

Lab Address:- Hall.No15187,Second Floor,Maharaj Market ,Opp:
Pillar No.40 ,Near Bank Of Baroda,Bailey Road,Raja
Bazar,Patna-800014, CMO.Reg.No.982/2023,

Name	: Mr. DHIRENDRA PASWAN		
Sample ID	: B3734099		
Age/Gender	: 32 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0482601100107
Referred by	: Dr. Kunal Kaushal	SPP Code	: SPL-BH-178
Referring Customer	: BJL	Collected On	: 09-Jan-2026 08:30 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 10-Jan-2026 01:08 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 10-Jan-2026 02:10 PM
Client Address	: Jaldhari chowk Madhubani, Ph:8544151711	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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Anti TPO (Anti Thyroperoxidase/ Microsomal Antibodies) **75.4** U/mL < 60.0

(Method: CLIA)

Interpretation:

Microsomes are found inside thyroid cells. The body produces antibodies to microsomes when there has been damage to thyroid cells. The antithyroid microsomal antibody test measures these antibodies in the blood.

This test is done to confirm the cause of thyroid problems, including Hashimoto thyroiditis. The test is also used to find out if an immune or autoimmune disorder is damaging the thyroid.

A positive test may be due to:

- Granulomatous thyroiditis (an immune reaction of the thyroid gland that often follows an upper respiratory infection)
- Hashimoto thyroiditis (a reaction of the immune system against the thyroid gland).

High levels of these antibodies have also been linked with an increased risk of:

- Miscarriage
- Preeclampsia (high blood pressure and protein in the urine after the 20th week of pregnancy)
- Premature birth

Important: A positive result does not always mean that you have a thyroid condition or that you need treatment for your thyroid. A positive result may mean that you have a higher chance of developing thyroid disease in the future. This is often associated with a family history of thyroid disease.

*** End Of Report ***



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Dr.SHAILESH KUMAR PANKAJ
MD.PATHOLOGY