



BML549762

## Laboratory Investigation Report

|                     |                           |                   |                    |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Name</b>         | : Mr. NAWROZ ALI          | <b>Ref No.</b>    | : 25426            |
| <b>DOB</b>          | : 01/01/1985              | <b>Sample No.</b> | : 2504565438       |
| <b>Age / Gender</b> | : 40 Y / Male             | <b>Collected</b>  | : 15/04/2025 10:00 |
| <b>Referred by</b>  | : DR. HUMAIRA MUMTAZ      | <b>Registered</b> | : 19/04/2025 15:10 |
| <b>Centre</b>       | : CITICARE MEDICAL CENTER | <b>Reported</b>   | : 19/04/2025 17:24 |

### BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test               | Result | Flag | Unit  | Reference Range | Methodology                                      |
|--------------------|--------|------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| CREATININE (SERUM) | 0.7    | L    | mg/dL | 0.74 - 1.35     | Kinetic colorimetric assay based on Jaffe method |

#### INTERPRETATION NOTES :

1. Creatinine measurements are used as an aid in diagnosis and monitoring of renal disorders, Chronic Kidney disease (CKD) and in monitoring of renal dialysis and also used for the calculation of the fractional excretion of other urine analytes (e. g., albumin,  $\alpha$ -amylase).
2. Creatinine is a break-down product of creatine phosphate in muscle, and is produced at a fairly constant rate by the body (depending on muscle mass). It is freely filtered by the glomeruli and, under normal conditions, is not reabsorbed by the tubules to any appreciable extent. A small but significant amount is also actively secreted. Its concentration is thus, inversely related to glomerular filtration rate (GFR).
3. Physiological factors affecting serum creatinine concentration include age, gender, race, muscularity, exercise, pregnancy, certain drugs, diet, dehydration and nutritional status.
4. Low serum Creatinine levels is seen in cases of low muscle mass like muscular atrophy, or aging.
5. High serum creatinine levels is seen in Acute and Chronic kidney disease, obstruction.
6. Since a rise in blood creatinine is observed only with marked damage of the nephrons, it is not suited to detect early stage kidney disease.

Sample Type : Serum

End of Report

**Dr. Adley Mark Fernandes**  
M.D (Pathology)  
Pathologist

*Gyoma V. Shah*  
**Dr. Vyoma V Shah**  
M.D (Pathology)  
Clinical Pathologist

*Haleem*  
**HALEEM HAKKIM**  
Laboratory Technician

This is an electronically authenticated report

Page 1 of 1

Printed on: 19/04/2025 17:26

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.

