

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Yugam Chopra MD (Pathology) CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME : Mr. RAJESH KUMAR

AGE/ GENDER : 52 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1547531

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012407130044

 REFERRED BY
 : 13/Jul/2024 09:43 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01513056
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 13/Jul/2024 09:44AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 13/Jul/2024 11:46AM

CLIENT ADDRESS: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	14	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.79	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	43.5	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	90.9	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	29.1	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14.4	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	49.1	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	18.98	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	27.21	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < = 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			

WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) 6990 /cmm 4000 - 11000 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY

NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) NIL 0.00 - 20.00 by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER & MICROSCOPY

NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % NIL % < 10 % by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER & by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER &



MICROSCOPY

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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)





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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)				
NEUTROPHILS	66	%	50 - 70	
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY				
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	29	%	20 - 40	
EOSINOPHILS	1	%	1 - 6	
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY		70		
MONOCYTES	4	%	2 - 12	
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY				
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1	
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT				
	4/40	,	0000 7500	
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4613	/cmm	2000 - 7500	
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2027	/cmm	800 - 4900	
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2021	7 6111111	000 1700	
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	70	/cmm	40 - 440	
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	280	/cmm	80 - 880	
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110	
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	U	/CITIITI	0 - 110	
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.				
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	 110000 ^L	/cmm	150000 - 450000	
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE				
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.14	%	0.10 - 0.36	
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE		a	/ FO 12 O	
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	14 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0	
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	55000	/cmm	30000 - 90000	
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE				
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	53.1 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0	
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.4	%	15.0 - 17.0	
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10.4	70	13.0 - 17.0	
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				



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KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

RECHECKED



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CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

	KIDIVET FOROTION TEST (OOIVII EETE)			
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH	42.06	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00	
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.11	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	19.65	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM	17.7	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0	
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM	37.89	RATIO		
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			2 (0 7 70	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	8.02 ^H	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70	
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	8.76	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60	
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.69	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70	
ELECTROLYTES				
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	142.3	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0	
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	4.69	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00	

106.73

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 79.9

(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED

CHLORIDE: SERUM

INTERPRETATION:

To differentiate between pre- and post renal azotemia.

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH NORMAL CREATININE:

1. Prerenal azotemia (BUN rises without increase in creatinine) e.g. heart failure, salt depletion, dehydration, blood loss) due to decreased



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90.0 - 110.0

mmol/L



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glomerular filtration rate.

- 2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.
- 3. GI haemorrhage.
- 4. High protein intake.
- 5. Impaired renal function plus
- 6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).
- 7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)
- 8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)
- 9. Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS:

- 1. Postrenal azotemia (BUN rises disproportionately more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive uropathy).
- 2. Prerenal azotemia superimposed on renal disease.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN:

- 1. Acute tubular necrosis.
- 2. Low protein diet and starvation.
- 3. Severe liver disease.
- 4. Other causes of decreased urea synthesis.
- 5. Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).
- 6. Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).
- 7. SIADH (syndrome of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) due to tubular secretion of urea.
- 8. Pregnancy.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE:

- 1. Phenacimide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine).
- 2. Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine).
- 3. Muscular patients who develop renal failure.

INAPPROPIATE RATIO:

1. Diabetic ketoacidosis (acetoacetate causes false increase in creatinine with certain methodologies, resulting in normal ratio when dehydration should produce an increased BUN/creatinine ratio).

2. Cephalosporin therapy (interferes with creatinine measurement) ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE:

ESTIVIATED GEOMEROLAR TETERATION RATE.					
CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR (mL/min/1.73m2)	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS		
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria		
G2	Kidney damage with	>90	Presence of Protein,		
	normal or high GFR		Albumin or cast in urine		
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR	60 -89			
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59			
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29			
G5	Kidnev failure	<15			



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COMMENTS:

CLIENT CODE.

1. Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.

2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

3. In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure

REPORTING DATE

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated

End Of Report ***



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