



Labsmart Software

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<https://www.yourlabname.in/>**Mr. Saubhik Bhaumik**

Age / Sex : 27 YRS / M

Referred by : Dr. Sachin Patil (MBBS)

Reg. no. : 1048



1048

Registered on : 08/11/2024 02:04 PM

Collected on : 08/11/2024

Received on : 08/11/2024

Reported on : 08/11/2024 02:04 PM

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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

TEST	VALUE	UNIT	REFERENCE
SERUM CALCIUM	8.9	mg/dl	8.8 - 10.6

Physiological basis

Serum calcium is the sum of ionized calcium plus complex calcium and calcium bound to proteins (mostly albumin). Level of ionized calcium is regulated by parathyroid hormone and vitamin D.

Interpretation

Common causes of Hypocalcemia	Causes of Hypercalcemia
1. Chronic renal failure	1. Increased intestinal absorption (vitamin d intoxication)
2. Hypomagnesemia	2. Increased skeletal resorption
3. Hypoalbuminemia	3. Primary hyperparathyroidism

Primary hyperparathyroidism and malignancy account for 90-95% of cases of hypercalcemia.

Comments

Need to know serum albumin to interpret calcium level. For every decrease in albumin by 1mg/dL, calcium should be corrected upward by 0.8 mg/dL. In 10% of patients with malignancies, hypercalcemia is attributable to coexistent hyperparathyroidism, suggesting that serum PTH levels should be measured at the initial presentation of all hypercalcemic patients.

~~~ End of report ~~~

Mr. Sachin Sharma  
DMLT, Lab Incharge

Dr. A. K. Asthana  
MBBS, MD Pathologist

NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE

Work timings: Monday to Sunday, 8 am to 8 pm

Please correlate clinically. Although the test results are checked thoroughly, in case of any unexpected test results which could be due to machine error or typing error or any other reason please contact the lab immediately for a free evaluation.