

Patient NameCentreAge/GenderOP/IP No/UHIDMaxID/Lab IDCollection Date/TimeRef DoctorReporting Date/Time

Hematology Special SIN No:B2B4261373

Thrombocheck Total Panel

Test Name Result Unit Bio Ref Interval

Free Protein S,Citrate Plasma

Protein S, Free 69.9 % 74.1-146.1

Latex Ligand Immunoassay

Interpretation Protein S is a vitamin K-dependent plasma glycoprotein synthesized in the liver. It functions as a cofactor to Protein C in the inactivation of Factors Va and VIIIa and plays a role in anticoagulation pathway.

Reduced levels predispose to VTE. It can be seen in hereditary deficiency, pregnancy, Oral anticoagulant e.g. Warfarin, nephritic syndrome and liver diseases.

Protein C, Functional, Sodium Citrate

Automated Chromagenic Assay

Protein C, Functional 107 % 70 - 140

Interpretation

Protein C is a zymogen, the activated form of which plays an important role in regulating anticoagulation, inflammation, cell death, and maintaining the permeability of blood vessel walls in humans and other animals.

Reduced levels predispose to VTE. It can be seen in hereditary deficiency, pregnancy, Oral anticoagulant e.g. Warfarin, malignancy and liver diseases.

Anti Thrombin - III - Functional, Citrate Plasma

Antithrombin III Functional 117 % 10-150 Chromogenic assay

Interpretation Syn - Antithrombin III

Antithrombin is a small protein molecule that inactivates several enzymes of the coagulation system.

Low levels of AT are found in 4-5% patients with unexplained VTE.

Reduced levels are seen in Hereditary deficieny, chronic liver diseases, heparin therapy, pregnancy (3rd trimester), acute leukemia, burns and renal diseases.

Lupus Anticoagulant, Sodium Citrate

dRVVT			
dRVVT Screen	28.40	Sec	29.9 - 47.1
dRVVT Screen ratio	0.74		
dRVVT Confirm	25.70	Sec	24.8 - 34.1
dRVVT Confirm ratio	0.87		
dRVVT Screen: Confirm ratio	0.85		0.0 - 1.20
Interpretation	No Lupus Like Anticoagulant Present		

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

*** End Of Report ***

Test Performed at :910 - Max Hospital - Saket M S S H, Press Enclave Road, Mandir Marg, Saket, New Delhi, Delhi 110017 Booking Centre :2277 - Home Collection DNCR, N-110, Panchsheel Park, 7982100200

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Page 1 of 10



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Dr. Dilip Kumar M.D.

Hematology Special

Thrombocheck Total Panel

Bio Ref Interval **Test Name** Result Unit

Dr. Poonam. S. Das, M.D. Principal Director-

Associate Director & Max Lab & Blood Bank Services Manager Quality

Dr. Nitin Dayal, M.D. Principal Consultant & Head,

Haematopathology

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Page 2 of 10



 Patient Name
 Centre

 Age/Gender
 OP/IP No/UHID

 MaxID/Lab ID
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 Reporting Date/Time

Molecular Diagnostics

GDY N. D2D 42(1272

Thrombocheck Total Panel

Test Name Result Unit Bio Ref Interval

Factor V Leiden Mutational Analysis

Real Time PCR

Factor V Leiden Mutation Not Detected

Real Time PCR

Prothrombin Gene Mutation Not Detected

MTHFR Gene Mutation (C677T) Heterozygous Mutation

Detected

MTHFR Gene Mutation (A1298C) Heterozygous Mutation

Detected

Interpretation

Result	Comments	
Homozygous Mutation Detected	Both alleles carry mutation	
Heterozygous Mutation Detected	Single allele carries mutation	
Not Detected	Both alleles do not carry mutation	

Note

- 1. This is an in-house developed qualitative assay.
- 2. All results should be interpreted in context of clinical findings.
- 3. This assay detects the following mutations:

Factor V Leiden (R506Q)
Factor II Prothrombin Gene mutation (G20210A)
MTHFR Gene (C677T; A1298C)

- 4. Test conducted on Whole blood.
- 5. Presence of PCR inhibitors if any, might lead to amplification failure.

Comments

The most common identifiable genetic defects in Venous thromboembolism is the factor V (R506Q) Leiden mutation which causes resistance to activated protein C (APC). APC resistance results in thrombotic predisposition via the destruction of the activated protein C cleavage & inactivation site in the factor V procoagulant protein. The factor V Leiden mutation is extremely common; heterozygotes represent 3% to 7% of the general population, approximately 20% of all patients with any venous thrombosis, and approximately 50% of patients with recurrent venous thrombosis.

The second most common thrombophilic genetic defect is the prothrombin G20210A mutation, imparting a 2- to 5-fold increased risk for venous thromboembolism (in heterozygotes) and being present in heterozygous form in 15% to 20% of patients with thrombophilia.

Genetic polymorphism associated with severe MTHFR deficiency is defined by a C to T substitution at position 677 (C677T) and/or A to C substitution at position 1298 (A1298C) of the *MTHFR* gene. These mutations lead to the incorporation of amino acid alanine (A) instead of valine (V) at position 222 and glutamate to alanine substitution at codon 429 respectively of the MTHFR protein. These mutations may lead to hyperhomocysteinemia

Uses

Venous thrombosis is a multifactorial disease frequently related to the interaction of genetic and environmental risk factors. Testing for specific mutations in these patients helps to determine the decision on the duration of anticoagulant therapy and risk stratification for primary or secondary prophylaxis. This test is used as a

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Liability of Max Healthcare for deficiency of services, or other errors and omissions shall be limited to fee paid by the patient for the relevant laboratory services.





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Molecular Diagnostics

CINY N. DOD 42 (1272

Thrombocheck Total Panel

Result Unit Bio Ref Interval

thrombosis risk factor in patients prior to major surgery, pregnancy, postpartum, oral contraceptive use, estrogen replacement therapy, transient ischemic attacks, premature stroke, peripheral vascular disease, pulmonary embolism & family history of thrombosis or known Factor V mutations in the family.

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

*** End Of Report ***

Dr. Nitin Dayal, M.D. Principal Consultant & Head, Haematopathology

Test Name

Dr Atul Thatal, Ph.D Director

Molecular and Cyto Genomics

Page 4 of 10



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> **Clinical Biochemistry Thrombocheck Total Panel**

Homocysteine, Quantitative, Serum

Bio Ref Interval Date 31/Oct/2023 Unit

08:59AM

Homocysteine, Quantitative 10.7 µmol/ L 3-12

Enzymatic kinetic

Interpretation Measurement of Homocysteine is considered important to diagnose homocystinuria, to identify individuals with or at a risk of developing cobalamin or folate deficiency, and to assess Homocysteine as a risk factor for cardiovascular disease (CVD) and other disorders.

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

*** End Of Report ***

Dr. Poonam. S. Das, M.D. Principal Director-

Max Lab & Blood Bank Services

Dr. Dilio Kumar M.D. Associate Director & Manager Quality

Dr. Anisha Sharma, M.D., DNB Consultant Biochemistry

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Page 5 of 10

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 Reporting Date/Time

Serology Special

SIN No:R2R4261373

Thrombocheck Total Panel

Test Name Result Unit Bio Ref Interval

Beta-2 Glycoprotein 1, IgG, Serum

FEI/

Beta-2 Glycoprotein 1, IgG 0.9 U/mL

Ref Range:-

Negative < 7.0

Equivocal 7 - 10

Positive > 10

Interpretation:

Detection of Beta-2 Glycoprotein antibodies are indicative of risk for thrombosis in autoimmune diseases.

Beta-2 Glycoprotein I IgG is intended for the in vitro quantitative measurement of IgG antibodies directed to β 2-Glycoprotein I in human serum and plasma to aid in the diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) and to evaluate the thrombotic risk in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). A definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single diagnostic method, but should only be made after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

Page 6 of 10



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Serology Special

Thrombocheck Total Panel

Test Name Result Unit **Bio Ref Interval**

Beta-2 Glycoprotein 1, IgM, Serum

Beta-2 Glycoprotein 1, IgM 0.7 U/mI

Ref Range:-

Negative < 7.0

Equivocal 7 - 10

Positive > 10

Interpretation:

Detection of Beta-2 Glycoprotein antibodies are indicative of risk for thrombosis in autoimmune diseases.

Beta-2 Glycoprotein I IgM is intended for the in vitro quantitative measurement of IgM antibodies directed to β2-Glycoprotein I in human serum and plasma to aid in the diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) and to evaluate the thrombotic risk in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). A definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single diagnostic method, but should only be made after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated. Rheumatoid factor (RF) can interfere with the determination of IgM anti-β2-Glycoprotein I antibodies.

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

*** End Of Report ***

Dr.Poonam.S. Das, M.D. Principal Director-Max Lab & Blood Bank Services

Dr. Bansidhar Tarai, M.D. Associate Director Microbiology & Molecular Diagnostics

Dr. Sonu Kumari Agrawal, MD Associate Consultant

Dr Nidhi Malik, MD Consultant Microbiology

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Page 7 of 10

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Hematology

Thrombocheck Total Panel

Test Name Result Unit Bio Ref Interval

Factor VIII Studies, Citrate Plasma

Photo-Optical-Clot Detection

Factor VIII Assay 307.8 % 50-150

Based on APTT Assay

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

*** End Of Report ***

Dr. Poonam. S. Das, M.D.

Principal Director-Max Lab & Blood Bank Services **Dr. Dilip Kumar M.D.** Associate Director & Manager Quality **Dr. Nitin Dayal, M.D.** Principal Consultant & Head, Haematopathology



Page 8 of 10

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 Ref Doctor
 Reporting Date/Time

Serology Special

GDY N. DOD 4261272

Thrombocheck Total Panel

Test Name Result Unit Bio Ref Interval

Anti Cardiolipin Ab, IgG, Serum

Anti Cardiolipin IqG 1.3 GPL-U/mL < 10.0

FEIA

Ref. Range

Negative < 10 Weak Positive 10 - 40 Positive > 40

Comment:

Cardiolipin antibodies is detected in autuimmune disorders particularly systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), vascular thrombosis, thrombocytopenia etc. Elevations of cardiolipin antibody is assosiated with increased risk in idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, rhemotoid, psoriatic, arthritis primary sjogrem's syndrome.

Interpretation:

Cardiolipin IgG is intended for the in vitro quantitative measurement of IgG antibodies directed to cardiolipin in serum and plasma to aid in the diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) and to evaluate the thrombotic risk in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). A definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single diagnostic method, but should only be made after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

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Page 9 of 10





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Serology Special

Thrombocheck Total Panel

Test Name Result Unit **Bio Ref Interval**

Anti Cardiolipin Ab, IgM, Serum

Anti Cardiolipin IgM 1.2 MPL-U/mL < 10.0

Ref. Range

Negative < 10

Equivocal 10 - 40

Positive >40

Comment:

Cardiolipin antibodies is detected in autuimmune disorders particularly systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), vascular thrombosis thrombocytopenia etc. Elevations of cardiolipin antibody is assosiated with increased risk in idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, rhemotoid, psoriatic, arthritis primary sjogrem's syndrome.

Interpretation:

Cardiolipin IgM is intended for the in vitro quantitative measurement of IgM antibodies directed to cardiolipin in serum and plasma to aid in the diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) and to evaluate the thrombotic risk in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). A definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single diagnostic method, but should only be made after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated. Rheumatoid factor (RF) can interfere with the determination of IgM anti-cardiolipin antibodies.

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

*** End Of Report ***

Dr.Poonam.S. Das, M.D. Principal Director-Max Lab & Blood Bank Services

Associate Director Microbiology & Molecular Diagnostics

Dr. Sonu Kumari Agrawal, MD Associate Consultant Microbiology

Dr Nidhi Malik, MD Consultant Microbiology

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Page 10 of 10

