

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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NAME	: Mrs. NITIKA HANDA	PATIENT ID	: 1659404
AGE/ GENDER	: 34 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012411030012
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 03/Nov/2024 10:24 AM
REFERRED BY	: DR. ROSY ANEJA	COLLECTION DATE	: 03/Nov/2024 10:26AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01519962	REPORTING DATE	: 03/Nov/2024 11:07AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

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) <i>by CALORIMETRIC</i>	11.2^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDEANCE</i>	4.48	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	36.1^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	80.5	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	25.1^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	31.1^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	13.3	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	39.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	17.97	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	23.99	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0

WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	7130	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) <i>by AUTOMATED 6 PART HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	NIL	%	< 10 %




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<u>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</u>			
NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	60	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	33	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	2	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	5	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	0	%	0 - 1
<u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	4278	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	2353	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	143	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	356	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	0	/cmm	0 - 110
<u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	340000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	0.32	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	78000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	22.8	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	16.1	%	15.0 - 17.0

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



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ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	7	mm/ 1st hr	0 - 20
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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 autoimmune 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.

NOTE:

1. ESR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
2. Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
3. **CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.**
4. 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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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	106.75^H	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 126.0
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INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
3. A fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 mg/dl is highly suggestive of diabetic state. A repeat post-prandial is strongly recommended for all such patients. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.



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URIC ACID

URIC ACID: SERUM	4.63	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
<i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>			

INTERPRETATION:-

1. GOUT occurs when high levels of Uric Acid in the blood cause crystals to form & accumulate around a joint.
 2. Uric Acid is the end product of purine metabolism . Uric acid is excreted to a large degree by the kidneys and to a smaller degree in the intestinal tract by microbial degradation.

INCREASED:-

(A). DUE TO INCREASED PRODUCTION:-

1. Idiopathic primary gout.
2. Excessive dietary purines (organ meats, legumes, anchovies, etc).
3. Cytolytic treatment of malignancies especially leukemias & lymphomas.
4. Polycythemia vera & myeloid metaplasia.
5. Psoriasis.
6. Sickle cell anaemia etc.

(B). DUE TO DECREASED EXCRETION (BY KIDNEYS)

1. Alcohol ingestion.
2. Thiazide diuretics.
3. Lactic acidosis.
4. Aspirin ingestion (less than 2 grams per day).
5. Diabetic ketoacidosis or starvation.
6. Renal failure due to any cause etc.

DECREASED:-

(A). DUE TO DIETARY DEFICIENCY

1. Dietary deficiency of Zinc, Iron and molybdenum.
2. Fanconi syndrome & Wilsons disease.
3. Multiple sclerosis .
4. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) secretion & low purine diet etc.

(B). DUE TO INCREASED EXCRETION

1. Drugs:- Probenecid , sulphinpyrazone, aspirin doses (more than 4 grams per day), corticosteroids and ACTH, anti-coagulants and estrogens etc.



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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA): QUANTITATIVE - SERUM

RHEUMATOID (RA) FACTOR QUANTITATIVE: SERUM by NEPHLOMETRY	1.58	IU/mL	NEGATIVE: < 18.0 BORDERLINE: 18.0 - 25.0 POSITIVE: > 25.0
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INTERPRETATION:-

RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA):

1. Rheumatoid factors (RF) are antibodies that are directed against the Fc fragment of IgG altered in its tertiary structure.
2. Over 75% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have an IgM antibody to IgG immunoglobulin. This autoantibody (RF) is diagnostically useful although it may not be etiologically related to RA.
3. Inflammatory Markers such as ESR & C-Reactive protein (CRP) are normal in about 60 % of patients with positive RA.
4. The titer of RF correlates poorly with disease activity, but those patients with high titers tend to have more severe disease course.
5. The test is useful for diagnosis and prognosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS:

1. Rheumatoid Arthritis is a systemic autoimmune disease that is multi-functional in origin and is characterized by chronic inflammation of the membrane lining (synovium) joints which leads to progressive joint destruction and in most cases to disability and reduction of quality life.
2. The disease spreads from small to large joints, with greatest damage in early phase.
3. The diagnosis of RA is primarily based on clinical, radiological & immunological features. The most frequent serological test is the measurement of RA factor.

CAUTION (FALSE POSTIVE):-

1. RA factor is not specific for Rheumatoid arthritis, as it is often present in healthy individuals with other autoimmune diseases and chronic infections.
2. Non rheumatoid and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) populations are not clearly separate with regard to the presence of rheumatoid factor (RF) (15% of RA patients have a nonreactive titer and 8% of nonrheumatoid patients have a positive titer).
3. Patients with various nonrheumatoid diseases, characterized by chronic inflammation may have positive tests for RF. These diseases include systemic lupus erythematosus, polymyositis, tuberculosis, syphilis, viral hepatitis, infectious mononucleosis, and influenza.
4. Anti-CCP have been discovered in joints of patients with RA, but not in other form of joint disease. Anti-CCP2 is HIGHLY SENSITIVE (71%) & more specific (98%) than RA factor.
5. Upto 30 % of patients with Seronegative Rheumatoid arthritis also show Anti-CCP antibodies.
6. The positive predictive value of Anti-CCP antibodies for Rheumatoid Arthritis is far greater than Rheumatoid factor.

*** End Of Report ***



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