



Yashvi M. Patel

Age : 21 Years

Sex : Female

UHID : 556



Sample Collected At:

125, Shiv complex, S G Road, Mumbai

Sample Collected By: Mr Suresh

Ref. By: Dr. Hiren Shah



Registered on: 02:31 PM 02 Dec, 2X

Collected on: 03:11 PM 02 Dec, 2X

Reported on: 04:35 PM 02 Dec, 2X

URIC ACID

Investigation	Result	Reference Value	Unit
Primary Sample Type :	Blood (3 ml)	TAT: 4 hr (Normal : 4 - 8 hrs)	
URIC ACID	45.00 High	3.50 - 7.20	mg/dL
Uricase			

Interpretation:

Interpreting a uric acid test involves understanding what levels are considered normal and what factors might affect those levels. Here's a general guide:

High Levels (Hyperuricemia): Elevated levels of uric acid in the blood, known as hyperuricemia, may indicate several conditions:

- Gout: Hyperuricemia is a risk factor for gout, a type of arthritis characterized by sudden and severe pain, redness, and tenderness in the joints, particularly the big toe.
- Kidney Disease: Impaired kidney function can lead to decreased excretion of uric acid, resulting in elevated levels in the blood.
- Diet: High intake of purine-rich foods, such as red meat, organ meats, and certain types of seafood, can contribute to elevated uric acid levels.
- Alcohol Consumption: Alcohol, particularly beer and spirits, can increase uric acid production and decrease its excretion, leading to higher levels in the blood.

Low Levels (Hypouricemia): Low levels of uric acid in the blood are less common and may indicate:

- Fanconi Syndrome: A rare disorder that affects the proximal renal tubules in the kidneys, leading to excessive excretion of substances including uric acid.
- Wilson's Disease: A genetic disorder characterized by abnormal copper metabolism, which can lead to low uric acid levels among other symptoms.
- Malnutrition: Severe malnutrition or malabsorption disorders can lead to low levels of uric acid.

Interpretation Considerations: It's important to interpret uric acid levels in the context of the individual's medical history, symptoms, and other laboratory tests. A single elevated or low uric acid level may not necessarily indicate a specific condition and may require further evaluation.

Follow-Up: If uric acid levels are outside the normal range, further testing may be needed to determine the underlying cause. This may include additional blood tests, imaging studies, or consultation with a specialist, such as a rheumatologist or nephrologist, depending on the suspected condition.

Thanks for Reference

****End of Report****

Medical Lab Technician

(DMLT, BMLT)

Dr. Payal Shah

(MD, Pathologist)

Dr. Vimal Shah

(MD, Pathologist)

