

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mrs. MONIKA

AGE/ GENDER : 48 YRS/FEMALE PATIENT ID : 1614359

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409160037

 REFERRED BY
 : 16/Sep/2024 10:12 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01517068
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 16/Sep/2024 10:18AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 16/Sep/2024 10:39AM

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	13.2	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.48	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV)	39.9	%	37.0 - 50.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	89.1	fL	80.0 - 100.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	29.4	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	33	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.1	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	43.5	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	19.89	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	26	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			MON BEHOLENOT ANEIMINE 2 00.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by Flow cytometry by SF cube & Microscopy	5310	/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	46 ^L	%	50 - 70



DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY



(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mrs. MONIKA

AGE/ GENDER : 48 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1614359

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409160037

 REFERRED BY
 : 16/Sep/2024 10:12 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01517068
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 16/Sep/2024 10:18AM

CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **REPORTING DATE** : 16/Sep/2024 10:39AM

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

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	45 ^H	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	8	%	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	2443	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2390	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	53	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	425	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	0 RS.	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	294000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.33	%	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	97000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	32.8	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	15.9	%	15.0 - 17.0



DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)



KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana
KOS Molecular Lab: IInd Floor, Parry Hotel, Staff Road, Opp. GPO, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana
0171-2643898, +91 99910 43898 | care@koshealthcare.com | www.koshealthcare.com



(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mrs. MONIKA

AGE/ GENDER : 48 YRS/FEMALE PATIENT ID : 1614359

COLLECTED BY : SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409160037

 REFERRED BY
 : 16/Sep/2024 10:12 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01517068
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 16/Sep/2024 10:18AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 16/Sep/2024 11:20AM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

URIC ACID

URIC ACID: SERUM 5.16 mg/dL 2.50 - 6.80

by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE

<u> NTERPRETATION:-</u>

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.



DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUĞAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)



KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana



(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mrs. MONIKA

AGE/ GENDER : 48 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1614359

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409160037

 REFERRED BY
 : 16/Sep/2024 10:12 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01517068
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 16/Sep/2024 10:18 AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 16/Sep/2024 11:37 AM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

VITAMINS

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN: SERUM 296 pg/mL 190.0 - 890.0

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

INCREASED VITAMIN B12	DECREASED VITAMIN B12		
1.Ingestion of Vitamin C	1.Pregnancy		
2.Ingestion of Estrogen	2.DRUGS:Aspirin, Anti-convulsants, Colchicine		
3.Ingestion of Vitamin A	3.Ethanol Igestion		
4.Hepatocellular injury	4. Contraceptive Harmones		
5.Myeloproliferative disorder	5.Haemodialysis		
6.Uremia	6. Multiple Myeloma		

- 1. Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) is necessary for hematopoiesis and normal neuronal function.
- 2.In humans, it is obtained only from animal proteins and requires intrinsic factor (IF) for absorption.
- 3. The body uses its vitamin B12 stores very economically, reabsorbing vitamin B12 from the ileum and returning it to the liver; very little is excreted.
- 4.Vitamin B12 deficiency may be due to lack of IF secretion by gastric mucosa (eg. gastrectomy, gastric atrophy) or intestinal malabsorption (eg, ileal resection, small intestinal diseases).
- 5.Vitamin B12 deficiency frequently causes macrocytic anemia, glossitis, peripheral neuropathy, weakness, hyperreflexia, ataxia, loss of proprioception, poor coordination, and affective behavioral changes. These manifestations may occur in any combination; many patients have the neurologic defects without macrocytic anemia.
- 6.Serum methylmalonic acid and homocysteine levels are also elevated in vitamin B12 deficiency states.
- 7. Follow-up testing for antibodies to intrinsic factor (IF) is recommended to identify this potential cause of vitamin B12 malabsorption.

 NOTE:A normal serum concentration of vitamin B12 does not rule out tissue deficiency of vitamin B12. The most sensitive test for vitamin B12 deficiency at the cellular level is the assay for MMA. If clinical symptoms suggest deficiency, measurement of MMA and homocysteine should be considered, even if serum vitamin B12 concentrations are normal.

*** End Of Report ***



DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)

