO/Peroxidase	195	Desirable Level : < 200 Borderline : 200 - 239 High Risk : >/= 240	mg/dL
Triglycerides Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Enzymatic	158 H	Desirable : < 150 Borderline High : 150 - 199 High : 200 - 499 Very High : >/= 500	mg/dL
LDL Cholesterol (Calculated) Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	45	Optimal : <100 Near Optimal : 100 - 129 Borderline High : 130 - 160 High : 161 - 189 Very High : >/=190	mg/dL
HDL Cholesterol Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophometry-Esterase/CO/Peroxidase	65 H	Low : < 40 Optimal : 40 - 60 High : > 60	mg/dL
Non HDL Cholesterol Sample: Serum	130	< 130	mg/dL
VLDL Cholesterol Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	31.6	Desirable 10 - 35	mg/dL
Total Cholesterol / HDL Ratio Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	3.00 L	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0	
LDL / HDL Ratio Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	0.7	0.5 - 3.0	
		Low Risk : 0.5 - 3.0 Moderate Risk : 3.1 - 6.0 High Risk : > 6.0	
Calcium Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry - OCC	9.6	8.6 - 10.0	mg/dL









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Nopol Columb			
Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
TSH 3rd Generation Sample: Serum Method: ECLIA	5.200 H	0.270 - 4.200	μIU/mL
Phosphorus Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Phosphomolybdate Reduction	3.5	2.6 - 4.5	mg/dL
# High-Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (hs-CRP) Sample: Serum Method: Immunoturbidimetry	3.60 H	0.00 - 0.50	mg/dL
Vitamin D 25 - Hydroxy Sample: Serum Method: ECLIA	15.2 L	Deficiency < 20 Insufficiency 20 - 30 Sufficiency 30 - 100 Toxicity > 100	ng/mL

HbA1C (Glycosylated Hemoglobin)

Clinical Significance:

Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) level reflects the mean glucose concentration over the previous period (approximately 8-12 weeks) and provides a much better indication of long-term glycemic control than blood and urinary glucose determinations. American Diabetes Association (ADA) include the use of HbA1c to diagnose diabetes, using a cutpoint of 6.5%. The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to assess whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range. Falsely low HbA1c results may be seen in conditions that shorten erythrocyte life span. and may not reflect glycemic control in these cases accurately.

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

Clinical Significance:

CBC comprises of estimation of the cellular components of blood including RBCs, WBCs and Platelets. Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) is a measure of the size of the average RBC, MCH is a measure of the hemoglobin cointent of the average RBC and MCHC is the hemoglobin concentration per RBC. The red cell distribution width (RDW) is a measure of the degree of variation in RBC size (anisocytosis) and is helpful in



10002305046 Mr. SP602









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distinguishing between some anemias. CBC examination is used as a screening tool to confirm a hematologic disorder, to establish or rule out a diagnosis, to detect an unsuspected hematologic disorder, or to monitor effects of radiation or chemotherapy. Abnormal results may be due to a primary disorder of the cell-producing organs or an underlying disease. Results should be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's clinical picture and appropriate additional testing performed.

Lipid Profile

Referred By

Proposed LDL-C goals in very high risk and extreme risk group patients by the Lipid Association of India.

Very High Risk group(VHRG)	Extreme Risk group	
	Category A	Category B
LDL-C goal of <50 mg/dl	LDL-C goal of <50 mg/dl (recommended) LDL-C goal of ≤30 mg/dl (optional)	LDL-C goal of ≤30 mg/dl
High-risk conditions Any one of following:	252 e gour or _50 mg ar (optionar)	CAD with ≥ 1 of following:
ASCVD (CAD/PAD/TIA or stroke)	CAD with ≥1 of following:	 Diabetes + polyvascular disease/≥2 major ASCVD risk factors*/target
 Homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia Diabetes with ≥2 major ASCVD risk factors*/target organ damage 	 Diabetes without target organ damage/≤1 major ASCVD risk factors Familial hypercholesterolemia ≥3 major ASCVD risk factors 	organ 3. damage 4. Recurrent ACS (within 12 months) 5. despite on LDL-C goal 6. Homozygous familial
	5. CKD stage 3B and 4 6. ≥2 major ASCVD risk factors with ≥1 moderate 7. non-conventional risk factor#	7. Hypercholesterolemia
	 8. Lp(a) ≥50 mg/dl 9. Coronary calcium score ≥300 HU 10. Extreme of a single risk factor 11. PAD 12. H/o TIA or stroke 13. Non-stenotic carotid plaque 	

जांच सही तो इलाज सही



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The LDL-C goal of ≤30 mg/dl must be pursued after detailed risk-benefit discussion between physician and patient.

Clinical judgment to be used in decision making if the patient has disease/risk factors not covered in the table, eg. peripheral arterial disease or cerebrovascular disease.

*Major ASCVD risk factors: 1. Age- male ≥45 years, female ≥55 years, 2. Family h/o premature CAD- male <55 years, female <65 years, 3. Smoking/tobacco use, 4. Systemic hypertension, 5.Low HDL (males <40 mg/dl and females <50 mg/dl).

#Moderate non-conventional risk factors: 1. Coronary calcium score 100–299 HU, 2. Increased carotid intima-media thickness, 3. Lp(a) ≥20–49 mg/dl, 4. Impaired fasting glucose, 5. Increased waist circumference, 6. Apolipoprotein B≥110 mg/dl, 7. hsCRP≥2 mg/L.

TSH 3rd Generation

Clinical Significance:

TSH levels are elevated in primary hypothyroidism and low in primary hyperthyroidism. Evaluation of TSH is useful in the differential diagnosis of primary from secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are elevated, while secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low or normal. High TSH level in the presence of normal FT4 is subclinical hypothyroidism and low TSH with normal FT4 is called subclinical hyperthyroidism. Sick, hospitalized patients may have falsely low or transiently elevated TSH. Significant diurnal variation is also seen in TSH levels.

Guidelines for TSH levels in pregnancy, as per American Thyroid Association, are as follows:

PREGNANCY TRIMESTER	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL	UNIT
FIRST TRIMESTER	0.100 - 2.500	μIU/mL
SECOND TRIMESTER	0.200 - 3.000	μIU/mL
THIRD TRIMESTER	0.300 - 3.000	μIU/mL

High-Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein





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Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit	_
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HsCRP	Cardiovascular risk
<1	Lowrisk
1-3	Average risk
3-10	High risk
>10	Very high risk

HsCRP is a more sensitive test than the standard CRP test and can detect smaller increases in the levels. This test confirms the presence of inflammation due to infection, injury or after surgery. It is also used to monitor the effect of treatment. HsCRP is a very good indicator of risk

Vitamin D 25 - Hydroxy

Clinical Significance:

The 25-hydroxy vitamin D test is used to detect bone weakness or other bone malfunctions or disorders that occur as a result of a vitamin D deficiency. Those who are at high risk of having low levels of vitamin D include people who don't get much exposure to the sun, older adult, people with obesity, babies who are breastfed only, post gastric bypass surgery, Crohn's disease and other intestinal malabsorption conditions. Hypervitaminosis D usually occurs due to over intake of Vitamin D supplementation.

** End of Report**

Dr. Aarti Khanna Nagpal

S

DNB (Pathology) Senior Consultant

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