

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mrs. MOUNIKA		
Sample ID	: A1841870		
Age/Gender	: 30 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312503130052
Referred by	: Dr. Nivedita Ashrit MD (Obs/Gyn)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 13-Mar-2025 07:56 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 13-Mar-2025 10:43 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 14-Mar-2025 12:33 AM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report


CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
C-Reactive protein-(CRP)	0.6	mg/L	Upto:6.0

(Method: Immunoturbidimetry)

Interpretation:

C-reactive protein (CRP) is produced by the liver. The level of CRP rises when there is inflammation throughout the body. It is one of a group of proteins called acute phase reactants that go up in response to inflammation. The levels of acute phase reactants increase in response to certain inflammatory proteins called cytokines. These proteins are produced by white blood cells during inflammation.

A positive test means you have inflammation in the body. This may be due to a variety of conditions, including:

- Connective tissue disease
- Heart attack
- Infection
- Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
- Lupus
- Pneumonia
- Rheumatoid arthritis

*** End Of Report ***



 DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY
 MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD

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LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mrs. MOUNIKA		
Sample ID	: A1841867		
Age/Gender	: 30 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312503130052
Referred by	: Dr. Nivedita Ashrit MD (Obs/Gyn)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 13-Mar-2025 07:56 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 13-Mar-2025 10:43 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 13-Mar-2025 11:03 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)	12.0	g/dL	12-15
 Haematocrit (HCT) (Method: Calculated)	36.9	%	40-50
 RBC Count (Method: Cell Impedance)	3.80	10 ¹² /L	3.8-4.8
 MCV (Method: Calculated)	94	fl	81-101
 MCH (Method: Calculated)	31.4	pg	27-32
 MCHC (Method: Calculated)	33.3	g/dL	32.5-34.5
 RDW-CV (Method: Calculated)	13.6	%	11.6-14.0
 Platelet Count (PLT) (Method: Cell Impedance)	199	10 ⁹ /L	150-410
 Total WBC Count (Method: Impedance)	5.4	10 ⁹ /L	4.0-10.0

Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)

 Neutrophils (Method: Cell Impedance)	58	%	40-70
 Lymphocytes (Method: Cell Impedance)	34	%	20-40
 Monocytes (Method: Microscopy)	06	%	2-10
 Eosinophils (Method: Microscopy)	02	%	1-6
 Basophils (Method: Microscopy)	00	%	1-2
 Absolute Neutrophils Count (Method: Impedance)	3.13	10 ⁹ /L	2.0-7.0
 Absolute Lymphocyte Count (Method: Impedance)	1.84	10 ⁹ /L	1.0-3.0
 Absolute Monocyte Count (Method: Calculated)	0.32	10 ⁹ /L	0.2-1.0
 Absolute Eosinophils Count (Method: Calculated)	0.11	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) Normocytic normochromic



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 Swarnabala - M
 DR.SWARNA BALA
 MD PATHOLOGY

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 13-Mar-2025 07:56 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 13-Mar-2025 10:43 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 14-Mar-2025 12:28 AM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report


CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
 25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D <small>(Method: CLIA)</small>	37.37	ng/mL	<20.0-Deficiency 20.0-30.0-Insufficiency 30.0-100.0-Sufficiency >100.0-Potential Intoxication

Interpretation:

- 1.Vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium and maintain strong bones throughout your entire life. Your body produces vitamin D when the sun's UV rays contact your skin. Other good sources of the vitamin include fish, eggs, and fortified dairy products. It's also available as a dietary supplement.
- 2.Vitamin D must go through several processes in your body before your body can use it. The first transformation occurs in the liver. Here, your body converts vitamin D to a chemical known as 25-hydroxyvitamin D, also called calcidiol.
- 3.The 25-hydroxy vitamin D test is the best way to monitor vitamin D levels. The amount of 25-hydroxyvitamin D in your blood is a good indication of how much vitamin D your body has. The test can determine if your vitamin D levels are too high or too low.
- 4.The test is also known as the 25-OH vitamin D test and the calcidiol 25-hydroxycholecalciferol test. It can be an important indicator of osteoporosis (bone weakness) and rickets (bone malformation).

Those who are at high risk of having low levels of vitamin D include:

- 1.people who don't get much exposure to the sun
- 2.older adults
- 3.people with obesity.
- 4.dietary deficiency

Increased Levels: Vitamin D Intoxication

Method : CLIA

*** End Of Report ***



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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

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

T3 (Triiodothyronine) <small>(Method: CLIA)</small>	120.55	ng/dL	70-204
T4 (Thyroxine) <small>(Method: CLIA)</small>	16.1	µg/dL	3.2-12.6
TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone <small>(Method: CLIA)</small>	8.82	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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