

Leading Immuno Assays Laboratory of Northern India

ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED LABORATORY







Reference No.	: - 2501002540	Age/Gender	: 55 Yrs/Male
Pt's Name	: Mr. ARUN KUMAR 10308502		NOD HT
Referred By	: NA		NOD-JII
Sample Collection Date/Time	: 03-Jan-2025	Date	:03-Jan-2025
Sample Receiving Date/Time	: 03-Jan-2025 11:41AM	Approved Date	:03-Jan-2025 12:36PM
Sample From	: JITM Diagnostics	Report Print Time	:03-Jan-2025 01:25PM

	Biochemistry	
Test Description	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
D-Dimer*	266.00	0.0 - 885 ng FEU/mL

Chemiluminescent Enzyme Immunometric Assay

Comments :

The formation of D-Dimer requires three hemostatic stages: formation of clot (coagulation), Factor XIIIa crosslinking, and clot breakdown of fibrin (fibrinolysis).

Several studies have shown a correlation of increased D-dimer levels with clinical conditions that relate to the formation of fibrin, mirroring an in vivo lysis of formed cross-linked fibrin.

These conditions include deep venous thrombosis (DVT), disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), pulmonary embolism (PE), postoperative states, malignancy, trauma, and pre-eclampsia. Signs and symptoms of DVT are non-specific and present in a myriad of non-thrombotic disorders3; hence, timely, accurate, and fast D-dimer assay could provide significant utility for managing and monitoring patients with suspected DVT. Pulmonary embolism may result from deep vein thrombosis; hence, stressing an essential need of early diagnosis and treatment of DVT.4

Note:

1. D dimer half-life is approximately 6 hours in circulation of individuals with normal renal function. Patients with stabilized clots and not undergoing active fibrin deposition and plasmin activation may not give detectable D dimer elevations, anti-coagulant therapy

2. In PE, the larger the clot size, higher the expected level of circulating D dimer. Conversely, the amount of D-dimer release from very small clots may be diluted by the circulation and may not give a detectable increase.

3. Fibrinolysis is a highly regulated process and in delicate dynamic balance. In case of hereditary, acquired deficiency and dysfunction of Fibrinogen, the rate of fibrinolysis will be altered there by not givin detectable D dimer level

4. False positive may be seen with high levels of rheumatoid factor, bilirubin, lipemic sera and hemolysed blood.

The test should be read in conjunction with other clinical parameters.

*** End Of Report ***

Dr. Nidhi Vachher M.B.B.S. M.D.(Pathology) Hony Consultant Pathologist Dr. Ajay Kumar Ph.D (BARC) Thyroid Physiology Dr. Rohini Bhatia M.B.B.S. M.D.(Pathology) Hony Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Malti Goyal M.B.B.S. M.D. (Pathology) Hony Consultant Pathologist Page 1 of 1

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CIN No. U74899DL1979PTC009991





: - 2501002541	Age/Gender	: 41 Yrs/Male
: Mr. BANDESH KAPASIA JD148367		NOD IIT
: NA		NOD-JII
: 03-Jan-2025	Date	:03-Jan-2025
: 03-Jan-2025 11:41AM	Approved Date	:03-Jan-2025 12:36PM
: JITM Diagnostics	Report Print Time	:03-Jan-2025 01:25PM
	: - 2501002541 : Mr. BANDESH KAPASIA JD148367 : NA : 03-Jan-2025 : 03-Jan-2025 11:41AM : JITM Diagnostics	: - 2501002541Age/Gender: Mr. BANDESH KAPASIA JD148367

Test Description	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
D-Dimer*	220.00	0.0 - 885 ng FEU/mL
Chemiluminescent Enzyme Immunometric Assav		8

Comments :

The formation of D-Dimer requires three hemostatic stages: formation of clot (coagulation), Factor XIIIa crosslinking, and clot breakdown of fibrin (fibrinolysis).

Several studies have shown a correlation of increased D-dimer levels with clinical conditions that relate to the formation of fibrin, mirroring an in vivo lysis of formed cross-linked fibrin.

These conditions include deep venous thrombosis (DVT), disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), pulmonary embolism (PE), postoperative states, malignancy, trauma, and pre-eclampsia. Signs and symptoms of DVT are non-specific and present in a myriad of non-thrombotic disorders3; hence, timely, accurate, and fast D-dimer assay could provide significant utility for managing and monitoring patients with suspected DVT. Pulmonary embolism may result from deep vein thrombosis; hence, stressing an essential need of early diagnosis and treatment of DVT.4 **Note:**

1. D dimer half-life is approximately 6 hours in circulation of individuals with normal renal function. Patients with stabilized clots and not undergoing active fibrin deposition and plasmin activation may not give detectable D dimer elevations, anti-coagulant therapy

2. In PE, the larger the clot size, higher the expected level of circulating D dimer. Conversely, the amount of D-dimer release from very small clots may be diluted by the circulation and may not give a detectable increase.

3. Fibrinolysis is a highly regulated process and in delicate dynamic balance. In case of hereditary, acquired deficiency and dysfunction of Fibrinogen, the rate of fibrinolysis will be altered there by not givin detectable D dimer level

4. False positive may be seen with high levels of rheumatoid factor, bilirubin, lipemic sera and hemolysed blood.

The test should be read in conjunction with other clinical parameters.

*** End Of Report ***

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CIN No. U74899DL1979PTC009991





Reference No. : - 2501002543 Pt's Name : Mr. SUJIT SINGH 10308465 Referred By : NA Sample Collection Date/Time : 03-Jan-2025 Sample Receiving Date/Time : 03-Jan-2025 11:42AM Sample From : JITM Diagnostics



Age/Gender

:03-Jan-2025 :03-Jan-2025 12:36PM :03-Jan-2025 01:25PM

: 65 Yrs/Male

NOD-JIT

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Description	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
HIV 1 & II Antibody Quantitative* Chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay INTERPRETATION :	0.10	
ACTIVITY INDEX RESULT		

Less Than 0.90	NEGATIVE
Between 0.90 To 1.10	EQUIVOCAL
More Than 1.10	POSITIVE

CLINICAL USE: This is a screening test for the HIV infection with a sensitivity of >99.9%. As per NACO guidelines, all reactive samples are tested by three different methods prior to release of report. All reactive results must be confirmed with a Western Blot Test. Note: -

1. Positive test result indicates antibody detected against HIV-1/2.It does not differentiate between type of antibody and antigen.

2. Negative test result indicates antibody is not detected against HIV- 1/2.

3. Indeterminate test result indicates antibody to HIV-1/2 have been detected in the sample by two of three methods.

4. False positive results may be observed in autoimmune diseases, alcoholic hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, Leprosy, Multiple pregnancies, Rheumatoid factor, and due to presence of heterophile antibodies.

5. False negative results may occur during the window period and during the end stage of the disease.

*** End Of Report ***

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CIN No. U74899DL1979PTC009991



: 17 Yrs/Female

NOD-JIT

:03-Jan-2025

:03-Jan-2025 12:22PM :03-Jan-2025 01:25PM



Reference No.	: - 2501002545	Age/Gender
Pt's Name	: Ms. FOZIYA JD153078	
Referred By	: NA	
Sample Collection Date/Time	: 03-Jan-2025	Date
Sample Receiving Date/Time	: 03-Jan-2025 11:40AM	Approved Date
Sample From	: JITM Diagnostics	Report Print Time

Test Description	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
	Total IgE	
Serum IgE Chemiluminescence Immuno Assay	279	Ref_range & Units <1.0 Years 1.4 - 52.3 IU/mL 1-4 Years 0.4 - 351.6 5-10 Years 0.5 - 393.0 11-15 Years 1.9 -170
INTERDIDET A TION.		Adults 0.0 - 378.0 IU/mL

INTERPRETATION:

Less Than One Year	1.4 - 52.3
1-4 Years	0.4-351.6
5-10 Years	0.5-393.0
11-15 Years	1.9-170
Adults	0.0-378.0

COMMENTS:

Because IgE is a mediator of the allergic response, quantitative measurement of serum IgE, when integrated with other clinical indicators, can provide useful information for the differential clinical diagnosis of atopic and not-atopic disease. Patients with atopic disease, including allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis, and atopic dermatitis commonly have moderately elevated serum IgE levels. However, a serum IgE level which is within the range of normally expected values does not rule out a limited set of IgE-dependent allergies.

Total serum IgE levels may also be elevated in the presence of some clinical conditions thatare not related to allergy. These clinical conditions, immunodeficiency states, autoimmune disease, hodgkin~s disease, bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, IgE myeloma, and Sezary syndrome.

*** End Of Report ***

Dr. Nidhi Vachher M.B.B.S. M.D.(Pathology) Hony Consultant Pathologist



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CIN No. U74899DL1979PTC009991





Reference No.	: - 2501002546	Age/Gender	: 24 Yrs/Female
Pt's Name	: Mrs. AKANSHA MITTAL 10308462		NOD IIT
Referred By	: NA		NOD-JII
Sample Collection Date/Time	: 03-Jan-2025	Date	:03-Jan-2025
Sample Receiving Date/Time	: 03-Jan-2025 11:40AM	Approved Date	:03-Jan-2025 12:22PM
Sample From	: JITM Diagnostics	Report Print Time	:03-Jan-2025 01:25PM

Test Description	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
	Total IgE	
Serum IgE Chemiluminescence Immuno Assay	716	Ref_range & Units <1.0 Years 1.4 - 52.3 IU/mL 1-4 Years 0.4 - 351.6 5-10 Years 0.5 - 393.0 11-15 Years 1.9 -170 Adults 0.0 - 378.0 IU/mL

INTERPRETATION:

Less Than One Year	1.4 - 52.3
1-4 Years	0.4-351.6
5-10 Years	0.5-393.0
11-15 Years	1.9-170
Adults	0.0-378.0

COMMENTS :

Because IgE is a mediator of the allergic response, quantitative measurement of serum IgE, when integrated with other clinical indicators, can provide useful information for the differential clinical diagnosis of atopic and not-atopic disease. Patients with atopic disease, including allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis, and atopic dermatitis commonly have moderately elevated serum IgE levels. However, a serum IgE level which is within the range of normally expected values does not rule out a limited set of IgE-dependent allergies.

Total serum IgE levels may also be elevated in the presence of some clinical conditions thatare not related to allergy. These clinical conditions, immunodeficiency states, autoimmune disease, hodgkin~s disease, bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, IgE myeloma, and Sezary syndrome.

*** End Of Report ***

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