

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Baby. NIVANSHI		
Sample ID	: A1840831		
Age/Gender	: 1 Years 1 Months 14 Days/Female	Reg. No	: 0312502150018
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 15-Feb-2025 11:18 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 15-Feb-2025 01:16 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 15-Feb-2025 07:17 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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Thyroxine Free (FT4)	3.46	ng/dL	0.9-2.6
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(Method: CLIA)

Interpretation:

- This test measures the amount of free thyroxine, or FT4, in your blood. Thyroid stimulating hormone is the preferred initial test in the assessment of thyroid function. Free thyroxine (FT4) measured in response to an abnormal TSH test result. High free thyroxine results may indicate an overactive thyroid gland (hyperthyroidism). Low free thyroxine results may indicate an underactive thyroid gland (hypothyroidism).

TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone	7.79	μIU/mL	0.35-5.5
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(Method: CLIA)

Pregnancy & Cord Blood

TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (μIU/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 ***

