

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

**NAME** : Mrs. USHA

**AGE/ GENDER** : 70 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1591807

**COLLECTED BY** : 012408260052 : SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY : LOOMBA HOSPITAL (AMBALA CANTT) **REGISTRATION DATE** : 26/Aug/2024 01:59 PM BARCODE NO. :01515760 **COLLECTION DATE** : 26/Aug/2024 02:01PM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 26/Aug/2024 02:16PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

# **HAEMATOLOGY**

**HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)** 

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) 12.0 - 16.0 10.3<sup>L</sup> qm/dL

by CALORIMETRIC

**INTERPRETATION:-**

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the bodys 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 (DECRESED 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 erythropoetin (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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**CLIENT CODE.** : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **REPORTING DATE** : 26/Aug/2024 02:26PM

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## **BLOOD GROUP (ABO) AND RH FACTOR TYPING**

ABO GROUP

by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION

RH FACTOR TYPE

H FACTOR TYPE
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION

AB

POSITIVE



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**CLIENT CODE.** : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **REPORTING DATE** : 26/Aug/2024 04:44PM

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

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**BLEEDING TIME (BT)** 

BLEEDING TIME (BT) 2 MIN 15 SEC. MINS 1-

by DUKE METHOD



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**CLOTTING TIME (CT)** 

CLOTTING TIME (CT) 7 MIN. 25 SEC. MINS 4 - by CAPILLARY TUBE METHOD



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

REPORTING DATE

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA 152.03<sup>H</sup>

mg/dL NORMAL: < 140.00 by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)

PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

: 26/Aug/2024 02:56PM

CLIENT CODE.

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-prnadial 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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: 26/Aug/2024 03:33PM

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#### **URIC ACID**

REPORTING DATE

URIC ACID: SERUM 4.44 2.50 - 6.80 mg/dL

by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE

## **INTERPRETATION:-**

CLIENT CODE.

1.GOUT occurs when high levels of Uric Acid in the blood cause crystals to form & accumulate around a joint

2.Uric Acid is the end product of purine metabolism. Uric acid is excreted to a large degree by the kidneys and to a smaller degree in the intestinal tract by microbial degradation.

#### INCREASED:

## (A).DUE TO INCREASED PRODUCTION:-

1. Idiopathic primary gout.

2. Excessive dietary purines (organ meats, legumes, anchovies, etc).

3. Cytolytic treatment of malignancies especially leukemais & lymphomas.

4. Polycythemai vera & myeloid metaplasia.

5.Psoriasis.

6. Sickle cell anaemia etc.

## (B).DUE TO DECREASED EXCREATION (BY KIDNEYS)

1.Alcohol ingestion.

2. Thiazide diuretics.

3.Lactic acidosis.

4. Aspirin ingestion (less than 2 grams per day ).

5. Diabetic ketoacidosis or starvation.

6.Renal failure due to any cause etc.

## **DECREASED:-**

## (A).DUE TO DIETARY DEFICIENCY

1. Dietary deficiency of Zinc, Iron and molybdenum.

2. Fanconi syndrome & Wilsons disease.

3. Multiple sclerosis.

4. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) secretion & low purine diet etc.

## (B).DUE TO INCREASED EXCREATION

1.Drugs:-Probenecid, sulphinpyrazone, aspirin doses (more than 4 grams per day), corticosterroids and ACTH, anti-coagulants and estrogens etc.



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## **KOS Diagnostic Lab** (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

# IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

REPORTING DATE

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM S/CO 0.09

NEGATIVE: < 1.00 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY) POSITIVE: > 1.00

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL

**NON - REACTIVE** 

CLIENT CODE.

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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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

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

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN: SERUM

0.06

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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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

## HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): 0.26 S/CO NEGATIVE: < 1.0 SERUM POSITIVE: > 1.0

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)

NON REACTIVE

RESULT

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

MACHINE REPORT				
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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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.



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

# CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

## **URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION**

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED 10 m

COLOUR AMBER YELLOW PALE YELLOW

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY HAZY CLEAR

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 1.002 - 1.030

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION** 

REACTION ACIDIC

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PROTEIN

Negative

NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SUGAR Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

pH 5.5 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BILIRUBIN Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NITRITE Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

UROBILINOGEN Normal EU/dL 0.2 - 1.0

KETONE BODIES Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BLOOD Negative NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ASCORBIC ACID NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
PUS CELLS by microscopy on centrifuged urinary sediment	8-10	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	3-4	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT

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



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