

KOS Diagnostic Lab

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mrs. BHARTI

AGE/ GENDER : 47 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1591329

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012408260018

 REFERRED BY
 : 26/Aug/2024 09:53 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01515726
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 26/Aug/2024 09:55AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 26/Aug/2024 10:10AM

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	12.7	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.64	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	38.9	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	83.7	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	27.5	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.8	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	15.5	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	48.6	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	18.04	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	28.09	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	5920	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) by automated 6 part hematology analyzer	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)	NIL	%	< 10 %
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	54	%	50 - 70



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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
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: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	35	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	9	%	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	3197	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2072	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	118	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	533 : RS.	/cmm	80 - 880
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	293000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.27	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	9	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	59000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	20.2	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	15.7	%	15.0 - 17.0



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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

0 - 20

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 auto-immune 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.

- ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
 Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
 CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.
 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

*** End Of Report ***



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