

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mrs. DIMPLE

**AGE/ GENDER** : 38 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1571140

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012408050069

 REFERRED BY
 : 05/Aug/2024 02:23 PM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01514536
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 05/Aug/2024 02:25 PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 05/Aug/2024 02:54 PM

**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	12.1	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT  by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.53	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	85.5	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	26.8 <sup>L</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31.4 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	44.6	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	18.87	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	26.51	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < = 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0

#### WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC)	7410	/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 ANALYZ MICROSCOPY	ZER &		
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZ	FR &		

**DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)** 



MICROSCOPY

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	71 <sup>H</sup>	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	20	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5261	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1482	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	296	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	370	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	228000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.29	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	13 <sup>H</sup>	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	103000 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	45.1 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0



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#### **GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)**

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): 5.5 % 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

111.15

mg/dL

60.00 - 140.00

#### **INTERPRETATION:**

AS PER AMERICAN DI	IABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):	
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGL	OGIB (HBAIC) in %
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years	<5.7	
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.	4
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5	
	Age > 19 Y	ears
	Goals of Therapy:	< 7.0
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Actions Suggested:	>8.0
	Age < 19 Y	ears
	Goal of therapy:	<7.5

#### COMMENTS:

- 1. Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliace with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients.
- 2. Since Hb1c reflects long term fluctuations in blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who has recently under good control may still have high concentration of HbAlc. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- 3. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targetting a goal of < 7.0% may not be appropriate.

  4. High
- HbA1c (>9.0 -9.5 %) is strongly associated with risk of development and rapid progression of microvascular and nerve complications
- 5.Any condition that shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower HbA1c results.
- 6.HbA1c results from patients with HbSS,HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes including anemia, increased red cell turnover, and transfusion requirement that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term gycemic control.
- 7. Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-spienctomy may exhibit increse in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



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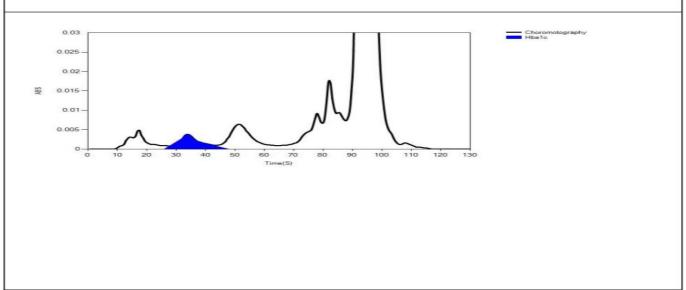
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#### LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

Name :	Case:	Patient Type :	Test Date: 05/08/2024 15:53:11
Age:	Department:	Sample Type: Whole Blood EDTA	Sample ld: 01514536
Gender:			Total Area: 13274

Peak Name	Retention Time(s)	Absorbance	Area	Result (Area %)
HbA0	69	3899	11937	88.4
HbA1c	37	64	745	5.5
La1c	24	38	304	2.2
HbF	18	10	14	0.1
Hba1b	12	49	169	1.2
Hba1a	10	31	105	0.8





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#### **CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)**

87.87 GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA mg/dL NORMAL: < 140.00

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0

DIABETIC: > OR = 200.0

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prinadial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.

3. A random glucose level of above 200 mg/dl is highly suggestive of diabetic state. A repeat post-prandial is strongly recommended for all such patients. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.



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#### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.37	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.12	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.25	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	18.8	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	19.3	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM  by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.97	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM  by Para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino meth PROPANOL	56.16 HYL	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	12.2	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM  by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.99	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM  by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	3.9	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.09	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM  by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.26	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

#### **INTERPRETATION**

NOTE:- To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Referance 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 CHOLESTATIS	> 1.5



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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 cholestatis: 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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**UREA** 

**UREA: SERUM** 22.02 10.00 - 50.00

by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)



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by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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**CREATININE** 

REPORTING DATE

**CREATININE: SERUM** 0.87 0.40 - 1.20



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### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM 0.08 S/CO NEGATIVE: < 1.00 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY) POSITIVE: > 1.00

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL NON - REACTIVE

RESULT

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE/NOT - DETECTED
> =1.00	REACTIVE/ASYMPTOMATIC/INFECTIVE STATE/CARRIER STATE.

Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Favivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug abusers, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10 % of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV, chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85 % of infected individuals. In high risk population, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25 %.

USES:

- 1. Indicator of past or present infection, but does not differentiate between Acute/ Chronic/Resolved Infection.
- 2. Routine screening of low and high prevelance population including blood donors.

#### NOTE:

- 1. False positive results are seen in Auto-immune disease, Rheumatoid Factor, HYpergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, Passive antibody transfer, Anti-idiotypes and Anti-superoxide dismutase.
- 2. False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression and Immuno—incompetence.

3. HCV-RNĀ PCR recommended in all reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection.



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#### ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DUO ULTRA WITH (P-24 ANTIGEN DETECTION)

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN: SERUM

0.07

S/CO

NEGATIVE: < 1.00

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

POSITIVE: > 1.00

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT

NON - REACTIVE

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE
> = 1.00	PROVISIONALLY REACTIVE

Non-Reactive result implies that antibodies to HIV 1/2 have not been detected in the sample. This menas that patient has either not been exposed to HIV 1/2 infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HIV 1/2.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Results to be clinically correlated

2. Rarely falsenegativity/positivity may occur.



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#### HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): 0.18 S/CO NEGATIVE: < 1.0 POSITIVE: > 1.0

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)

NON REACTIVE

RESULT

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

WERT REPUTION	
RESULT IN INDEX VALUE	REMARKS
< 1.30	NEGATIVE (-ve)
>=1.30	POSITIVE (+ve)

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infection of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2 % normal adolescent and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80 % neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAg which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symtoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates carrier state or Chronic Liver disease.



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



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

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

NAME : Mrs. DIMPLE

**AGE/ GENDER** : 38 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1571140

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012408050069

 REFERRED BY
 : 05/Aug/2024 02:23 PM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01514536
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 05/Aug/2024 02:25 PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 05/Aug/2024 03:03 PM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

**VDRL** 

VDRL NON REACTIVE NON REACTIVE

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

#### **INTERPRETATION:**

1. Does not become positive until 7 - 10 days after appearance of chancre.

- 2. High titer (>1:16) active disease.
- 3.Low titer (<1:8) biological falsepositive test in 90% cases or due to late or late latent syphillis.
- 4. Treatment of primary syphillis causes progressive decline tonegative VDRL within 2 years.
- 5. Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse, reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.
- 6. May benonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphillis (approx. 25% ofcases).
- 7. Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmed with FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test).

#### SHORTTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCURIN:

- 1. Acute viral illnesses (e.g., hepatitis, measles, infectious mononucleosis)
- 2.M. pneumoniae; Chlamydia; Malaria infection.
- 3. Some immunizations
- 4. Pregnancy (rare)

#### LONGTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (>6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

- 1. Serious underlying disease e.g., collagen vascular diseases, leprosy , malignancy.
- 2.Intravenous drug users.
- 3. Rheumatoid arthritis, thyroiditis, AIDS, Sjogren's syndrome.
- 4.<10 % of patients older thanage 70 years.
- 5. Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



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