



REF. DOCTOR: SELF **PATIENT NAME: PARTHA PATHAK**

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000108415

LUCKY DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

SHOP NO - 3, OPP SARVODAYA, MAIN CHOWK AYA

NAGAR, SOUTH DELHI,

DELHI 110047 9560492625

ACCESSION NO: 0009YA050151

PATIENT ID : PARTM28058927

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

:26/01/2025 08:41:12 RECEIVED: 26/01/2025 13:33:10

:38 Years

AGE/SEX

REPORTED :26/01/2025 15:49:12

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units **Final**

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD	0.5	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD	0.2	< or = 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.30	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET	7.9	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - D	4.6 YE BINDING	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.3	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.4	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE AC	28 CTIVATION-IFCC	< OR = 50	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE AC	31 CTIVATION-IFCC	< OR = 50	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC	150 High	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY STANDARDIZED AGAI	54 INST IFCC / SZASZ	0 - 60	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-IFCC	204	125 - 220	U/L

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM
Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of



K. I. Projepshi

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Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA **DMC-64289**

Consultant Biochemist & Section Head

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Dr. Prajapati Kamlesh Ishwarbha **Consultant - Pathologist**





Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Reference Lab, 2nd Floor, Plot No. 31, Urban Estate Electronic City, Sector-18, Gurgaon, 122015

Haryana, India







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hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen

in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease. **GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc



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Consultant Biochemist & Section Head

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Dr. Prajapati Kamlesh Ishwarbha **Consultant - Pathologist**





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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

224 High CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL Desirable : < 200 mg/dL

Borderline: 200 - 239

AGE/SEX

High: > / = 240

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY 315 High Normal: < 150 TRIGLYCERIDES

mg/dL Borderline high: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: >/= 500

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 42 At Risk: < 40 mg/dL

Desirable: > or = 60

METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT 141.00 High Optimal: < 100 mg/dL

Near/Above Optimal: 100 - 129 Borderline High: 130 - 159

High: 160 - 189 Very High: >/=190

METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 182 High Desirable: < 130 mg/dL

> Above Desirable: 130 -159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 63.0 High </= 30.0 mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

5.3 High CHOL/HDL RATIO Low Risk: 3.3 - 4.4

Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk: 7.1 - 11.0

High Risk : > 11.0

2.8 Desirable/Low Risk - 0.5-3 LDL/HDL RATIO

Borderline/Moderate Risk- 3.1-

High Risk- >6.0

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Dr. Prajapati Kamlesh Ishwarbhai Consultant - Pathologist

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA DMC-64289

Consultant Biochemist & Section







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Units

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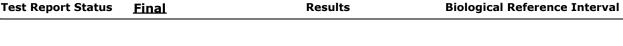
DELHI 110047 9560492625 **REF. DOCTOR:** SELF

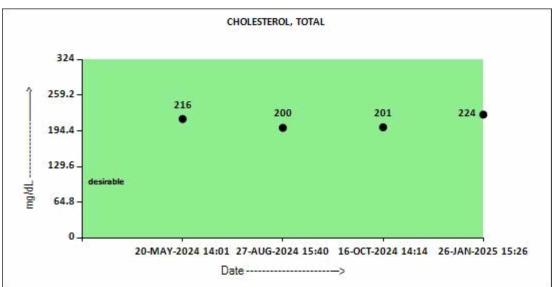
ACCESSION NO: **0009YA050151** AGE/SEX: 38 Years

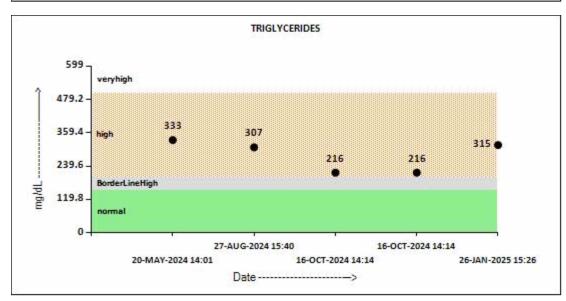
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K. I. Projepshi

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Dr. Prajapati Kamlesh Ishwarbhai Consultant - Pathologist Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA

DMC-64289
Consultant Biochemist & Section





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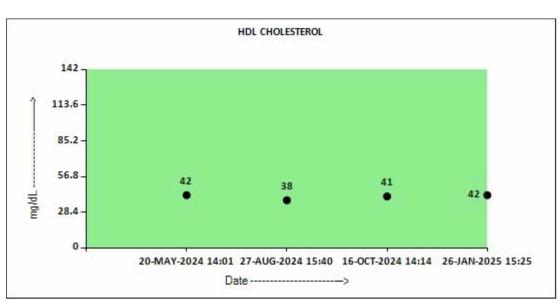
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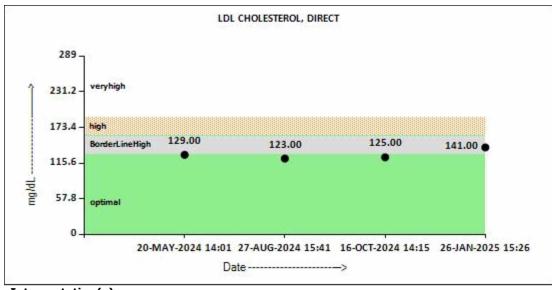
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Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units





Interpretation(s)

K. 1. Projepshi

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR Dava

Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA DMC-64289 Consultant Biochemist & Section

D,FIMSA



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Consultant - Pathologist

Dr. Prajapati Kamlesh Ishwarbhai

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Reference Lab,2nd Floor, Plot No. 31,Urban Estate Electronic City,Sector-18, Gurgaon, 122015

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SHOP NO - 3, OPP SARVODAYA, MAIN CHOWK AYA CLIENT PATIENT ID: NAGAR, SOUTH DELHI,

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Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category					
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group				
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or =				
	50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease				
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.				
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia				
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ				
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary				
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque				
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors				
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors				
Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors					
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 years in males and $>$ or $=$ 55 years in females		3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use			
2. Family history of premature ASCVD		4. High blood pressure			
5. Low HDL					

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy	
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal < OR = 30)	< 80 (Optional goal <or 60)<="" =="" td=""><td>>OR = 50</td><td>>OR = 80</td></or>	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Extreme Risk Group Category B	< OR = 30	< OR = 60	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

^{*}After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

> **End Of Report** Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

K. I. Projepshi

Dr. Prajapati Kamlesh Ishwarbhai **Consultant - Pathologist**

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA DMC-64289

Consultant Biochemist & Section Head









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CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type
 - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

5. AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.

AGE/SEX

- 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

K. I. Projepshi

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Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR Davis

Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA DMC-64289

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