

Dr. Vinay Chopra
MD (Pathology & Microbiology)
Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME : Miss. SHUBHANGI
AGE/ GENDER : 27 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01514158
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1566130
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012407310018
REGISTRATION DATE : 31/Jul/2024 09:15 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 31/Jul/2024 09:16AM
REPORTING DATE : 31/Jul/2024 09:39AM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) 11.9^L gm/dL 12.0 - 16.0
by CALORIMETRIC

INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

A low hemoglobin level is referred to as ANEMIA or low red blood count.

ANEMIA (DECREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) Loss of blood (traumatic injury, surgery, bleeding, colon cancer or stomach ulcer)
- 2) Nutritional deficiency (iron, vitamin B12, folate)
- 3) Bone marrow problems (replacement of bone marrow by cancer)
- 4) Suppression by red blood cell synthesis by chemotherapy drugs
- 5) Kidney failure
- 6) Abnormal hemoglobin structure (sickle cell anemia or thalassemia).

POLYCYTHEMIA (INCREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) People in higher altitudes (Physiological)
- 2) Smoking (Secondary Polycythemia)
- 3) Dehydration produces a falsely rise in hemoglobin due to increased haemoconcentration
- 4) Advanced lung disease (for example, emphysema)
- 5) Certain tumors
- 6) A disorder of the bone marrow known as polycythemia rubra vera,
- 7) Abuse of the drug erythropoietin (Epogen) by athletes for blood doping purposes (increasing the amount of oxygen available to the body by chemically raising the production of red blood cells).

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

IMMUNOGLOBIN IgE

IMMUNOGLOBIN-E (IgE): SERUM	43.8	IU/mL	0.0 - 200.0
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by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

COMMENTS:

1. IgE antibodies mediate allergic diseases by sensitizing mast cells and basophils to release histamine and other inflammatory mediators on exposure to allergens.
2. Total IgE represents the sum of all the specific IgE, which in turn includes many groups of specific IgE & allergen specific IgE is just one such group amongst them.
3. Total IgE determination constitutes a screening method of atopic diseases, although within range values of total IgE do not exclude the existence of atopy and high values of total IgE are not pathognomonic of atopy by themselves.
4. Antigen-specific IgE is the next step in the in vitro identification of the responsible allergen. There are more than 400 characterized known allergens available for in vitro diagnostic tests and testing to be selected based on symptoms, clinical & environmental details.
5. In adults, Total IgE values between 100 to 1000 IU/ml may not correlate with allergen specific IgE, where the patients may be just sensitized to different allergen or often the cause for high IgE could be non-atopic.
6. Specific IgE results obtained with the different methods vary significantly, hence followup testing to be performed using one laboratory only.
7. The probability of finding an increased level of IgE in serum in a patient with allergic disease varies directly with the number of different allergens to which the patient is sensitized.
8. A normal level of IgE in serum does not eliminate the possibility of allergic disease; this occurs if there is sensitivity to a limited number of allergens and limited end organ involvement.

INCREASED:

1. Atopic/Non Atopic Allergy
2. Parasitic Infection.
3. IgE Myeloma
4. Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis.
5. The rare hyper IgE syndrome.
6. Immunodeficiency States and Autoimmune states

USES:

1. Evaluation of children with strong family history of allergies and early clinical signs of disease.
2. Evaluation of children and adults suspected of having allergic respiratory disease to establish the diagnosis and define the allergens
3. To confirm clinical expression of sensitivity to foods in patients with Anaphylactic sensitivity or with Asthma, Angioedema or Cutaneous disease
4. To evaluate sensitivity to insect venom allergens particularly as an aid in defining venom specificity in those cases in which skin tests are equivocal
5. To confirm the presence of IgE antibodies to certain occupational allergens

*** End Of Report ***




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