



NMS Labs

CONFIDENTIAL

200 Welsh Road, Horsham, PA 19044-2208
Phone: (215) 657-4900 Fax: (215) 657-2972
e-mail: nms@nmslabs.com

Robert A. Middleberg, PhD, F-ABFT, DABCC-TC, Laboratory Director

Demo Report

Report Issued 10/05/2020 10:28

Patient Name 0938FL-POS
Patient ID 0938FL-POS
Chain 20000747
Age Not Given DOB Not Given
Gender Not Given
Workorder 20000747

To: 88888
Forensic Example Report
Attn: Example Reports
200 Welsh Road
Horsham, PA 19044

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Positive Findings:

Table with 4 columns: Compound, Result, Units, Matrix Source. Row 1: Calcium, 50, mcg/mL, 001 - Fluid

See Detailed Findings section for additional information

Testing Requested:

Table with 2 columns: Analysis Code, Description. Row 1: 0938FL, Calcium - Total, Postmortem, Fluid (Forensic)

Specimens Received:

Table with 5 columns: ID, Tube/Container, Volume/Mass, Collection Date/Time, Matrix Source, Labeled As. Row 1: 001, Clear vial, Not Given, Not Given, Fluid, Not Applicable

All sample volumes/weights are approximations.
Specimens received on 03/31/2020.



Detailed Findings:

Analysis and Comments	Result	Units	Rpt. Limit	Specimen Source	Analysis By
Calcium	50	mcg/mL	5.0	001 - Fluid	ICP/OES

Other than the above findings, examination of the specimen(s) submitted did not reveal any positive findings of toxicological significance by procedures outlined in the accompanying Analysis Summary.

Reference Comments:

1. Calcium - Fluid:

Calcium is a major constituent of the human body, accounting for approximately 2% of the body's mass, mostly in the bones and teeth. Small quantities can also be found dispersed throughout the body, and is required for vital tissue functions such as blood clotting, chemical secretion of hormones, and the contraction and relaxation of cardiac and skeletal muscle.

Calcium is primarily obtained through dietary sources. Insufficient calcium intake and/or absorption and metabolism can lead to diseases such as osteoporosis and/or osteomalacia. Both too much (hypercalcemia) and too little (hypocalcemia) can lead to severe pathologies.

A blood calcium test cannot be used to detect poor calcium intake or the loss of calcium from the bones (osteoporosis). Blood calcium levels are usually kept within normal limits even when a person's diet does not contain enough calcium. Calcium is removed from the bones to keep blood levels normal because calcium is important to brain, muscle, heart, and nerve function. Other tests, such as bone densitometry, measure the amount of calcium in the bones.

Analysis Summary and Reporting Limits:

All of the following tests were performed for this case. For each test, the compounds listed were included in the scope. The Reporting Limit listed for each compound represents the lowest concentration of the compound that will be reported as being positive. If the compound is listed as None Detected, it is not present above the Reporting Limit. Please refer to the Positive Findings section of the report for those compounds that were identified as being present.

Acode 0938FL - Calcium - Total, Postmortem, Fluid (Forensic)

-Analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma/Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP/OES) for:

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Rpt. Limit</u>	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Rpt. Limit</u>
Calcium	5.0 mcg/mL		

Specimens for elemental testing should be collected in certified metal-free containers. Elevated results for elemental testing may be caused by environmental contamination at the time of specimen collection and should be interpreted accordingly. It is recommended that unexpected elevated results be verified by testing another specimen.