

Dr. Vinay Chopra  
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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME : Mrs. ANU  
AGE/ GENDER : 50 YRS/FEMALE  
COLLECTED BY : SURJESH  
REFERRED BY :  
BARCODE NO. : 01517641  
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB  
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1624280  
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409240062  
REGISTRATION DATE : 24/Sep/2024 05:33 PM  
COLLECTION DATE : 24/Sep/2024 05:40PM  
REPORTING DATE : 24/Sep/2024 05:56PM

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) by CALORIMETRIC	13	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.69	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	41.4	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	88.2	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	27.7	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31.4 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14.8	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	48.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	18.81	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	27.81	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	8690	/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	81 <sup>H</sup>	%	50 - 70
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<b>LYMPHOCYTES</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	13 <sup>L</sup>	%	20 - 40
<b>EOSINOPHILS</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	1	%	1 - 6
<b>MONOCYTES</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	5	%	2 - 12
<b>BASOPHILS</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	0	%	0 - 1
<b><u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u></b>			
<b>ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	7039	/cmm	2000 - 7500
<b>ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	1130	/cmm	800 - 4900
<b>ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	87	/cmm	40 - 440
<b>ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	434	/cmm	80 - 880
<b>ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT</b> <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	0	/cmm	0 - 110
<b><u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u></b>			
<b>PLATELET COUNT (PLT)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	128000 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	150000 - 450000
<b>PLATELETCRIT (PCT)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	0.16	%	0.10 - 0.36
<b>MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	16 <sup>H</sup>	fL	6.50 - 12.0
<b>PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	82000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
<b>PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	70.4 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.0 - 45.0
<b>PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)</b> <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	16	%	15.0 - 17.0

**ADVICE**

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

RECHECKED.

**KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY**



  
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### GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)	6.3	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)	134.11	mg/dL	60.00 - 140.00

#### INTERPRETATION:

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):	
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c) in %
Non diabetic Adults $\geq$ 18 years	<5.7
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.4
Diagnosing Diabetes	$\geq$ 6.5
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	<b>Age <math>&gt;</math> 19 Years</b>
	Goals of Therapy: < 7.0
	Actions Suggested: >8.0
	<b>Age <math>&lt;</math> 19 Years</b>
	Goal of therapy: <7.5

#### COMMENTS:

- Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliance with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients.
- Since Hb1c reflects long term fluctuations in blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who has recently under good control may still have high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0% may not be appropriate.
- High HbA1c (>9.0 -9.5 %) is strongly associated with risk of development and rapid progression of microvascular and nerve complications
- Any condition that shortens RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lowers HbA1c results.
- HbA1c results from patients with HbSS, HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes including anemia, increased red cell turnover, and transfusion requirement that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control.
- Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increase in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



  
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#### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

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

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

#### 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).

NOTE:-ADV.ELISA FOR FURTHER CONFIRMATION OR REF.TO BE CIVIL HOSPITAL.

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



  
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