

## **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. CHARANJIT SINGH

AGE/ GENDER : 30 YRS/MALE PATIENT ID : 1623451

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409240009

 REFERRED BY
 : 24/Sep/2024 08:48 AM

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 : 01517588
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 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
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 : 24/Sep/2024 09:14AM

**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	13.9	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.13 <sup>H</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	42.7	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)  by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	83.2	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH)  by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	27.1	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV)  by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD)  by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	43.6	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	16.22	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	22.71	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	6630	/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	74 <sup>H</sup>	%	50 - 70



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est Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
YMPHOCYTES by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	22	%	20 - 40
OSINOPHILS by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	$0^{L}$	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4	%	2 - 12
ASOPHILS by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy BSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT	0	%	0 - 1
BSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4906	/cmm	2000 - 7500
BSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1459	/cmm	800 - 4900
BSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	40 - 440
BSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	265	/cmm	80 - 880
BSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
LATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE			
LATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	233000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
LATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.22	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	9	fL	6.50 - 12.0
LATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	47000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
LATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	20.1	%	11.0 - 45.0
LATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE OTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16	%	15.0 - 17.0



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# IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O	1:40	TITRE	1:80
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA TYPHI H	1:20	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SUDE ACCULITINATION			

#### **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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