

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Dr. Yugam Chopra
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CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME : Mr. ANIL MITTAL
AGE/ GENDER : 67 YRS/MALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01513514
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1555618
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012407200062
REGISTRATION DATE : 20/Jul/2024 05:03 PM
COLLECTION DATE : 20/Jul/2024 05:16PM
REPORTING DATE : 20/Jul/2024 05:37PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	11.8 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.67	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	36.9 ^L	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	79 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	25.2 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31.9 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	15.8	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	46.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	16.92	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	26.66	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < = 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0

WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	8040	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER & MICROSCOPY	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER & MICROSCOPY	NIL	%	< 10 %

DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)




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NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	79 ^H	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	10 ^L	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	4	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	7	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	0	%	0 - 1
<u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	6352	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	804	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	322	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	563	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	0	/cmm	0 - 110
<u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	470000 ^H	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	0.38 ^H	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	8	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	69000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	14.8	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	15.8	%	15.0 - 17.0
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			




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ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	77 ^H	mm/1st hr	0 - 20
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by MODIFIED WESTERGREN AUTOMATED METHOD

INTERPRETATION:

1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and autoimmune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.
2. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such as C-reactive protein
3. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as some others, such as systemic lupus erythematosus

CONDITION WITH LOW ESR

A low ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such as sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.

NOTE:

1. ESR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
2. Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
3. **CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.**
4. If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
5. Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it




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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

SGOT/SGPT PROFILE

SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	16.2	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	24.4	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
SGOT/SGPT RATIO <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.66		

INTERPRETATION

NOTE:- To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Reference Range.

USE:- Differential diagnosis of diseases of hepatobiliary system and pancreas.

INCREASED:-

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTASIS	> 1.5
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)


DECREASED:-


1. Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)
2. Extra Hepatic cholestasis: 0.8 (normal or slightly decreased).

PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE:-

NORMAL	< 0.65
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6




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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY
ANTI NUCLEAR ANTIBODY/FACTOR (ANA/ANF)

ANTI NUCLEUR ANTIBODIES (ANA): SERUM by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOASSAY)	0.84	INDEX VALUE	NEGATIVE: < 1.0 BORDERLINE: 1.0 - 1.20 POSITIVE: > 1.20
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INTERPRETATION:-

- 1.For diagnostic purposes, ANA value should be used as an adjuvant to other clinical and laboratory data available.
- 2.Measurement of antinuclear antibodies (ANAs) in serum is the most commonly performed screening test for patients suspected of having a systemic rheumatic disease, also referred to as connective tissue disease.
- 3.ANAs occur in patients with a variety of autoimmune diseases, both systemic and organ-specific. They are particularly common in the systemic rheumatic diseases, which include lupus erythematosus (LE), discoid LE, drug-induced LE, mixed connective tissue disease, Sjogren syndrome, scleroderma (systemic sclerosis), CREST (calcinosis, Raynaud's phenomenon, esophageal dysmotility, sclerodactyly, telangiectasia) syndrome, polymyositis/dermatomyositis, and rheumatoid arthritis.

NOTE:

- 1.The diagnosis of a systemic rheumatic disease is based primarily on the presence of compatible clinical signs and symptoms. The results of tests for autoantibodies including ANA and specific autoantibodies are ancillary. Additional diagnostic criteria include consistent histopathology or specific radiographic findings. Although individual systemic rheumatic diseases are relatively uncommon, a great many patients present with clinical findings that are compatible with a systemic rheumatic disease ANA screening may be useful for ruling out the disease.
- 2.Secondary, disease specific auto antibodies maybe ordered for patients who are screen positive as ancillary aids for the diagnosis of specific auto-immune disorders.




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C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE:	28.58 ^H	mg/L	0.0 - 6.0
SERUM			
by NEPHLOMETRY			

INTERPRETATION:

1. C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most sensitive acute-phase reactants for inflammation.
2. CRP levels can increase dramatically (100-fold or more) after severe trauma, bacterial infection, inflammation, surgery, or neoplastic proliferation.
3. CRP levels (Quantitative) has been used to assess activity of inflammatory disease, to detect infections after surgery, to detect transplant rejection, and to monitor these inflammatory processes.
4. As compared to ESR, CRP shows an earlier rise in inflammatory disorders which begins in 4-6 hrs, the intensity of the rise being higher than ESR and the recovery being earlier than ESR. Unlike ESR, CRP levels are not influenced by hematologic conditions like Anemia, Polycythemia etc.,
5. Elevated values are consistent with an acute inflammatory process.

- NOTE:**
1. Elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) values are nonspecific and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history.
 2. Oral contraceptives may increase CRP levels.




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RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA): QUANTITATIVE - SERUM

RHEUMATOID (RA) FACTOR QUANTITATIVE:	75.55 ^H	IU/mL	NEGATIVE: < 18.0
SERUM			BORDERLINE: 18.0 - 25.0
by NEPHLOMETRY			POSITIVE: > 25.0

INTERPRETATION:-

RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA):

1. Rheumatoid factors (RF) are antibodies that are directed against the Fc fragment of IgG altered in its tertiary structure.
2. Over 75% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have an IgM antibody to IgG immunoglobulin. This autoantibody (RF) is diagnostically useful although it may not be etiologically related to RA.
3. Inflammatory Markers such as ESR & C-Reactive protein (CRP) are normal in about 60 % of patients with positive RA.
4. The titer of RF correlates poorly with disease activity, but those patients with high titers tend to have more severe disease course.
5. The test is useful for diagnosis and prognosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS:

1. Rheumatoid Arthritis is a systemic autoimmune disease that is multi-functional in origin and is characterized by chronic inflammation of the membrane lining (synovium) joints which leads to progressive joint destruction and in most cases to disability and reduction of quality life.
2. The disease spreads from small to large joints, with greatest damage in early phase.
3. The diagnosis of RA is primarily based on clinical, radiological & immunological features. The most frequent serological test is the measurement of RA factor.

CAUTION (FALSE POSTIVE):-

1. RA factor is not specific for Rheumatoid arthritis, as it is often present in healthy individuals with other autoimmune diseases and chronic infections.
2. Non rheumatoid and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) populations are not clearly separate with regard to the presence of rheumatoid factor (RF) (15% of RA patients have a nonreactive titer and 8% of nonrheumatoid patients have a positive titer).
3. Patients with various nonrheumatoid diseases, characterized by chronic inflammation may have positive tests for RF. These diseases include systemic lupus erythematosus, polymyositis, tuberculosis, syphilis, viral hepatitis, infectious mononucleosis, and influenza.
4. Anti-CCP have been discovered in joints of patients with RA, but not in other form of joint disease. Anti-CCP2 is HIGHLY SENSITIVE (71%) & more specific (98%) than RA factor.
5. Upto 30 % of patients with Seronegative Rheumatoid arthritis also show Anti-CCP antibodies.
6. The positive predictive value of Anti-CCP antibodies for Rheumatoid Arthritis is far greater than Rheumatoid factor.





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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED	10	ml	
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
COLOUR	AMBER YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
TRANSPARANCY	CLEAR		CLEAR
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.01		1.002 - 1.030
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION	ACIDIC		
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
PROTEIN	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
SUGAR	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
pH	5.5		5.0 - 7.5
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BILIRUBIN	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
NITRITE	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.			
UROBILINOGEN	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
KETONE BODIES	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BLOOD	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ASCORBIC ACID	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION




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RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
PUS CELLS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	1-2	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	ABSENT		ABSENT

*** End Of Report ***




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