

# **KOS Diagnostic Lab**

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mr. LUXMI NARAYAN KHANNA

**AGE/ GENDER** : 75 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1621394

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409220027

 REFERRED BY
 : 22/Sep/2024 09:17 AM

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 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
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**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	9.5 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.21	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	30.2 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	71.8 <sup>L</sup>	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	22.5 <sup>L</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31.3 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	19.3 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD)  by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	51.4	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	17.05	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	32.82	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	16570 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	4000 - 11000

ANTILL DEOOD CEEES (AADOS)			
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	16570 <sup>H</sup>	/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 %
<u>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</u>			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	92 <sup>H</sup>	%	50 - 70



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

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





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LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4 <sup>L</sup>	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	3	%	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	15244 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	663 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	166	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	497	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	0	/cmm	0 - 110
	_	/ 0 100 100	150000 450000
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	186000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.22	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	12	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	76000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	40.6	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16.5	%	15.0 - 17.0



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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

## DENGUE FEVER COMBO SCREENING - (NS1 ANTIGEN, IgG AND IgM)

DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN - SCREENING NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY) NEGATIVE (-ve) DENGUE ANTIBODY IgG - SCREENING NEGATIVE (-ve) by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY) NEGATIVE (-ve)

**DENGUE ANTIBODY IGM - SCREENING** NEGATIVE (-ve) by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

#### INTERPRETATION:-

- 1. This is a solid phase immunochromatographic ELISA test for the qualitative detection of the specific IgG and IgM antibodies against the Dengue virus.
- 2. The IgM antibodies take a minimum of 5-10 days in primary infection and 4-5 days in secondary infections to test positive and hence are suitable for the diagnosis of dengue fever only when the fever is approximately one week old.
- 3.The IgG antibodies develop at least two weeks after exposure to primary infection and subsequently remain positive for the rest of the life. A positive result is incapable of differentiating a current infection from a past infection.
- 4.The Dengue NS-1 antigen test is most suited for early diagnosis (within the first week of exposure).



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### WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O	NIL	TITRE	1:80
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA TYPHI H	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			

### **INTERPRETATION:**

- 1. Titres of 1:80 or more for "O" agglutinin is considered significant.
- 2. Titres of 1:160 or more for "H" agglutinin is considered significant.

#### LIMITATIONS

- 1.Agglutinins usually appear by 5th to 6th day of illness of enteric fever, hence a negative result in early stage is inconclusive. The titre then rises till 3rd or 4th week, after which it declines gradually.
- 2.Lower titres may be found in normal individuals.
- 3.A single positive result has less significance than the rising agglutination titre, since demonstration of rising titre four or more in 1st and 3rd week is considered as a definite evidence of infection.
- 4.A simultaneous rise in H agglutinins is suggestive of paratyphoid infection.

#### NOTE:

- 1. Individuals with prior infection or immunization with TAB vaccine may develop an ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE (False-Positive) during an unrelated fever i.e High titres of antibodies to various antigens. This may be differentiated by repitition of the test after a week.
- 2. The anamnestic response shows only a transient rise, while in enteric fever rise is sustained.
- 3.H agglutinins tend to persist for many months after vaccination but O agglutinins tend to disappear sooner i.e within 6 months. Therefore rise in Oagglutinins indicate recent infection.

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



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