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

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

NAME	**: Mrs. DIPIN GULATI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 42 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1632037
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012410020043**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 11:55 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518183	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:03PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:12PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) *by CALORIMETRIC*	**10.9^{L}**	**gm/dL**	**12.0 - 16.0**
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	**5.22^{H}**	**Millions/cmm**	**3.50 - 5.00**
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**36.2^{L}**	**%**	**37.0 - 50.0**
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**69.4^{L}**	**fL**	**80.0 - 100.0**
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**20.8^{L}**	**pg**	**27.0 - 34.0**
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**30^{L}**	**g/dL**	**32.0 - 36.0**
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**17^{H}**	**%**	**11.00 - 16.00**
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	44.2	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX *by CALCULATED*	13.3	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX *by CALCULATED*	22.51	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*	10200	/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*	**90^{H}**	**%**	**50 - 70**

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

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

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

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

NAME	**: Mrs. DIPIN GULATI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 42 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1632037
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012410020043**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 11:55 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518183	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:03PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:12PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LYMPHOCYTES ***by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY***	**6^{L}**	**%**	**20 - 40**
EOSINOPHILS ***by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY***	**0^{L}**	**%**	**1 - 6**
MONOCYTES *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	4	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT ***by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY***	**9180^{H}**	**/cmm**	**2000 - 7500**
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT ***by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY***	**612^{L}**	**/cmm**	**800 - 4900**
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT ***by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY***	**0^{L}**	**/cmm**	**40 - 440**
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	408	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	328000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	0.3	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	9	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	68000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	20.8	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	15.6	%	15.0 - 17.0

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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

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

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

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

NAME	**: Mrs. DIPIN GULATI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 42 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1632037
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012410020043**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 11:55 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518183	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:03PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:36PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

SGOT/SGPT PROFILE

SGOT/AST: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	38.2	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	30.9	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
SGOT/SGPT RATIO *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	1.24		

INTERPRETATION

NOTE:- **To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Referance Range.**

USE:- Differential diagnosis of diseases of hepatobiliary system and pancreas.

INCREASED:-

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS	> 1.5
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)

DECREASED:-

1. Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)
2. Extra Hepatic cholestatis: 0.8 (normal or slightly decreased).

PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE:-

NORMAL	< 0.65
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6

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

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

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

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

NAME	**: Mrs. DIPIN GULATI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 42 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1632037
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012410020043**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 11:55 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518183	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:03PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:30PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

TYPHOID COMBO SCREEN (TYPHOID ANTIGEN, IgG AND IgM): SERUM

TYPHOID ANTIGEN - SERUM *by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgG *by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgM *by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)

INTE*RPRETATION:*

Typhoid fever is a life threatening illness caused by the bacterium Salmonella typhus.The infection is acquired typically by ingestion. On reaching the gut, the bacilli attach themselves to the epithelial cells of the intestinal villi and penetrate the lamina and submucosa. They are then phagocytosed there by polymorphs and mesenteric lymph nodes, where they multiply and, via the thoracic duct, enter the blood stream. A transient bacteremia follows, during which the bacilli are seeded in the liver, gall bladder, spleen, bone marrow, lymph nodes, and kidneys, where further multiplication takes place. Towards the end of the incubation period, there occurs a massive bacteremia from these sites, heralding the onset of the clinical symptoms.

The diagnosis of typhoid consists of isolation of the bacilli and the demonstration of antibodies. The isolation of the bacilli is very time consuming and antibody detection is not very specific. Other tests include the Widal reaction. The advantage of this test is that it takes only 10-20 minutes and requires only a small amount of stool/serum/plasma to perform. It is the easiest and most specific method for detecting S. typhi infection.

RELATIVE SENSTIVITY OF TYPHOID ANTIGEN DETECTION: 98.7%
RELATIVE SPECIFICITY OF TYPHOID ANTIGEN DETECTION: 97.4%

DETECTABLE IgM RESPONSE:

ONSET OF FEVER	PERCENT POSITIVE
4 - 6 DAYS	43.5
6 - 9 DAYS	92.9
> 9 DAYS	99.5

1.This is a solid phase, immunochromatographic ELISA assay that detects specific IgM and IgG Antibodies against the OUTER MEMBRAN PROTEIN(OMP) of theSalmonella species. IgM antibodies appear in the serum 2-3 days post infection and are indicative of a recent infection while the IgG antibodies appear later and are useful for presumptive diagnosis of Enteric fever if the patient presents more than a week after onset of symptoms.

2.This is a useful screening assay for the early detection of Enteric fever and has a high sensitivity. However the test has moderate specificity and false positive results may be obtained in the following situations:

- Antibodies against Salmonella may cross react with other antibodies.

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

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

NAME	**: Mrs. DIPIN GULATI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 42 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1632037
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012410020043**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 11:55 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518183	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:03PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:30PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

- Unrelated infections may lead to production of specific Salmonella antibodies if the patient has previously been exposed to Salmonella infection **(ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE)**.

NOTE:-Rapid blood culture performed during 1st week of infection is highly recommended for confirmation of all IgM positive results. In case the patient has presented after the first week of infection, a thorough clinical correlation and confirmatory Widal test must be performed to establish the diagnosis.

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

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

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

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

NAME	**: Mrs. DIPIN GULATI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 42 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1632037
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012410020043**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 11:55 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518183	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:03PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 02:05PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CHIKUNGUNYA ANTIBODY IgM SCREENING

CHIKUNGUNYA ANTIBODY IgM QUANTITATIVE SERUM	0.14	INDEX VALUE	< 1.00

by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

1.Chikungunya is an insect borne viral disease belonging to genus ALPHAVIRIDAE transmitted to humans by infected Aedes mosquitoe
2.It causes fever and severe joint pain. Other symptoms include muscle pain, headache, nausea, fatigue and rash.
3.Joint pain is often debilitating and can vary in duration.
4.The disease shares some clinical signs with dengue, and can be misdiagnosed in areas where dengue is common.
5.There is no cure for the disease. Treatment is focused on relieving the symptoms.

ROUTE OF TRANSMISSION:

1.The virus is transmitted from human to human by the bites of infected female mosquitoes.
2.Most commonly, the mosquitoes involved are Aedes aegypti andAedes albopictus, two species which can also transmit other mosquito-borne viruses, including dengue.
3.These mosquitoes can be found biting throughout daylight hours, though there may be peaks of activity in the early morning and late afternoon.
4.Both species are found biting outdoors, but Ae. aegypti will also readily feed indoors.
5.After the bite of an infected mosquito, onset of illness occurs usually between 4 and 8 days but can range from 2 to 12 days.

NOTE:

This is a solid phase immunochromatographic assay for the detection of the Chikungunya specific IgM antibodies in the human serum. The test has a sensitivity of 97.5 % and a specificity of 99.1 %.

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

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

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

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

NAME	**: Mrs. DIPIN GULATI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 42 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1632037
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012410020043**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 11:55 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01518183	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:03PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 02/Oct/2024 12:30PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DENGUE FEVER COMBO SCREENING - (NS1 ANTIGEN, IgG AND IgM)			
DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN - SCREENING *by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)*	NEGATIVE (-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).

*** End Of Report ***

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

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