





Mr. BARUN ROY

PID NO: 47244

Age: 36 Years Sex: Male DOB: 04-Mar-1989

Reference: Dr.Farhan ilyas

Sample Collected At:

CITICARE MEDICAL CENTER

Unit G03, Al Barsha South Bldg, Al Barhsa South

Third, Dubai

VID: 5060109885

Registered on:

30-Jun-2025 12:08 PM

29-Jun-2025 12:28 PM

Reported on:

Collected on:

30-Jun-2025 02:02 PM

Investigation Observed Value Flag <u>Unit</u> **Biological Reference Interval AMYLASE TOTAL** 63 U/L 28 - 100

(Serum, UV Enzymatic)

INTERPRETATION:

- High levels are seen in various pancreatic as well as salivary gland disorders, intestinal blockage, peptic ulcer, appendicitis, viral hepatitis, burns and acute alcohol poisoning.
- Low levels are seen in bone fracture, chronic heart failure, chronic pancreatitis, liver and kidney diseases.

Clinical Utility:

- Helps in diagnosing acute pancreatitis and other pancreatic diseases.
- In acute pancreatitis, high amylase levels are usually associated with high lipase concentrations, although lipase levels may take a while to rise than blood amylase levels and will remain elevated for a longer time period.

Note:

- Pregnancy and recent kidney transplant affects the test results.
- Usage of drugs like aspirin, diuretics, oral contraceptives, corticosteroids, indomethacin, ethyl alcohol and opiates also interfere in test results.
- Amylase levels may be increased in patients with Macroamylase. It can be confirmed by testing serum lipase and urinary amylase levels. Associated Tests: Lipase Serum (L0068), Urinary amylase (A0433_24/ A0433_24H)

Reference:

- Henry's Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods. 24th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2022:chap 23

U/L LIPASE 33 13 - 60

(Serum, UV Enzymatic)

INTERPRETATION:

- Lipases are group of enzymes which catalyze the cleavage of triglycerides to diglycerides with subsequent formation of monoglycerides and fatty acids.
- Lipase is produced by the pancreas, liver, intestine, tongue, stomach, and many other cells.
- 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.
- 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.
- Along with pancreatic disorders, lipase testing is also indicated in the diagnosis of peritonitis, strangulated or infarcted bowel, and pancreatic cyst.

References:

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

DR. ADLEY MARK FERNANDES M.D (Pathology) **Pathologist**

DR. VYOMA SHAH M.D (Pathology) **Clinical Pathologist**

ELOISA MAY DELMO Laboratory Technologist

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 (*). Test marked with # is performed in an accredited referral laboratory.







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

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DR. ADLEY MARK FERNANDES M.D (Pathology) Pathologist

DR. VYOMA SHAH M.D (Pathology) **Clinical Pathologist**

Printed on: ACCREDITED

ELOISA MAY DELMO

Laboratory Technologist



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