COMPANY PROFILE

STRHOMAA
LABORATORIES
The result you can trust

About Us

STRHOMAA LABORATORY is a modern Medical Diagnostic Laboratory that was founded in 2023 by a group of medical experts with the goal of bridging the gap or demand for quality medical diagnosis with modest technology to effectively meet and cougar the serious and emerging disease epidemics that are posing serious health problems to the population both locally and globally.

We are devoted, in collaboration with local and foreign pathologists from India, to carrying out laboratory diagnoses with precision, efficiency, and passion in order to maintain community health through dependable, quick, and affordable services.
We can confidently and proudly assure our clients of safe, accurate, and speedy services since we have highly skilled, experienced, and committed pathologists, lab technologists, and a nontechnical team to provide the best services.

Vision

Committed to serving humanity by offering the greatest medical lab diagnostic services and ensuring community well–being.

Mission

Seeking to be the best Locally and globally by providing the best in medical
laboratory diagnostic services through the careful selection of the best profiled professionals who are ready to serve, experienced, and produce high–performance results.

The company is committed to moving with the changing universe of developing new diseases and technology in a dynamic and diagnostic manner in order to maintain its relevance in the Diagnostic mode fraternity.

Goals

Meet the global demand for accurate and timely Lab report.
2. To be the best Locally and Globally on Lab Service Delivery
3. Ensure community health through Providing inclusive and reasonable pricing

Clinical Chemistry

Clinical chemistry refers to the biochemical analysis of body fluids. It uses chemical reactions to determine the levels of various chemical compounds in bodily fluids. The common body fluids used include; Blood which could be Whole blood, Plasma, Serum or Hemolysate; Cerebral Spinal fluid, CSF; Urine; Amniotic Fluid; Synovial fluid etc. Several simple chemical tests are used to detect and quantify different compounds in blood and urine, the most commonly tested specimens in clinical chemistry. Techniques such as spectrophotometry, immunoassays, and electrophoresis are also used in clinical chemistry to measure the concentration of substances such as glucose, lipids, enzymes, electrolytes, hormones, proteins, and other metabolic products present in human body fluids. The clinical chemistry test can be classified in to:

- Routines tests: urea and electrolytes (kidney function), liver function, glucose, calcium, magnesium, lipids, protein electrophoresis (paraprotein)
- Diabetes diagnostic tests: glucose, glucose tolerance test, glucose challenge test in pregnancy, HbA1C, C–peptide, quick index
- Cardiac markers: Troponin, pro–BNP, CKMB
- Mineral and vitamins: iron studies, vitamin B12, folate, vitamin D
- Endocrinology: thyroid function, cortisol, testosterone, estradiol, anti–mullerian hormone, infertility screen prolactin, pituitary hormones
- Tumor markers: PSA (prostate specific antigen), CEA, Ca 125, Ca 19–9, AFP
- Therapeutic Drug evaluation/Monitoring: carbamazepine, sodium valproate, ciclosporin, tacrolimus, gentamicin, vancomycin
- Toxicology: screening for drugs of abuse
- Occupational testing: heavy metal studies, industrial screening

Endocrinology

Endocrinology is the study of hormones. A hormone is a chemical messenger that travels from one cell to another. Hormones are released in one part of the body, travel in the blood stream and have an effect on other part of the body. This helps different parts of the human body to communicate with each other. Hormones are secreted by endocrine glands, such as the pituitary, thyroid or adrenal glands and they are essential for our every−day survival. They control our temperature, sleep, mood, stress, growth and more.

A problem with hormones or the way they work, may contribute to some of the major diseases of mankind; for example, diabetes, thyroid conditions, pituitary conditions, some sexual problems, some neurological problems, appetite and
obesity, bone problems, cancer, etc.

Some of the endocrine tests include:

- Thyroid function − TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone), T3, T4, Thyroglobulin
- Testosterone
- Estrogen
- Fertility assessment: Anti−Mullerian hormone, FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone), LH (Luteinizing Hormone), Prolactin
- Cortisol, ACTH (Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone)
- Growth Hormone
- IGF−1 (Insulin Like Growth Factor−1)

Hematology & Coagulation

Hematology is the study of blood and blood disorders. coagulation, is the process by which a blood clot is formed. Hematological and coagulation tests can be performed on either Blood and its products or Bone marrow Hematology helps in diagnosis of anemia, infection, hemophilia, blood−clotting disorders, and leukemia. Some of the tests done include:

- Full Blood Count − detects anemia, low or high numbers of white cells or platelets
- Blood Grouping − and detection of antibodies e.g., Rhesus D in pregnancy
- Clotting assays − detect bleeding disorders such as hemophilia, DIC
- INR− monitoring for patients on warfarin/blood thinners
- D−Dimer − predicts risk of blood clot
- Haemoglobinopathy testing − detects thalassemia, sickle cell, abnormal hemoglobin
- Bone marrow aspiration and trephine biopsy

Microbiology

Microbiology is the study of microscopic organisms, such as bacteria, viruses, archaea, fungi and protozoa. This discipline includes fundamental research on the biochemistry, physiology, cell biology, ecology, evolution and clinical aspects of microorganisms, including the host response to these agents. Some of the tests include:

- Bacterial cultures and antibiotic sensitivities with CLSI guidance on resistance mechanisms
- Add−on tests to aspirate culture requests such as polarized microscopy for crystals, amoeba from liver aspirates, and TB microscopy as relevant

>>Microbiology

- MRSA screening for infection control and pre−operative patients
- Viral detection and quantification e.g., HIV viral loads, Hepatitis B viral loads
- Mycobacterium (tuberculosis) culture and molecular tests. Genotyping for drug resistance
- PCR STI panel for C.trachomatis and N. gonorrheae
- Examination of thick and thin blood films for species of malaria and rapid antigen detection for P. falciparum
- Stool cultures for pathogens such as Salmonella, Shigella, EPEC (including serotyping), Campylobacter
- Fungal antigen, microscopy and cultures − Aspergillus precipitins, β−D glucan, PCP
- COVID−19 RT−PCR testing and rapid antigen detection

Histology

Medical Histology is the microscopic study of tissues and organs through sectioning, staining, and examining those sections under a microscope. Often called microscopic anatomy and histochemistry, histology allows for the visualization of tissue structure and characteristic changes the tissue may have undergone. Some of the procedures include:

- Special stains
- Immunohistochemistry to identify subtype of cancer
- Tumor markers − inform clinical treatment with targeted therapies e.g., hormone receptors in breast cancer
- Molecular tests −fluorescence in−situ hybridization (FISH) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to map the genetic material in tissues or tumors
- Stains to assess for infection − Ziehl−Nelsen stain to identify mycobacteria (TB), fungal stains

Cytology

Cytology is the exam of a single cell type, as often found in fluid specimens. It's mainly used to diagnose or screen for cancer. It's also used to screen for fetal abnormalities, for pap smears, to diagnose infectious organisms, and in other screening and diagnostic areas.
The cells to be examined may be taken through the following methods:

- Scraping or brushing the tissue surface, such as during a pap smear
- Collecting body fluids, such for urine or respiratory phlegm
- Fine−needle aspirations. This is removing cells by drawing them through a fine needle, such as abdominal fluid in ascites, pleural fluid from the lungs, or cerebrospinal fluid from the spinal canal.
- Other types of tissue biopsy

Serology

Serology is the scientific study of serum and other body fluids for the diagnostic identification of antibodies present. Different types of serologic tests are used to diagnose various disease conditions and due to variety of antibodies, different test methods are used for detecting the presence of different types of antibodies.
Which include:

- An agglutination assay shows whether antibodies exposed to certain antigens will cause particle clumping.
- A precipitation test shows whether the antigens are similar by measuring for the presence of antibody in body fluids.
- The Western blot test identifies the presence of antimicrobial antibodies in your blood by their reaction with target antigens.

Some of the tests done include:

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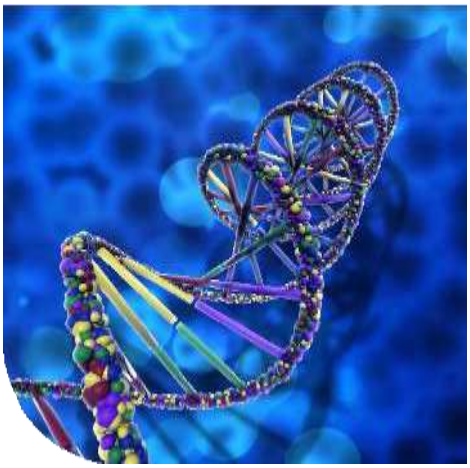
- Blood grouping serology: identify anti−RhD (Rhesus D) or other atypical antibodies
- Autoimmune profile: ANA, anti−dsDNA, ANCA
- Antiphospholipid and Lupus antibodies
- Immunoglobulins: identify hypogammaglobulinemia or paraprotein
- Antibodies to specific micro−organisms: e.g., antibodies to CMV, EBV, measles, mumps, rubella, pneumococcus, Hepatitis B core antibody, Hepatitis surface antigen antibody, Hepatitis C antibody

Genetics & Molecular Biology

Molecular Biology is the field of biology that studies the composition, structure and interactions of cellular molecules − such as nucleic acids and proteins − that carry out the biological processes essential for the cell's functions and maintenance. Some of the techniques used include; electron microscopy, genetic engineering (recombinant DNA technology) to isolate, sequence, and modify specific genes. These approaches can also include techniques such as polymerase chain reaction, western blotting, and microarray analysis.

Some of the tests are:

- Chromosomal testing: karyotyping, FISH or microarray to identify inherited conditions and acquired genetic changes
- Detection of specific molecular mutations in tumors which allows for targeted therapy: e.g., BCR−ABL in chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML)
- Detection of molecular lesions for diagnostic, carrier, predictive or prenatal testing for single−gene disorders such as cystic fibrosis or hereditary breast (BRCA1 and BRCA2) and ovarian cancer that predict for disease
- NGS (Next Generation Sequencing) refers to DNA sequencing technology that allows for querying the genome
- Mutational profiling of tumors for prognostication and to identify therapeutic targets
- Identification of microorganisms which are difficult to culture Antenatal screening:
- NIPT (non−invasive prenatal testing) − genetic test of fetal DNA found in maternal blood
- Genetic analysis of amniotic fluid
- HLA tissue typing
- Paternity testing
- Sensitive PCR (Polymerase chain reaction) tests to detect and quantify microorganisms (bacteria, virus, fungi)
- Specific microorganism detection: HIV, HPV, TB
- Viral levels: HIV viral loads, Hepatitis B viral loads
- Drug resistance



Our Team

STRHOMAA LABORATORY is extremely proud of its devoted and highly skilled team of specialists who work relent- lessly to provide safe, accurate, and timely diagnostic services. Our staff is made up of a diverse collection of people, each of whom plays an important part in upholding the laboratory's commitment to quality.

Pathologists

Our team is lead by seasoned and board–certified pathologists who bring considerable knowledge and skills to the forefront of our diagnostic processes. These professionals are in charge of evaluating test data, giving clinical insights, and ensuring that our diagnoses are as accurate and precise as possible.

Lab Technologists

Our attentive and well–trained laboratory technologists are at the core of our laboratory. They undertake the complex activities of sample collection, processing, and analysis with great care and attention to detail. Their expertise with cutting–edge laboratory equipment and technology is critical in delivering consistent results.

Non-Technical Team

Beyond the technical components, STRHOMAA LABORATORY understands the necessity of a competent non–technical workforce to support the laboratory's seamless functioning. Our administrative, customer service, and logistical staff work hard to guarantee that our clients receive excellent service from the time they walk through our doors or contact us.

Collaborative Network

To improve the breadth and depth of our diagnostic capabilities, we interact with both local and foreign pathologists, including professionals from India. This worldwide collaboration enables us to draw on a larger pool of experience while being at the forefront of medical developments.

Commitment to Continuous Learning

Our team is dedicated to continuing education and professional growth. They stay up to date on the newest breakthroughs in medical diagnostics, ensuring that we remain on the cutting edge of technology and knowledge.

“Quality Laboratory Care Delivered to Your Doorstep”

Home Sample Collection by Trained Technologist

- Safe, professional & hygienic sample collection at your doorstep
- Conducted by experienced and certified laboratory technologists
- Convenient, reliable, and patient-friendly diagnostic service
- Accurate sample handling with timely reporting

STRHOMAA
LABORATORIES

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