



BML495569

Laboratory Investigation Report

Name	: Ms. MELANIE ANNE HEIGHWAY	Ref No.	: 41661
DOB	: 07/04/1985	Sample No.	: 2411506552
Age / Gender	: 39 Y / Female	Collected	: 29/11/2024 22:04
Referred by	: Dr.Mohammad	Registered	: 30/11/2024 14:55
Centre	: CITICARE MEDICAL CENTER	Reported	: 30/11/2024 15:39

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test	Result	Flag	Unit	Reference Range	Methodology
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT)	0.2		mg/dL	0 - 0.2 Please note change. Source: Roche IFU.	Diazotization

INTERPRETATION NOTES :

Increased direct bilirubin occurs with biliary diseases, including both intrahepatic and extrahepatic lesions. Hepatocellular causes of elevation include hepatitis, cirrhosis, and advanced neoplastic states. Increased with cholestatic drug reactions, Dubin-Johnson syndrome, and Rotor syndrome.

AMYLASE TOTAL	43		U/L	28 - 100 Please note change. Source: Roche IFU.	Enzymatic colorimetric assay acc to IFCC
LIPASE	42		U/L	13 - 60 Please note change. Source: Roche IFU.	Enzymatic colorimetric assay

INTERPRETATION NOTES :

1. Lipases are group of enzymes which catalyze the cleavage of triglycerides to diglycerides with subsequent formation of monoglycerides and fatty acids.
2. Lipase is produced by the pancreas, liver, intestine, tongue, stomach, and many other cells.
3. The lipase activity determination has gained increasing international recognition because of its high specificity and rapid response. After acute pancreatitis, the lipase activity increases within 4-8 hours, reaches a peak after 24 hours and decreases after 8 to 14 days. However, there is no correlation between the lipase activity determined in serum and the extent of damage to the pancreas.
4. Because lipase levels remain elevated longer than amylase and its sensitivity in acute alcoholic pancreatitis is increased, serum lipase may be a more reliable test than serum amylase for the initial diagnosis of acute pancreatitis. Daily measurements of lipase are of no value in the assessment of the patient's clinical progress or ultimate prognosis. Because of its sensitivity, lipase testing is not very useful in chronic pancreatitis or pancreatic cancer.
5. Along with pancreatic disorders, lipase testing is also indicated in the diagnosis of peritonitis, strangulated or infarcted bowel, and pancreatic cyst.

References:

1. Kit insert
2. Williamson MA, Snyder LM, Wallach JB. Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests. 9th ed. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Health; 2011.

Sample Type : Serum

End of Report

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Test result pertains only to the sample tested and to be interpreted in the light of clinical history. These tests are accredited under ISO 15189:2012 unless specified by (^). Test marked with # is performed in an accredited referral laboratory.

