

Lab Address:- # Plot No. 564 , 1st floor , Buddhanagar , Near Sai Baba Temple Peerzadiguda Boduppal Hyderabad, Telangana. ICMR Reg .No. SAPALAPVLHT (Covid -19)

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name : Ms. MAHESHWARI

Sample ID : B2622316

Age/Gender : 35 Years/Female Reg. No : 0312504010024

Referred by : Dr. SELF SPP Code : SPL-CV-172

Referring Customer : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS Collected On : 01-Apr-2025 12:41 PM
Primary Sample : Whole Blood Received On : 01-Apr-2025 04:43 PM
Sample Tested In : Whole Blood EDTA Reported On : 01-Apr-2025 05:31 PM

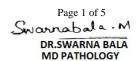
Client Address : Kimtee colony , Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka Report Status : Final Report

| HAEMATOLOGY | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval | |
| Complete Blood Picture(CBP) | | | | |
| Haemoglobin (Hb) | 13.0 | g/dL | 12-15 | |
| (Method: Cyrimeth Method) Haematocrit (HCT) Method: Calculated) | <u>35.8</u> | % | 40-50 | |
| (Method: Calculated) RBC Count | 3.50 | 10^12/L | 3.8-4.8 | |
| (Method: Cell Impedence) MCV | 103 | fl | 81-101 | |
| (Method: Calculated) MCH | <u>37.2</u> | pg | 27-32 | |
| (Method: Calculated) MCHC | 36.2 | g/dL | 32.5-34.5 | |
| (Method: Calculated) RDW-CV | 14.8 | % | 11.6-14.0 | |
| (Method: Calculated) Platelet Count (PLT) | 194 | 10^9/L | 150-410 | |
| (Method: Cell Impedance) Total WBC Count | 10.0 | 10^9/L | 4.0-10.0 | |
| (Method: Impedance) Differential Leucocyte Count (DC) | | | | |
| Neutrophils (Method: Cell Impedence) | 60 | % | 40-70 | |
| (Welthod: Cell Impedence) (Welthod: Cell Impedence) | 33 | % | 20-40 | |
| (William Centification) Monocytes (Method: Microscopy) | 06 | % | 2-10 | |
| © Eosinophils (Method: Microscopy) | 01 | % | 1-6 | |
| (Wellinda, Microscopy) (Wellinda, Microscopy) | 00 | % | 1-2 | |
| Absolute Neutrophils Count (Method: Impedence) | 6 | 10^9/L | 2.0-7.0 | |
| Absolute Lymphocyte Count (Method: Impedence) | <u>3.3</u> | 10^9/L | 1.0-3.0 | |
| Absolute Monocyte Count (Method: Calculated) | 0.6 | 10^9/L | 0.2-1.0 | |
| Absolute Eosinophils Count (Method: Calculated) | 0.1 | 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 n | ormochromic \ | Vith Macrocytosis | |













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Primary Sample : Whole Blood Received On : 01-Apr-2025 04:43 PM
Sample Tested In : Serum Reported On : 01-Apr-2025 07:57 PM

Client Address : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka Report Status : Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|

PRL(Prolactin) 11.16 ng/mL Refer Table

| 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)









Page 2 of 5



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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

| CLINICAL BIOCHEWISTKY | | | | |
|---|------|--------|-------------|--|
| Test Name Results Units Biological Reference Interval | | | | |
| LH (Leutinizing Hormone) | 8.97 | mIU/mL | Refer Table | |

| Interpretation: | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Age | Reference Range: Male (mIU/mL) | Reference Range: Female(mIU/mL) |
| Pre Puberty Child | | |
| 2-11 Months | 0.02-8.0 | 0.02-8.0 |
| 1-10 Years | 0.04-3.6 | 0.03-3.9 |
| Puberty Tanner Stage | | |
| 1 | 0.04-3.6 | 0.03-3.0 |
| 2 | 0.26-4.8 | 0.10-4.1 |
| 3 | 0.56-6.3 | 0.20-9.1 |
| 4-5 | 0.56-7.8 | 0.50-15.0 |
| Adult | 20–70 years:1.5–9.3 > 70 years:3.1–34.6 | 30006 |
| Follicular Phase | | 1.9–12.5 |
| Midcycle Peak | | 8.7–76.3 |
| Luteal Phase | | 0.5–16.9 |
| Postmenopausal | | 15.9–54.0 |
| Pregnant | | < 0.1–1.5 |
| Contraceptives | | 0.7–5.6 |

Increased Values Of LH Seen In:

- Menopause, ovarian dysgenesis. (Turner syndrome), Testicular dysgenesis (Klinefelter syndrome).
- · Precocious puberty

Decreased Values Of LH Seen In:

- Pituitary failure. Both LH/FSH are low.
- hypothalamic failure will also lead to low LH and FSH level.







DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY MD BIOCHEMISTRY

Page 3 of 5

*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD



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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY Results Units Biological Reference Interval

FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone) 6.84 mlU/mL Refer Table

(Method: CLIA)

Interpretation:

Test Name

| Age | Reference Range: Male (mIU/mL) | Reference Range: Female(mIU/mL) | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Pre Puberty Child | | | |
| 2-11 Months | 0.19-11.3 | 0.10-11.3 | |
| 1-10 Years | 0.3-4.6 | 0.68-6.7 | |
| Puberty Tanner Stage | | | |
| 1-2 | 0.30-4.6 | 0.68-6.7 | |
| 34 | 1.24-15.4 | 1.0-7.4 | |
| 5 | 1.53-6.8 | 1.0-9.2 | |
| Adult | 1.42-18.4 | | |
| Follicular Phase | | 2.5–10.2 | |
| Midcycle Peak | | 3.4–33.4 | |
| Luteal Phase | | 1.5–9.1 | |

The follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) blood test measures the level of FSH in blood. FSH is a hormone released by the pituitary gland, located on the underside of the brain.

Low FSH levels in women may be present due to:

- Being very underweight or having had recent rapid weight loss
- Not producing eggs (not ovulating)
- Parts of the brain (the pituitary gland or hypothalamus) not producing normal amounts of some or all of its hormones

23.0-116.3

< 0.3

Pregnancy

Postmenopausal

Pregnant

$High\ FSH\ levels\ in\ men\ may\ mean\ the\ testicles\ are\ not\ functioning\ correctly\ due\ to:$

- Advancing age (male menopause)
- $\bullet\;$ Damage to testicles caused by alcohol abuse, chemotherapy, or radiation
- Certain tumors in the pituitary gland

*** End Of Report ***







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Page 4 of 5

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| CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|---------|--------|-------------------------------|
| Test Name | | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
| Thyroid Profile-I(TFT) | | | | |
| T3 (Triiodothyronine) | ¥3 | 129.85 | ng/dL | 70-204 |
| T4 (Thyroxine) | | 12.39 | μg/dL | 3.2-12.6 |
| TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone | | 3.20 | 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 ***









Page 5 of 5