

10-14-0575, Ward No 10, Reddy and Reddy's Colony, next to India Oil Petrol Station, Tirupati

TEST REPORT

Name : Mr. D V H L NARASHIMA RAO

Age/Gender : **81 Years / Male**Registration ID : **243330052021**

Ref. By : Dr. MURALI KRISHNA

Sample Type : Serum

Registered on: 12-Sep-2024 08:40

Collected on : 12-Sep-2024 08:47

Released on : 12-Sep-2024 10:00

Printed on : 12-Sep-2024 10:17

Regn Centre : Tirupathi-333

URIC ACID

TEST NAME RESULT UNIT BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

Uric Acid : **8.1** mg/dL 3.5 - 7.2

Method: Uricase-Peroxidase

Interpretation / Comments:

• Useful for monitoring therapeutic management of gout and chemotherapeutic treatment of neoplasms.







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^{*} Suggested Clinical Correlation, If Necessary Kindly Discuss with signatory



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UREA

UNIT **TEST NAME RESULT BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL**

72 mg/dL17 - 43 Urea

Method: Urease/GLDH

Interpretation / Comments:

In conjunction with serum creatinine, urea level aids in differential diagnosis of pre-renal, renal and post-renal hyperuremia.







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CREATININE

TEST NAME RESULT UNIT BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

Creatinine : **1.7** mg/dL 0.7 - 1.2

Method: Jaffe Kinetic IDMS traceable

e-GFR (Glomerular Filtration Rate) : 39.5 $ml/min/1.73 m^2$ Normal kidney function : >= 90

Method: Calculation, CKD EPI equation

(Please refer to Interpretations for reference ranges of e-GFR in different stages of CKD and also average e-GFR based on age.)

Interpretation / Comments:

Stages of chronic kidney disease (CKD)					
Stages	Description	e-GFR			
1	Possible kidney damage (eg: Proteinuria) with normal kidney function	>/= 90			
2	Mild loss of kidney function	60 - 89			
3a	Mild to moderate loss of kidney function	45 - 59			
3b	Moderate to severe loss of kidney function	30 - 44			
4	Severe loss of kidney function	15 - 29			
5	Kidney failure	< 15			

Chart for average e-GFR based on age				
Age (Yrs)	Average e-GFR			
20 - 29	116			
30 - 39	107			
40 - 49	99			
50 - 59	93			
60 - 69	85			
>/= 70	75			

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CREATININE

- Serum Creatinine is useful in the diagnosis of renal insufficiency and is more specific and sensitive indicator of renal disease than serum Urea /BUN.
- Use of simultaneous Urea / BUN and creatinine levels provide more information in the diagnosis of renal insufficiency.
- GFR is generally considered the best index of overall kidney function.
- · Chronic kidney disease is defined as the presence of persistent and usually progressive reduction in GFR.
- Repeated determination of GFR in conjunction with creatinine assay establish whether the patient has stable or progressive disease.
- GFR is useful for people with chronic kidney disease (CKD) and those with risk factors for CKD (diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and family history of kidney disease) to assess the kidney function.
- The CKD-EPI equation is the most widely used IDMS traceable equations for estimating GFR in patients above 18 years of age. This equation includes variables for age and gender, and it may be observed that Kidney may be involved despite a serum creatinine concentration appearing to be within or just above the Biological Reference Interval. The results of e-GFR by CKD-EPI equation are normalized to 1.73 m² body surface area. CKD-EPI equation is not valid for individuals under 18 years of age.
- Limitations of CKD-EPI equation includes imprecise estimates in some individuals especially those suffering from physiologic limitations of creatinine as filtration markers, thus showing large difference between measured GFR and e-GFR (estimated GFR).
- Estimates for GFR based on serum creatinine will be less accurate for patients at the extremes of muscle mass (such as frail elderly, critically ill, cancer patients) and also those with unusual diets, sudden acute renal failure, patients on dialysis and patients with severe liver disease.
- Confirmatory tests with exogenous measured GFR or directly measured creatinine clearance should be performed for such individuals.
- The influence of creatinine measurement imprecision at low creatinine conecentrations (and hence high e-GFR) has a possible contribution to the variability at higher e-GFR values.





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ELECTROLYTES

TEST NAME	<u>RESULT</u>	<u>UNIT</u> <u>BIO</u>	LOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL
Sodium	: 133	mmol/L	136 - 146
Method: Indirect ISE			
Potassium	: 4.4	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.1
Method: Indirect ISE			
Chlorides	: 102	mmol/L	101 - 109
M.d. J. L. P. CE			

Method: Indirect ISE

Interpretation / Comments:

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- Sodium: Levels of sodium when evaluated with electrolytes aid in assessing acid base balance, water balance and water intoxication.
- Potassium : Useful in evaluation of electrolyte balance, cardiac arrhythmia, muscular weakness, hepatic encephalopathy and renal failure.
- Chloride: Useful when assayed along with sodium, potassium and bicarbonate in assessment of electrolyte, acid base and water balance.







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