

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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NAME	: Mrs. SEEMA SHARMA	PATIENT ID	: 1619225
AGE/ GENDER	: 60 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012409200052
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REGISTRATION DATE	: 20/Sep/2024 12:16 PM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 20/Sep/2024 12:29PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01517345	REPORTING DATE	: 20/Sep/2024 12:52PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

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) <i>by CALORIMETRIC</i>	11.1 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	4.44	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	35.2 ^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	79.2 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	25 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	31.6 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	15.8	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	46.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	17.84	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	28.18	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: <= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0


WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)


TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	7790	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) <i>by AUTOMATED 6 PART HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	NIL	%	< 10 %

DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)

NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	64	%	50 - 70
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LYMPHOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	22	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	6	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	8	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	0	%	0 - 1
<u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	4986	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	1714	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	467^H	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	623	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	0	/cmm	0 - 110
<u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	424000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	0.42^H	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	102000^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	24.2	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	15.9	%	15.0 - 17.0
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	31.01	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.35^H	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	14.49	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	10.73	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	22.97	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	6.35	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
CALCIUM: SERUM <i>by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	8.88	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM <i>by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	3.49	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
<u>ELECTROLYTES</u>			
SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	138.7	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	4.61	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	104.03	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
<u>ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE</u>			
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED</i>	45		

INTERPRETATION:

To differentiate between pre- and post renal azotemia.

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH NORMAL CREATININE:

1. Prerenal azotemia (BUN rises without increase in creatinine) e.g. heart failure, salt depletion, dehydration, blood loss) due to decreased



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glomerular filtration rate.

2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.

3. GI haemorrhage.

4. High protein intake.

5. Impaired renal function plus

6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).

7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)

8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)

9. Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS:

1. Postrenal azotemia (BUN rises disproportionately more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive uropathy).

2. Prerenal azotemia superimposed on renal disease.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN :

1. Acute tubular necrosis.

2. Low protein diet and starvation.

3. Severe liver disease.

4. Other causes of decreased urea synthesis.

5. Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).

6. Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).

7. SIADH (syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone) due to tubular secretion of urea.

8. Pregnancy.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE:

1. Phenacimide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine).

2. Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine).

3. Muscular patients who develop renal failure.

INAPPROPRIATE RATIO:

1. Diabetic ketoacidosis (acetoacetate causes false increase in creatinine with certain methodologies, resulting in normal ratio when dehydration should produce an increased BUN/creatinine ratio).

2. Cephalosporin therapy (interferes with creatinine measurement).

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE:

CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR (mL/min/1.73m ²)	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with normal or high GFR	>90	Presence of Protein , Albumin or cast in urine
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR	60 -89	
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59	
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29	
G5	Kidney failure	<15	



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COMMENTS:

1. Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.
2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012
3. In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m² (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD
4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fulfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. **A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).**

ADVICE:
KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated



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VITAMINS

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN: SERUM 160^L 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

- Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) is necessary for hematopoiesis and normal neuronal function.
- In humans, it is obtained only from animal proteins and requires intrinsic factor (IF) for absorption.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- Serum methylmalonic acid and homocysteine levels are also elevated in vitamin B12 deficiency states.
- 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 ***



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