

LABORATORY TEST REPORT










Name	: Ms. SREEJA		
Sample ID	: A1840610		
Age/Gender	: 23 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312502060023
Referred by	: Dr. Nivedita Ashrit MD (Obs/Gyn)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 06-Feb-2025 01:28 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 06-Feb-2025 04:12 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 06-Feb-2025 04:21 PM
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)	11.5	g/dL	12-15
 Haematocrit (HCT) (Method: Calculated)	34.9	%	40-50
 RBC Count (Method: Cell Impedance)	5.13	10 ¹² /L	3.8-4.8
 MCV (Method: Calculated)	68	fl	81-101
 MCH (Method: Calculated)	22.4	pg	27-32
 MCHC (Method: Calculated)	32.9	g/dL	32.5-34.5
 RDW-CV (Method: Calculated)	17.2	%	11.6-14.0
 Platelet Count (PLT) (Method: Cell Impedance)	345	10 ⁹ /L	150-410
 Total WBC Count (Method: Impedance)	9.6	10 ⁹ /L	4.0-10.0

Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)

 Neutrophils (Method: Cell Impedance)	61	%	40-70
 Lymphocytes (Method: Cell Impedance)	34	%	20-40
 Monocytes (Method: Microscopy)	03	%	2-10
 Eosinophils (Method: Microscopy)	02	%	1-6
 Basophils (Method: Microscopy)	00	%	1-2
 Absolute Neutrophils Count (Method: Impedance)	5.86	10 ⁹ /L	2.0-7.0
 Absolute Lymphocyte Count (Method: Impedance)	3.26	10 ⁹ /L	1.0-3.0
 Absolute Monocyte Count (Method: Calculated)	0.29	10 ⁹ /L	0.2-1.0
 Absolute Eosinophils Count (Method: Calculated)	0.19	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 Normocytic normochromic



LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Ms. SREEJA		
Sample ID	: A1840609		
Age/Gender	: 23 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312502060023
Referred by	: Dr. Nivedita Ashrit MD (Obs/Gyn)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 06-Feb-2025 01:28 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 06-Feb-2025 04:12 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 06-Feb-2025 05:09 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony , Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report


CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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PRL(Prolactin) 10.70 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)

TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone 3.71 μ U/mL 0.35-5.5
 (Method: CLIA)

Pregnancy & Cord Blood

TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (μ U/mL))	
First Trimester	: 0.24-2.99
Second Trimester	: 0.46-2.95
Third Trimester	: 0.43-2.78
Cord Blood	: 2.3-13.2

- TSH is synthesized and secreted by the anterior pituitary in response to a negative feedback mechanism involving concentrations of FT3 (free T3) and FT4 (free T4). Additionally, the hypothalamic tripeptide, thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), directly stimulates TSH production.
- 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
- TRH stimulation differentiates secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism by observing the change in patient TSH levels. Typically, the TSH response to TRH stimulation is absent in cases of secondary hypothyroidism, and normal to exaggerated in tertiary hypothyroidism
- Historically, TRH stimulation has been used to confirm primary hyperthyroidism, indicated by elevated T3 and T4 levels and low or undetectable TSH levels. TSH assays with increased sensitivity and specificity provide a primary diagnostic tool to differentiate hyperthyroid from euthyroid patients.

*** End Of Report ***



DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY
 MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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