

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|---|-------------|--|
| THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH) CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM | 2.20 | uIU/ml | Normal < 10 Borderline 10 - 20 Presumptive Positive > 20 |
| Method : Enzyme Linked Immunoassay | | | |
| 17 – α HYDROXY PROGESTERONE CONGENITAL ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA | 10.46 | nmol/L | Normal< 37.5 Bordline 37.5 - 90 Presumptive Positive> 90 |
| Method : Enzyme Linked Immunoassay | | | |
| GLUCOSE 6 PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE G6PD DEFICIENCY | 5.48 | U/gHb | Deficient ≤ 2 Borderline 2.1 - 4.9 Normal ≥ 5 |
| Method : Enzymatic, Kinetic | | | |
| TOTAL GALACTOSE / GALACTOSEMIA | 9.68 | mg/dL | Normal < 10 Borderline 10 - 20 Presumptive Positive> 20 |
| Method : Enzymatic, End Point | | | |
| BIOTINIDASE / BIOTIDINASE DEFICIENCY | 4.00 | nmol/min/ml | Normal > 2.8 Presumptive Positive ≤ 2.8 |
| Method : Enzymatic, End Point | | | |
| IMMUNOREACTIVE TRYPSINOGEN (IRT) CYSTIC FIBROSIS | 64.02 | ng/mL | Normal < 68 Presumptive Positive ≥ 68 |
| Method : Enzyme Immunoassay | | | |
| Clinical History | Fever, Cough, Vomitting from 8 days fever still there | | |
| Analytical Interpretation | The levels of all analytes are within normal limits. Hence, The levels of all analytes are within normal limits. Hence, Screen Negative for tested disorders. | | |

Scan to Validate

| METABOLIC SCREENING, DRY BLOOD SPOT | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
| DISORDERS | ANALYTES | RESULTS | BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL | UNITS |

METABOLIC PROFILE

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Amino Acids Profile | All related analytes within acceptable limits |
| Acylcarnitine Profile | See Interpretation below |

Method : Tandem Mass Spectrometry

Clinical History

Fever, Cough, Vomitting from 8 days and Fever

Analytical Interpretation

The level of Malonylcarnitine+3-hydroxy butyrylcarnitine(C3DC+C4OH) is marginally higher than normal range.

Though C3DC+C4OH levels are elevated in Malonic Acidemia caused by Malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency, marginally elevated levels may not be clinically significant.

Kindly correlate the report with clinical and therapeutic history of the patient.

Test Information

In metabolic disorders, deficiency of specific enzymes causes disruption of metabolic pathways leading to accumulation of abnormal metabolites in blood. Altered levels of these metabolites are suggestive of specific congenital metabolic disorder. The TMS analysis of Dry Blood Spot Specimen allows simultaneous screening of Amino Acid Disorders, Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders, Organic Acidurias.

Disclaimer

Metabolic Screening process assists in the detection of metabolic disorders. However, due to various factors such as age, health status and treatment at the time of specimen collection, genetic variability, prematurity, quality of specimen etc, the screen may not detect the presence or absence of potentially detectable disorder. While a positive screening result identifies newborns at an increased risk, a negative screening result does not rule out possibility of the disorder. The positive screening test result should be confirmed with confirmatory tests. It is recommended for repeat screening for infants when specimens are collected before 48 hours of age.

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| - | HOSPITAL : | - |
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Tandem Mass Spectrometry

| AMINO ACIDS PROFILE | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--|-------------|----------|------|--|-------------|
| Analyte | | Result μM/L | BRI μM/L | Analyte | | Result μM/L | BRI μM/L |
| Alanine | 166.5 | <div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> | 0 - 480 | Arginine | 29.4 | <div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> | 0 - 130 |
| Citrulline | 10.8 | <div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> | 10 - 40 | Glycine | 38.8 | <div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> | 0 - 623 |

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|--------------------|------|---------|
| Leucine+Isoleucine | 159 | 0 - 200 |
| Ornithine | 2.98 | 0 - 393 |
| Tyrosine | 48.2 | 0 - 181 |

| | | |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Methionine | 2.78 | 0 - 44 |
| Phenylalanine | 80.2 | 0 - 130 |
| Valine | 118 | 0 - 182 |

| ACYLCARNITINE PROFILE | | | | |
|---|------|----------------|-------------|--|
| Analyte | | Result μM/L | BRI μM/L | |
| Free Carnitine (C0) | 15.3 | | 9 - 57 | |
| Propionylcarnitine (C3) | 0.84 | | 0 - 5.81 | |
| Butyrylcarnitine (C4) | 0.23 | | 0 - 1.7 | |
| Isovalerylcarnitine (C5) | 0.19 | | 0 - 0.65 | |
| Glutaryl Carnitine (C5DC) | 0.13 | | 0 - 0.41 | |
| Octanoyl Carnitine (C8) | 0.1 | | 0 - 0.39 | |
| Decenoylcarnitine (C10:1) | 0.18 | | 0 - 0.5 | |
| Tetradecanoylcarnitine (C14) | 0.1 | | 0 - 0.41 | |
| Tetradodecenoylcarnitine (C14:2) | 0.03 | | 0 - 0.06 | |
| 3-Hydroxypalmitoylcarnitine (C16-OH) | 0.01 | | 0 - 0.21 | |
| Oleylcarnitine (C18:1) | 0.54 | | 0.36 - 2.4 | |
| 3-Hydroxylinoleoylcarnitine (C18-OH) | 0.01 | | U - 0.11 | |
| Acetylcarnitine (C2) | 12.8 | | 3 - 45 | |
| Malonylcarnitine+3-hydroxybutyrylcarnitine(C3DC+C4OH) | 0.57 | | U - 0.55 | |
| Methylmalonylcarnitine+3-hydroxyisovalerylcarnitine (C4DC+C5OH) | 0.18 | | U - 0.4 | |
| 3-methylcrotonylcarnitine (C5:1) | 0.01 | | 0 - 0.2 | |
| Hexanoylcarnitine (C6) | 0.08 | | 0 - 0.23 | |
| Decanoylcarnitine (C10) | 0.21 | | 0 - 0.5 | |
| Dodecanoylcarnitine (C12) | 0.14 | | 0 - 0.42 | |
| Tetradecenoylcarnitine (C14:1) | 0.09 | | 0 - 0.39 | |
| Palmitoylcarnitine (C16) | 0.71 | | 0.76 - 6.46 | |
| Stearoylcarnitine (C18) | 0.39 | | 0.31 - 1.8 | |
| 3-Hydroxylinoleoylcarnitine (C18:1-OH) | 0.01 | | 0 - 0.15 | |

LIST OF DISORDERS SCREENED

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Amino Acid Metabolism Disorders | | 25 | Medium chain Ketoacyl CoA thiolase deficiency |
| 1 | Phenylketonuria (PKU) | 26 | Very long chain Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency |
| 2 | Benign hyperphenylalaninemia | 27 | Long chain L-3-hydroxy acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency |
| 3 | Defects of Bipterin cofactor biosynthesis | 28 | Trifunctional protein deficiency |
| 4 | Defects of bipterin cofactor regeneration | 29 | Multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency/Glutaric acidemia type II |
| 5 | Maple syrup urine disease | 30 | Medium chain L-3 hydroxy acyl coA dehydrogenase deficiency |
| 6 | Classical Citrullinemia | Organic Acid Metabolism Disorders | |
| 7 | Citrullinemia type-2 (citrin deficiency) | 31 | Glutaric acidemia type I |
| 8 | Arginosuccinate synthase (ASS) deficiency | 32 | Isovaleric acidemia |
| 9 | Argininosuccinic aciduria | 33 | 2-Methylbutyryl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency |
| 10 | Hyperornithinemia, Hyperammoninemia Hyperhomocitrullinemia (HHH) syndrome | 34 | Propionic acidemia |
| 11 | Arginase deficiency/Argininemia | 35 | Methylmalonyl-CoA mutase deficiency |
| 12 | Neonatal Tyrosinemia | 36 | Methylmalonic acidemia |
| 13 | Tyrosinemia I | 37 | Methylmalonic acidemia (mutase) |
| 14 | Tyrosinemia type II | 38 | 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency |
| 15 | Tyrosinemia III | 39 | Malonic aciduria |
| 16 | Homocystinuria | 40 | 3-Hydroxy 3-methyl glutaric acidemia |
| 17 | Hypermethioninemia | 41 | β -Ketothiolase deficiency |
| Fatty Acid Metabolism Disorders | | 42 | Multiple CoA carboxylase deficiency |
| 18 | Carnitine transporter deficiency (Carnitine uptake deficiency) | 43 | Isobutyryl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency |
| 19 | Carnitine/acylcarnitine Translocase deficiency | 44 | Malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency |
| 20 | Carnitine palmitoyl transferase deficiency type I | 45 | Holocarboxylase deficiency |
| 21 | Carnitine palmitoyl transferase deficiency type II | 46 | 3-Methyl glutaconyl CoA hydratase deficiency |
| 22 | Short chain Acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency | | |
| 23 | Short chain Hydroxy Acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency | | |
| 24 | Medium chain Acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency | | |