

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME : Mrs. VANDANA
AGE/ GENDER : 47 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01516980
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1613827
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409150004
REGISTRATION DATE : 15/Sep/2024 07:55 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 15/Sep/2024 07:59AM
REPORTING DATE : 15/Sep/2024 09:10AM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	11 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.67	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	36.8 ^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	78.8 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	23.7 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	30 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	19.4 ^H	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	56.2 ^H	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	16.87	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	32.94	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	11090 ^H	/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	50	%	50 - 70
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LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	44 ^H	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
<u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5545	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4880	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	222	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	444	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
<u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	438000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELET CRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.47 ^H	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	11	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	138000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	31.6	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	16	%	15.0 - 17.0
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			




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ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	50 ^H	mm/1st hr	0 - 20
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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 autoimmune 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 aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it




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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA	97.96	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0
by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)			PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0
			DIABETIC: > OR = 126.0

INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 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 fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 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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SGOT/SGPT PROFILE

SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	15.5	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	24.3	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
SGOT/SGPT RATIO <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.64		

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 CHOLESTASIS	> 1.5
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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CREATININE

CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.82	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE:	7.18 ^H	mg/L	0.0 - 6.0
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SERUM

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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