Name:	**DEMO PATIENT**	Collection Date :	22-06-2022 3:16PM
Age	28 Y Gender M	Reporting Date:	22-06-2022 3:21PM
Contact No:	7987704817	Referred By:	Self

Test Name	Specimen	Results		Units	Reference range
BIOCHEMISTRY (LIPID PROFILE)					
Total Cholesterol	Blood, Serum	200		mg/dl	Normal < 200 Borderline 200 - 239 High > 240
Triglyceride	Blood, Serum	150		mg/dl	Normal < 150 Borderline 150 - 199 High 200 - 499 Very High > 500
HDL Cholesterol	Blood, Serum	35		mg/dl	30.0 - 75.0
LDL Cholesterol	Blood, Serum	**135**	▲	mg/dl	Normal < 100 Borderline 100 - 159 High 160 - 189 Very High > 190
VLDL Cholesterol	Blood, Serum	30		mg/dl	< 30
Cholesterol/HDL ratio	Blood, Serum	3.86			Low risk 3.3 - 4.4 Average risk 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate risk 7.1 - 11.0 High risk > 11.0

Method : Tests were performed using Automated Biochemistry analyzer by Transasia.

Interpretation :

1.Triglycerides: When triglycerides are very high greater than 1000 mg/dL, there is a risk of developing pancreatitis in children and adults. Triglycerides change dramatically in response to meals, increasing as much as 5 to 10 times higher than fasting levels just a few hours after eating. Even fasting levels vary considerably day to day. Therefore, modest changes in fasting triglycerides measured on different days are not considered to be abnormal.

2. HDL-Cholesterol: HDL- C is considered to be beneficial, the so-called "od" cholesterol, because it removes excess cholesterol from tissues and carries it to the liver for disposal. If HDL-C is less than 40 mg/dL for men and less than 50 mg/dL for women, there is an increased risk of heart disease that is independent of other risk factors, including the LDL-C level. The NCEP guidelines suggest that an HDL cholesterol value greater than 60 mg/dL is protective and should be treated as a negative risk factor.

3. LDL-Cholesterol: Desired als for LDL-C levels change based on individual risk factors. For young adults, less than 120 mg/dL is acceptable. Values between 120-159 mg/dL are considered Borderline high. Values greater than 160 mg/dL are considered high. Low levels of LDL cholesterol may be seen in people with an inherited lipoprotein deficiency and in people with hyperthyroidism, infection, inflammation, or cirrhosis.

Lab Incharge

Consultant Pathologist

Note: Pathological Test have technical limitations. For any disparity repeated examination are required. No legal liability is accepted. Clinical correlation is also requested.