

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mrs. K LATHA		
Sample ID	: B2622859		
Age/Gender	: 54 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312504190004
Referred by	: Dr. BIPIN K SETHI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 19-Apr-2025 09:03 AM
Primary Sample	:	Received On	: 19-Apr-2025 12:38 PM
Sample Tested In	: Urine	Reported On	: 19-Apr-2025 05:20 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report


CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Microalbumin-Random Urine <small>(Method: Immunoturbidimetry)</small>	11.0	mg/L	Upto 30.0

Interpretation:

- This test looks for a protein called albumin in a urine sample.
- People with diabetes have an increased risk of kidney damage. The "filters" in the kidneys, called nephrons, slowly thicken and become scarred over time. The nephrons begin to leak protein into the urine. This kidney damage can also happen years before any diabetes symptoms begin. In the early stages of kidney problems, blood tests that measure kidney function are usually normal.
- If you have diabetes, you should have this test each year. The test checks for signs of early kidney problems.
- If this test shows that you are starting to have a kidney problem, you can get treatment before the problem gets worse. People with severe kidney damage may need dialysis. They may eventually need a new kidney (kidney transplant).




 DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY
 MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD

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LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mrs. K LATHA		
Sample ID	: B2622868		
Age/Gender	: 54 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312504190004
Referred by	: Dr. BIPIN K SETHI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 19-Apr-2025 09:03 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 19-Apr-2025 12:38 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 19-Apr-2025 01:59 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report



CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Creatinine	0.50	mg/dL	0.60-1.10



Creatinine

(Method: Sarcosine Oxidase Method)

Interpretation:

- This test is done to see how well your kidneys are working. Creatinine is a chemical waste product of creatine. Creatine is a chemical made by the body and is used to supply energy mainly to muscles.
- **A higher than normal level may be due to:**
- Renal diseases and insufficiency with decreased glomerular filtration, urinary tract obstruction, reduced renal blood flow including congestive heart failure, shock, and dehydration; rhabdomyolysis can cause elevated serum creatinine.
- **A lower than normal level may be due to:**
- Small stature, debilitation, decreased muscle mass; some complex cases of severe hepatic disease can cause low serum creatinine levels. In advanced liver disease, low creatinine may result from decreased hepatic production of creatinine and inadequate dietary protein as well as reduced muscle mass.

*** End Of Report ***



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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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Lipid Profile

 Cholesterol Total (Method: CHOD-POD)	235	mg/dL	< 200
 Triglycerides-TGL (Method: GPO-POD)	320	mg/dL	< 150
 Cholesterol-HDL (Method: Direct)	55.33	mg/dL	40-60
 Cholesterol-LDL (Method: Calculated)	115.67	mg/dL	< 100
 Cholesterol- VLDL (Method: Calculated)	64	mg/dL	7-35
 Non HDL Cholesterol (Method: Calculated)	179.67	mg/dL	< 130
 Cholesterol Total /HDL Ratio (Method: Calculated)	4.25	Ratio	0-4.0
 LDL/HDL Ratio (Method: Calculated)	2.09	Ratio	0-3.5

The National Cholesterol Education program's third Adult Treatment Panel (ATPIII) has issued its recommendations on evaluating and treating lipid disorders for primary and secondary.

NCEP Recommendations	Cholesterol Total in (mg/dL)	Triglycerides in (mg/dL)	HDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)	LDL Cholesterol in (mg/dL)	Non HDL Cholesterol in (mg/dL)
Optimal	Adult: < 200 Children: < 170	< 150	40-59	Adult:<100 Children: <110	<130
Above Optimal	-----	-----		100-129	130 - 159
Borderline High	Adult: 200-239 Children:171-199	150-199		Adult: 130-159 Children: 111-129	160 - 189
High	Adult:>or=240 Children:>or=200	200-499	≥ 60	Adult:160-189 Children:>or=130	190 - 219
Very High	-----	>or=500		Adult: >or=190 -----	>=220

Note: LDL cholesterol cannot be calculated if triglyceride is >400 mg/dL (Friedewald's formula). Calculated values not provided for LDL and VLDL

*** End Of Report ***



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