



**Ms. KIM CANDICE GOTORA**

PID NO :

Age : 37 Years Sex : Female



**Reference : Dr. FARHAN**

**Sample Collected At :**

CITICARE MEDICAL CENTER

Unit G03, Al Barsha South Bldg, Al Barsha South  
Third, Dubai

**VID : 5050104647**

Registered on :

12-May-2025 05:21 PM

Collected on :

11-May-2025 09:15 PM

Reported on :

12-May-2025 06:34 PM

| <u>Investigation</u>                                        | <u>Observed Value</u> | <u>Flag</u> | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Biological Reference Interval</u>                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>FOLLICLE STIMULATING HORMONE (FSH)</b><br>(Serum, ECLIA) | 5.15                  |             | mIU/mL      | Follicular phase: 2.5 - 10.2<br>Midcycle Peak: 3.4 - 33.4<br>Luteal Phase: 1.5 - 9.1<br>Postmenopausal: 23 - 116.3<br>Pregnant: < 0.3 |

**INTERPRETATION:**

- Increased level of FSH and LH are found in hypogonadism, anorchia, gonadal failure, complete testicular feminization syndrome, menopause, Klinefelter syndrome, alcoholism, and castration.
- Decreased level is seen in pituitary or hypothalamic failure

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Page 1 of 3

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**M RASHID CHENANGADATH**  
Laboratory Technologist

Printed on: 12-May-2025 06:35 PM

This is an Electronically Authenticated Report.

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 unless specified by (\*).





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**LUTEINISING HORMONE (LH)**

(Serum, ECLIA)

5.96

IU/L

Follicular Phase: 1.9 - 12.5

Mid Cycle Peak : 8.7 - 76.3

Luteal phase : 0.5 - 16.9

Post Menopausal : 15.9 - 54.0

Pregnant: < 0.1 - 1.5

Contraceptives: 0.7 - 5.6

**INTERPRETATION:**

- LH is a glycoprotein hormone co-secreted with FSH by Anterior pituitary gland which together control growth and reproductive activities of the gonadal tissues.
- LH is increased in Luteal Phase of Menstrual cycle, Complete testicular feminization syndrome, Primary hypogonadism (anorchia, testicular failure, menopause), Precocious puberty (either idiopathic or secondary to a central nervous system lesion)
- LH is decreased in: Primary ovarian hyperfunction in females, Primary hypergonadism in male, In failure of the pituitary or hypothalamus, Hyperprolactinemia, Polycystic Ovary disease (PCOS).

**Clinical Utility:**

- An adjunct in the evaluation of menstrual irregularities
- Evaluating infertility
- Predicting ovulation in IVF Treatment
- Diagnosing pituitary disorders

**Caution:**

- Patients on Biotin supplement may have interference in some immunoassays. With individuals taking high dose Biotin (more than 5 mg per day) supplements, at least 8-hour wait time before blood draw is recommended.

**Disclaimer**

- Because of episodic, circadian and cyclic nature of LH secretion, clinical evaluations may require determinations in pooled multiple serial samples.

**Associated Tests:**

FSH-LH Testosterone, AMH- Mullerian inhibiting substance, Inhibin B, PCOS Profile.

**References:**

- Package insert
- Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests, Ed10, 2015
- Arch Pathol Lab Med—Vol 141, November 2017
- Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE, eds. 5th edition, St. Louis: Elsevier Saunders; 2014.

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| Investigation                        | Observed Value | Unit  | Biological Reference Interval | Flag |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------------------------|------|
| <b>PROLACTIN</b><br>( Serum, ECLIA ) | 348.00         | mIU/L | Refer to Interpretation.      |      |

**INTERPRETATION:**

**FEMALE REFERENCE RANGE** (Please note change):

| Stages               | Reference Range (mIU/L) |                                 |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tanner Stage I:      | 76.596 - 255.319        | Source: Quest Diagnostics       |
| Tanner Stage II-III: | 55.319 - 382.979        | Source: Quest Diagnostics       |
| Tanner Stage IV-V:   | 68.085 - 425.532        | Source: Quest Diagnostics       |
| Non Pregnant:        | 102-496                 | Source: Roche Cobas Elecsys IFU |
| Pregnant:            | 212.766 - 4446.808      | Source: Quest Diagnostics       |
| Postmenopausal:      | 42.553 - 425.532        | Source: Quest Diagnostics       |

\* High prolactin level is seen in pituitary gland tumour(prolactinoma), diseases of the hypothalamus , pregnancy, PCOS , liver disease (cirrhosis), kidney disease, anorexia nervosa hypothyroidism. Drugs that can cause an elevated prolactin include estrogen, tricyclic antidepressants, risperidone, opiates, amphetamines.  
\* Levels of prolactin that are below normal are not usually treated but may be indicative of a general decrease in pituitary hormones caused by a pituitary disorder such as hypopituitarism. drugs such as dopamine, levodopa and ergot alkaloid derivatives decrease prolactin level.

----- End Of Report -----

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