

# **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. ATUL

**AGE/ GENDER** : 33 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1622032

**COLLECTED BY** :012409230035 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 23/Sep/2024 10:56 AM BARCODE NO. :01517544 **COLLECTION DATE** : 23/Sep/2024 10:57AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 23/Sep/2024 11:57AM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### **HAEMATOLOGY**

**HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)** 

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) 17.1H qm/dL 12.0 - 17.0

by CALORIMETRIC **INTERPRETATION:-**

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the bodys tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

A low hemoglobin level is referred to as ANEMIA or low red blood count.

ANEMIA (DECRESED HAEMOGLOBIN):

1) Loss of blood (traumatic injury, surgery, bleeding, colon cancer or stomach ulcer)

2) Nutritional deficiency (iron, vitamin B12, folate)

3) Bone marrow problems (replacement of bone marrow by cancer)

4) Suppression by red blood cell synthesis by chemotherapy drugs

5) Kidney failure

6) Abnormal hemoglobin structure (sickle cell anemia or thalassemia).

#### POLYCYTHEMIA (INCREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) People in higher altitudes (Physiological)
- 2) Smoking (Secondary Polycythemia)
- 3) Dehydration produces a falsely rise in hemoglobin due to increased haemoconcentration
- 4) Advanced lung disease (for example, emphysema)
- 5) Certain tumors
- 6) A disorder of the bone marrow known as polycythemia rubra vera,
- 7) Abuse of the drug erythropoetin (Epogen) by athletes for blood doping purposes (increasing the amount of oxygen available to the body by chemically raising the production of red blood cells).

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

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



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

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### CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY **GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (PP)**

GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (PP): PLASMA 136.55 mg/dL NORMAL: < 140.00 by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)

PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 200.0

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A post-prandial plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A post-prandial glucose level between 140 - 200 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 post-prandial plasma glucose level of above 200 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.

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



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