

WHY PULSE

We offer a complete spectrum of services from routine tests such as CBP or Blood Glucose to highly specialized investigations for infectious diseases, cancer markers, hormonal assays, therapeutic drug assays etc.

Each individual discipline is headed by experienced, professionally qualified medical doctors supported by a team of qualified and trained technologists.

All quantitative investigations are undertaken on fully automated state of the art analyzers, which eliminate the chance of any human error.

At PULSE, our commitment to quality is thorough and uncompromising, which is implemented through design and compliance to a quality system, every time focused on ensuring reliable and accurate results.

Our procedures ensure

- Use of vacutainers instead of syringes for sample collection, to eliminate sample contamination or preanalytical errors.
- Use of fully automated analyzers that eliminate the chance of human error.
- Periodic calibration of all instruments and measuring devices.
- Implementation of an online Quality Control (QC) program including participation in international EQA programs from reputed vendors.
- Involvement of highly qualified, competent and dedicated professionals, in every step of the testing procedures
- Our unwavering commitment to quality has also resulted us having achieved NABL-ISO 15189:2007 Accreditation (under Dept of Science & Technology, Govt of India) for our laboratory services.



AN NABL ACCREDITED LABORATORY

A Multispeciality Diagnostic Care Centre With Wide Range Of Diagnostic Services All Under One Roof

SERVICES AVAILABLE

- Colour Doppler
- 2D Echocardiography
- TMT / ECG
- Digital X-Ray
- Dexa Bone Density
- Mammography
- Ultrasonography
- 4D Ultrasound
- EEG, EMG, NCV
- Endoscopy / Colonoscopy
- Hormone Analyse
- All Pathological Tests
- All Special Investigations
- Consultation with leading Specialists
- Comprehensive Health Packages
- CT Scan

Personalised care | Online Reports | Friendly environment

Centrally located | Fully computerised

Home Collection Facility Available
Phone : 9836123879, 9748400427

OPEN : 7 am - 9 pm



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Email : pulsecal@gmail.com

www.pulsediagnostics.com

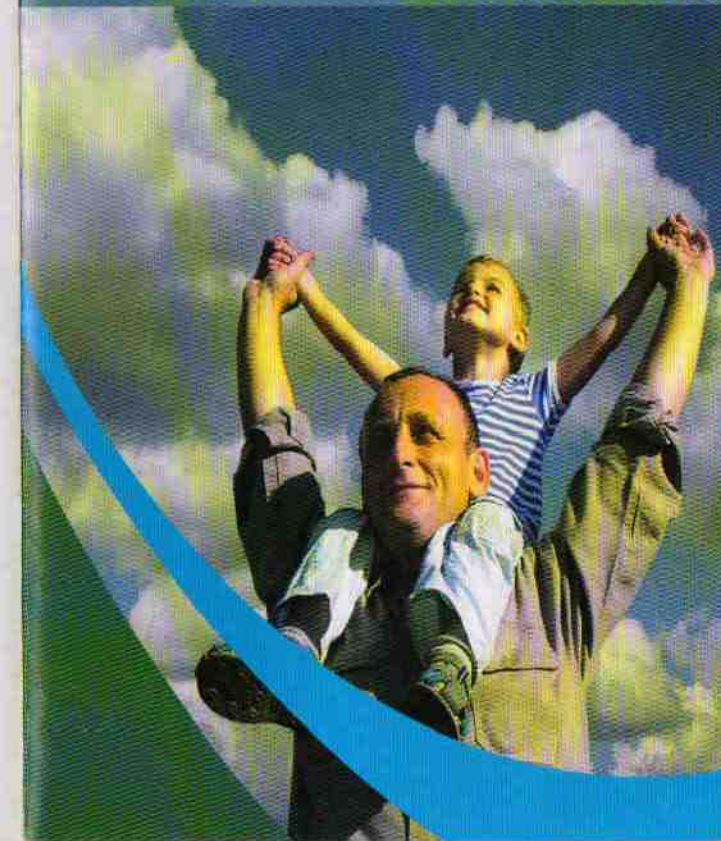
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more about PROSTATE



Prostate cancer is the cancer that starts in the prostate gland. The prostate is a small, walnut-sized structure that makes up part of a man's reproductive system. It wraps around the urethra, the tube that carries urine out of the body.

Causes, incidence, and risk factors

Prostate cancer is the third most common cause of death from cancer in men of all ages and is the most common cause of death from cancer in men over age 75. Prostate cancer is rarely found in men younger than 40.

People who are at higher risk include:

- Men who are older than 60
- Men who have a father or brother with prostate cancer

Other people at risk include:

- Excessive alcohol intake
- Farmers
- Men who eat a diet high in fat, especially animal fat
- Painters
- Men who have been exposed to cadmium

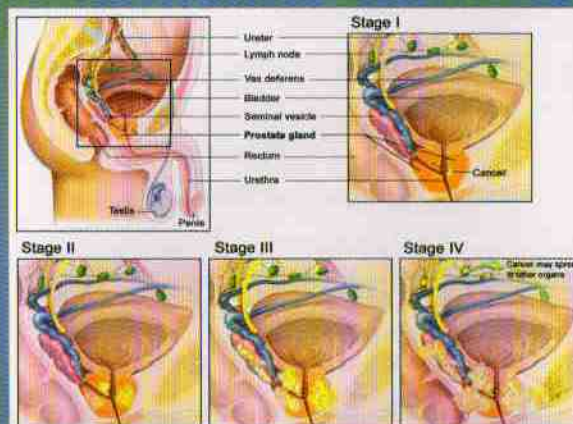
A common problem found in almost all men as they grow older is an enlarged prostate (benign prostatic hyperplasia, or BPH). This problem does not raise the risk of prostate cancer.

Symptoms

The PSA blood test is often done to screen men for prostate cancer. Because of PSA testing, most prostate cancers are now found before they cause any symptoms.

The symptoms listed below can occur with prostate cancer (Most of the time these symptoms are caused by other prostate problems that are not cancer):

- Delayed or slowed start of urinary stream
- Dribbling or leakage of urine, most often after urinating
- Slow urinary stream
- Straining when urinating, or not being able to empty out all of the urine
- Blood in the urine or semen
- Bone pain or tenderness, most often in the lower back and pelvic bones (only when the cancer has spread)



Signs and tests

Prostate biopsy is the only test that can confirm the diagnosis. Tissue from the prostate is viewed underneath a microscope.

There are two reasons your doctor may perform a prostate biopsy:

- Your PSA blood test is high.
- A rectal exam may show a large prostate or a hard, irregular surface. Because of PSA testing, prostate cancer is much less often diagnosed during a rectal exam.

The PSA blood test will also be used to monitor your cancer after treatment. Often, PSA levels will begin to rise before there are any symptoms. An abnormal digital rectal exam may be the only sign of prostate cancer (even if the PSA is normal).

The American Urological Association (AUA) issued new guidelines on prostate cancer screening for men, and recommends that well informed men aged 40 and above, who have a life expectancy of at least 10 years should be offered the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test in order to establish baseline reading.