

Patient Name : Demo Patient Name
Age / Sex : 47 Y / F
Referred By : DEMO HOSPITAL
Centre : HOD Head Office

Lab No : Demo Visit No
Registration On : 17-Jan-25 16:32
Patient ID : UHID.DEMO.001

Liver-Kidney Microsome (LKM-1)

Serum Sample

Accession No: DEMO_BARCODE **Collected On:** 17-Jan-25 16:32 **Received On:** 17-Jan-25 20:42 **Approved On:** 18-Jan-25 10:54

Observation	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval	Method
Liver Kidney Microsome (LKM1)	0.12	CU	<20	CLIA

Biological Reference Range for Liver Kidney Microsome-1 (LKM1):

- Negative: Less Than 20 CU
- Intermediate (Borderline): 20-30 CU
- Positive : More Than 30 CU

Technology: Test Performed on Fully Automated - ACL Acustar - CLIA Analyzer

Clinical Significance of Anti-Liver Kidney Microsomal (LKM1):

Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) is a distinct chronic inflammatory liver disease, characterized by the attack of the immune system directed against "self" antigens, especially those expressed in the liver 1, 2. It occurs in both sexes and all age groups, however, women are more likely victims of AIH than men. In women, 70 % of diagnosed cases of AIH occur between the ages of 15 and 40. Hepatomegaly and splenomegaly are the most common pathological findings associated with AIH. Abnormalities of the immune system that mark AIH include autoantibodies to liver antigens, hyper-gammaglobulinemia, and an increased CD4/CD8 ratio in peripheral blood and liver. Liver-Kidney Microsomal (LKM1) antibodies can be induced not only by autoimmune mechanisms, but also by drugs such as tienic acid, dihydralazine, halothane, phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine and by Hepatitis C and D infections.

Remarks: Please correlate results with clinical conditions.



This is a Demo Signature
and the doctor's signature should appear here

In case of any unexpected or alarming results, please contact us immediately for re-confirmation, clarifications, and rectifications, if needed.

