

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mrs. SWATHI LAKSHMI		
Sample ID	: 24202296		
Age/Gender	: 29 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312411080039
Referred by	: Dr. VARIJA	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 08-Nov-2024 08:11 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 08-Nov-2024 10:54 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 09-Nov-2024 01:45 AM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report


HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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Complete Blood Picture(CBP)

 Haemoglobin (Hb) (Method: Cymeth Method)	10.4	g/dL	12-15
 Haematocrit (HCT) (Method: Calculated)	32.3	%	40-50
 RBC Count (Method: Cell Impedance)	4.53	10 ¹² /L	3.8-4.8
 MCV (Method: Calculated)	71	fL	81-101
 MCH (Method: Calculated)	22.9	pg	27-32
 MCHC (Method: Calculated)	32.0	g/dL	32.5-34.5
 RDW-CV (Method: Calculated)	15.9	%	11.6-14.0
 Platelet Count (PLT) (Method: Cell Impedance)	238	10 ⁹ /L	150-410
 Total WBC Count (Method: Impedance)	7.9	10 ⁹ /L	4.0-10.0

Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)

 Neutrophils (Method: Cell Impedance)	65	%	40-70
 Lymphocytes (Method: Cell Impedance)	25	%	20-40
 Monocytes (Method: Microscopy)	06	%	2-10
 Eosinophils (Method: Microscopy)	04	%	1-6
 Basophils (Method: Microscopy)	00	%	1-2
 Absolute Neutrophils Count (Method: Impedance)	5.14	10 ⁹ /L	2.0-7.0
 Absolute Lymphocyte Count (Method: Impedance)	1.98	10 ⁹ /L	1.0-3.0
 Absolute Monocyte Count (Method: Calculated)	0.47	10 ⁹ /L	0.2-1.0
 Absolute Eosinophils Count (Method: Calculated)	0.32	10 ⁹ /L	0.02-0.5
 Absolute Basophil ICount (Method: Calculated)	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.0-0.3

Morphology
(Method: PAPS Staining)

Anisocytosis with Microcytic hypochromic anemia



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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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PRL(Prolactin) 3.76 ng/mL Refer Table
 (Method: CLIA)

Interpretation:

Age	Reference Range: Male (ng/mL)	Reference Range: Female(ng/mL)
Puberty Tanner Stage		
1	< 10.0	3.6-12.0
2-3	< 6.1	2.6-18.0
4-5	2.8-11.0	3.2-20.0
Adult	2.1-17.7	Nonpregnant :2.8–29.2 Pregnant :9.7–208.5 Postmenopausal :1.8–20.3

- Prolactin is a 23kD sized hormone produced by the lactotroph cells of the pituitary gland, a grape-sized organ found at the base of the brain. Normally present in low amounts in men and non-pregnant women, prolactin's main role is to promote lactation (breast milk production).
- Breast milk production that is not related to childbirth (galactorrhea)
- Erection problems in men
- Irregular or no menstrual periods (amenorrhea)

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
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)	98.05	ng/dL	70-204
 T4 (Thyroxine) (Method: CLIA)	8.1	µg/dL	3.2-12.6
 TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (Method: CLIA)	1.43	µIU/mL	0.35-5.5

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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