

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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NAME : Mrs. REENA SHARMA

**AGE/ GENDER** : 66 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1592823

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012408270021

 REFERRED BY
 : 27/Aug/2024 10:12 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01515791
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 27/Aug/2024 10:32AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 27/Aug/2024 10:59AM

**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	9.7 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	2.65 <sup>L</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	27.8 <sup>L</sup>	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	104.7 <sup>H</sup>	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by Calculated by Automated Hematology Analyzer	36.7 <sup>H</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.1	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	21.8 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	81.8 <sup>H</sup>	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	39.51	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	86.36	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	4880	/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	NIL	%	< 10 %
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	62	%	50 - 70



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LYMPHOCYTES	25	%	20 - 40
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY EOSINOPHILS	5	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	8	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	3026	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1220	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	244	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	390	/cmm	80 - 880
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	RS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	76000 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.11 <sup>L</sup>	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	14 <sup>H</sup>	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	41000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	53.7 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.0 - 45.0

PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) 17 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE

**ADVICE** 

by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

RECHECKED.

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KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY



15.0 - 17.0

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

#### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)** 

70<sup>H</sup>

mm/1st hr

0 - 20

: 27/Aug/2024 11:11AM

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.

NOTE:

- 1. ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
  2. Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
  3. CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.
  4. 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 services and quiping may decrease it. aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

#### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

**C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)** 

**C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE:** mg/L 0.0 - 6.032.62<sup>H</sup>

by NEPHLOMETRY **INTERPRETATION:** 

1. C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most sensitive acute-phase reactants for inflammation.

2. CRP levels can increase dramatically (100-fold or more) after severe trauma, bacterial infection, inflammation, surgery, or neoplastic proliferation.

3. CRP levels (Quantitative) has been used to assess activity of inflammatory disease, to detect infections after surgery, to detect transplant rejection, and to monitor these inflammatory processes.

4. As compared to ESR, CRP shows an earlier rise in inflammatory disorders which begins in 4-6 hrs, the intensity of the rise being higher than ESR and the recovery being earlier than ESR. Unlike ESR, CRP levels are not influenced by hematologic conditions like Anemia, Polycythemia etc., 5. Elevated values are consistent with an acute inflammatory process.

NOTE:

1. Elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) values are nonspecific and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history. 2. Oral contraceptives may increase CRP levels.

\* End Of Report \*\*\*



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