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<b>NAME</b>	: Mrs. SIMRAN KAUR	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1575101
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 29 YRS/FEMALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012408080067
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	: SURJESH	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 08/Aug/2024 05:52 PM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 08/Aug/2024 06:27PM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01514741	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 08/Aug/2024 06:35PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
<b>CLIENT ADDRESS</b>	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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## HAEMATOLOGY

### HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

<b>HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)</b> by CALORIMETRIC	11.6 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
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#### 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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**TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC)**

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC)	7000	/cmm	4000 - 11000
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by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



  
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#### DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)

NEUTROPHILS	57	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	38	%	20 - 40
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	1	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	4	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



  
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### CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

#### GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	103.37	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 140.00 PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 200.0
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#### INTERPRETATION

##### 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-prandial 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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<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01514741	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 08/Aug/2024 07:04PM
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#### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM <i>by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.37	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.12	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.25	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	13.3	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	12.3	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.08	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM <i>by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL</i>	75.29	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM <i>by SZASZ, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	5.37	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM <i>by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	6.61	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM <i>by BROMOCRESOL GREEN</i>	3.99	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.62	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.52	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

#### 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 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 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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### AMYLASE

AMYLASE - SERUM	44.49	IU/L	0 - 90
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by CNPG 3, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

#### INTERPRETATION

#### COMMENTS

1. Amylase is produced in the Pancreas and most of the elevation in serum is due to increased rate of Amylase entry into the blood stream / decreased rate of clearance or both.
2. Serum Amylase rises within 6 to 48 hours of onset of Acute pancreatitis in 80% of patients, but is not proportional to the severity of the disease.
3. Activity usually returns to normal in 3-5 days in patients with milder edematous form of the disease.
4. Values persisting longer than this period suggest continuing necrosis of pancreas or Pseudocyst formation.
5. Approximately 20% of patients with Pancreatitis have normal or near normal activity.
6. Hyperlipemic patients with Pancreatitis also show spuriously normal Amylase levels due to suppression of Amylase activity by triglyceride.
7. Low Amylase levels are seen in Chronic Pancreatitis, Congestive Heart failure, 2nd & 3rd trimesters of pregnancy, Gastrointestinal cancer & bone fractures.



  
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**IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY**  
**HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL**

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM 0.06 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 prevalence 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-RNA 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	0.05	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)			

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 means 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): 0.17 S/CO  
 SERUM  
 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

NEGATIVE: < 1.0  
 POSITIVE: > 1.0

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) NON - REACTIVE  
 RESULT  
 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

#### INTERPRETATION:

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 symptoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates carrier state or Chronic Liver disease.



  
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VDRL	NON REACTIVE	NON REACTIVE
by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY		

**INTERPRETATION:**

- Does not become positive until 7 - 10 days after appearance of chancre.
- High titer (>1:16) - active disease.**
- Low titer (<1:8) - biological falsepositive test in 90% cases or due to late or late latent syphilis.**
- Treatment of primary syphilis causes progressive decline to negative VDRL within 2 years.
- Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse, reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.
- May be nonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphilis (approx. 25% of cases).
- Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmed with FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test).**

**SHORT TERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:**

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

**LONG TERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (>6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:**

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

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



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