

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

NAME : Mrs. SHIVANI
AGE/ GENDER : 26 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01514454
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1570558
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012408040065
REGISTRATION DATE : 04/Aug/2024 03:49 PM
COLLECTION DATE : 04/Aug/2024 03:50PM
REPORTING DATE : 04/Aug/2024 04:24PM

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	12.5	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.19 ^H	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	38.7	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	74.6 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	24.2 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.4	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	15.6	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	43.4	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	14.37	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	22.53	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	8550	/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>	68	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	22	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	6	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	4	%	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>	5814	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	1881	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	513 ^H	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	342	/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>	263000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	0.32	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	12 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	111000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	42.1	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	16.6	%	15.0 - 17.0

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD




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ENDOCRINOLOGY

BETA HCG - TOTAL (QUANTITATIVE): MATERNAL

BETA HCG TOTAL, PREGNANCY MATERNAL: < 1.20 mIU/mL < 5.0
SERUM
by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

MEN:	mIU/ml	< 2.0
NON PREGNANT PRE-MENOPAUSAL WOMEN:	mIU/ml	< 5.0
MENOPAUSAL WOMEN:	mIU/ml	< 7.0
BETA HCG EXPECTED VALUES IN ACCORDANCE TO WEEKS OF GESTATIONAL AGE		
WEEKS OF GESTATION	Unit	Value
4-5	mIU/ml	1500 - 23000
5-6	mIU/ml	3400 - 135300
6-7	mIU/ml	10500 - 161000
7-8	mIU/ml	18000 - 209000
8-9	mIU/ml	37500 - 219000
9-10	mIU/ml	42800 - 218000
10-11	mIU/ml	33700 - 218700
11-12	mIU/ml	21800 - 193200
12-13	mIU/ml	20300 - 166100
13-14	mIU/ml	15400 - 190000
2rd TRIMESTER	mIU/ml	2800 - 176100
3rd TRIMESTER	mIU/ml	2800 - 144400



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1.hCG is a Glycoprotein with alpha and beta chains. Beta subunit is specific to hCG.
 2.It is largely secreted by trophoblastic tissue. Small amounts may be secreted by fetal tissues and by the adult ant pituitary.
INCREASED :
 1.Pregnancy
 2.Gestationalsite & Non gestational trophoblastic neoplasia.
 3.In mixed germ cell tumors.
SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN EXPECTED LEVEL:
 1.Multiple pregnancies & High risk molar pregnancies are usually associated with levels in excess of one lac mIU/ml.
 2.Erythroblastosis fetalis & Downs syndrome.
DECREASED:
 1.Ectopic pregnancy.
 2.Intra-uterine fetal death.
NOTE:
 1.The test becomes positive 7-9 days after the midcycle surge that precedes ovulation (time of blastocyst implantation). Blood levels rise rapidly after this and double every 1.4 - 2 days.
 2.Peak values are usually seen at 60-80 days of LMP. The levels then begin to taper and ebb out around the 20th week. These low levels are then maintained throughout pregnancy.
 3.Doubling time: In intra-uterine pregnancy, serum hCG levels increase by approximately 66% every 48 hrs.Inappropriately rising serum hCG levels are suggestive of dying or ectopic pregnancy.
CAUTION:
 Spuriously high levels (Phantom hCG) may be seen in presence of heterophilic antibodies (found in some normal people). If persistently raised levels are seen in a non-pregnant patient with no evidence of other obvious causes for such an increase a urine hCG assay may help confirm presence of the heterophile antibodies.




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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1 : 40	TITRE	1 : 80
SALMONELLA TYPHI H by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1 : 20	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160

INTERPRETATION:

1. Titres of 1:80 or more for "O" agglutinin is considered significant.
2. Titres of 1:160 or more for "H" agglutinin is considered significant.

LIMITATIONS:

1. Agglutinins usually appear by 5th to 6th day of illness of enteric fever, hence a negative result in early stage is inconclusive. The titre then rises till 3rd or 4th week, after which it declines gradually.
2. Lower titres may be found in normal individuals.
3. A single positive result has less significance than the rising agglutination titre, since demonstration of rising titre four or more in 1st and 3rd week is considered as a definite evidence of infection.
4. A simultaneous rise in H agglutinins is suggestive of paratyphoid infection.

NOTE:

1. Individuals with prior infection or immunization with TAB vaccine may develop an ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE (False-Positive) during an unrelated fever i.e High titres of antibodies to various antigens. This may be differentiated by repetition of the test after a week.
2. The anamnestic response shows only a transient rise, while in enteric fever rise is sustained.
3. H agglutinins tend to persist for many months after vaccination but O agglutinins tend to disappear sooner i.e within 6 months. Therefore rise in O agglutinins indicate recent infection.

*** End Of Report ***




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