

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME : Mrs. SAPNA CHHABRA

**AGE/ GENDER** : 44 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1646107

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012410170061

REFERRED BY : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT) REGISTRATION DATE : 17/Oct/2024 02:50 PM BARCODE NO. : 01519080 COLLECTION DATE : 17/Oct/2024 02:59 PM

CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 17/Oct/2024 03:11PM

**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	11.1 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.1 <sup>H</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV)  by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	34.2 <sup>L</sup>	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)  by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	67.1 <sup>L</sup>	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH)  by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	21.8 <sup>L</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.5	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	20.4 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	53	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	13.16	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	26.88	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	9150	/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	52	%	50 - 70



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LYMPHOCYTES	33	%	20 - 40
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	10 <sup>H</sup>	%	1-6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	%	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	4758	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	3020	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	915 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	458	/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	517000 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.43 <sup>H</sup>	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	8	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	85000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	16.5	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	15.4	%	15.0 - 17.0



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: 17/Oct/2024 03:56PM

**NAME** : Mrs. SAPNA CHHABRA

**AGE/ GENDER** : 44 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1646107

**COLLECTED BY** : SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. :012410170061

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

#### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)** 

0 - 20

by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY

#### INTERPRETATION:

- 1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and auto-immune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.
- 2. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such as C-reactive protein
- 3. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as some others, such as systemic lupus erythematosus
  CONDITION WITH LOW ESR

A low ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such as sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.

- ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
   Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
   CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.
   If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.

- 5. Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
- 6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it



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: 17/Oct/2024 03:48PM

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY **C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)**

REPORTING DATE

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 3.31 mg/L 0.0 - 6.0

CLIENT CODE.

by NEPHLOMETRY

**INTERPRETATION:** 

1. C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most sensitive acute-phase reactants for inflammation.

2. CRP levels can increase dramatically (100-fold or more) after severe trauma, bacterial infection, inflammation, surgery, or neoplastic

3. CRP levels (Quantitative) has been used to assess activity of inflammatory disease, to detect infections after surgery, to detect transplant

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1. Elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) values are nonspecific and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history.

2. Oral contraceptives may increase CRP levels.

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



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