

### **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. SHIVAM SRIVASTAV

**AGE/ GENDER** : 32 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1642036

**COLLECTED BY** : SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. :012410130020

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 13/Oct/2024 10:32 AM BARCODE NO. :01518795 **COLLECTION DATE** : 13/Oct/2024 10:44AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 13/Oct/2024 10:53AM

**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	12.7	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.66	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by Calculated by automated hematology analyzer	39.7 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by Calculated by automated hematology analyzer	85.2	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	31.9 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by Calculated by automated hematology analyzer	15	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	47.7	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	18.28	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	27.27	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	5190	/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  DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)	NIL	%	< 10 %
NEUTROPHILS  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	70	%	50 - 70



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LYMPHOCYTES  by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	22	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS  by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	$0_{\Gamma}$	%	1-6
MONOCYTES  by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	8	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT	0	%	0 - 1
	0.400	,	2002 7502
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	3633	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1142	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	0 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	415	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	RS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	161000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	0.21	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	13 <sup>H</sup>	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	78000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	48.5 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)  by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE  NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16.3	%	15.0 - 17.0



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**Test Name** Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### **CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY** LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM  by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.16	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.38	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.78	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	67.65 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	79.8 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.85	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl propanol	94	U/L	40.0 - 150.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	234 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM  by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7.81	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.66	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.15	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.48	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

#### **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.

#### INICDEASED

IN COLLA IOLD	
DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS		> 1.5	
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	S > 1.3 (Slightly Increased)		
DECDEVCED.	•		

- 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:

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



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

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

**NEGATIVE** (-ve) **NEGATIVE** (-ve) TYPHOID ANTIGEN - SERUM

by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgG NEGATIVE (-ve) **NEGATIVE** (-ve)

by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgM NEGATIVE (-ve) **NEGATIVE** (-ve)

by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

#### INTERPRETATION:

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 the Salmonella 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.



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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 ft 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.



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

#### **DENGUE FEVER ANTIGEN NS1 - ELISA (QUANTITATIVE)**

**DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN** 10.6<sup>H</sup> NEGATIVE: < 0.90

QUANTITATIVE **BORDERLINE: 0.90 - 1.10** 

by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY) POSITIVE: >=1.10

**DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN** POSITIVE (+ve) **NEGATIVE (-ve) RESULT** 

by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY) **INTERPRETATION** 

DENGUE ANTIGEN NS1			
VALUE	UNIT	RESULT	
< 0.90	INDEX	NEGATIVE (-ve)	
0.90 - 1.10	INDEX	BORDERLINE	
>=1.10	INDEX	POSITIVE (+ve)	

1. The test becomes positive within 0-9 days of exposure to the virus (positive results are obtained within 24 hours of exposure in the overwhelming majority of patients) and generally remains positive till 15 days after exposure. The Dengue NS-1 antigen test is extremely useful in the early diagnosis of the disease thus helping in proper follow up and monitoring of the patients.

2. The IgM antibodies on the other hand 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.

\*\*\* End Of Report



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