

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Master. DHRUVANSH		
Sample ID	: A0787762		
Age/Gender	: 1 Months 14 Days/Male	Reg. No	: 0312410180010
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 18-Oct-2024 10:33 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 18-Oct-2024 01:24 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 18-Oct-2024 04:00 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report



HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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Blood Grouping (A B O)

(Method: Tube Agglutination)

A

Rh Typing

(Method: Tube Agglutination)

Positive

Comments:

Blood group ABO & Rh test identifies your blood group & type of Rh factor. There are four major blood groups- A, B, AB, and O. It is important to know your blood group as you may need a transfusion of blood or blood components; you may want to donate your blood ; before or during a woman's pregnancy to determine the risk of Rh mismatch with the fetus.

Note: Both Forward and Reverse Grouping Performed .






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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 18-Oct-2024 10:33 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 18-Oct-2024 01:24 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 18-Oct-2024 03:56 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report



CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
 Bilirubin(Total) (Method: Diazo)	11.8	mg/dL	0.1-1.2
 Bilirubin (Direct) (Method: Diazo)	0.7	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
 Bilirubin (Indirect) (Method: Calculated)	11.1	mg/dL	0.2-1.0

Interpretation:

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile, a fluid made by the liver.

Bilirubin is left after these older blood cells are removed. The liver helps break down bilirubin so that it can be removed from the body in the stool. A level of bilirubin in the blood of 2.0 mg/dL can lead to jaundice. Jaundice is a yellow color in the skin, mucus membranes, or eyes.

In newborns, bilirubin level is higher for the first few days of life. Your child's provider must consider the following when deciding whether your baby's bilirubin level is too high:

- How fast the level has been rising
- Whether the baby was born early
- The baby's age

Jaundice can also occur when more red blood cells than normal are broken down. This can be caused by:

- A blood disorder called erythroblastosis fetalis
- A red blood cell disorder called hemolytic anemia
- Transfusion reaction in which red blood cells that were given in a transfusion are destroyed by the person's immune system

Note: DPD(3,5-dichlorophenyldiazonium tetrafluoroborate)

*** End Of Report ***



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MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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Thyroid Profile-I(TFT)

 T3 (Triiodothyronine) (Method: CLIA)	153.47	ng/dL	105-245
 T4 (Thyroxine) (Method: CLIA)	9.4	µg/dL	7.2-14.4
 TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (Method: CLIA)	7.64	µIU/mL	1.7-9.1

Pregnancy & Cord Blood

T3 (Triiodothyronine):	T4 (Thyroxine)	TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)
First Trimester : 81-190 ng/dL	15 to 40 weeks:9.1-14.0 µg/dL	First Trimester : 0.24-2.99 µIU/mL
Second&Third Trimester :100-260 ng/dL		Second Trimester: 0.46-2.95 µIU/mL
		Third Trimester : 0.43-2.78 µIU/mL
Cord Blood: 30-70 ng/dL	Cord Blood: 7.4-13.0 µg/dL	Cord Blood: : 2.3-13.2 µIU/mL

Interpretation:

- Thyroid gland is a butterfly-shaped endocrine gland that is normally located in the lower front of the neck. The thyroid's job is to make thyroid hormones, which are secreted into the blood and then carried to every tissue in the body. Thyroid hormones help the body use energy, stay warm and keep the brain, heart, muscles, and other organs working as they should.
- Thyroid produces two major hormones: triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4). If thyroid gland doesn't produce enough of these hormones, you may experience symptoms such as weight gain, lack of energy, and depression. This condition is called hypothyroidism.
- Thyroid gland produces too many hormones, you may experience weight loss, high levels of anxiety, tremors, and a sense of being on a high. This is called hyperthyroidism.
- TSH interacts with specific cell receptors on the thyroid cell surface and exerts two main actions. The first action is to stimulate cell reproduction and hypertrophy. Secondly, TSH stimulates the thyroid gland to synthesize and secrete T3 and T4.
- The ability to quantitate circulating levels of TSH is important in evaluating thyroid function. It is especially useful in the differential diagnosis of primary (thyroid) from secondary (pituitary) and tertiary (hypothalamus) hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

*** End Of Report ***



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