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NAME : Mr. AMIT SHARMA  
AGE/ GENDER : 30 YRS/MALE  
COLLECTED BY :  
REFERRED BY :  
BARCODE NO. : 01520271  
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB  
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1663974  
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012411070014  
REGISTRATION DATE : 07/Nov/2024 08:50 AM  
COLLECTION DATE : 07/Nov/2024 08:56AM  
REPORTING DATE : 08/Nov/2024 04:50AM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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## HAEMATOLOGY

### GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	6.4	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	136.98	mg/dL	60.00 - 140.00

#### INTERPRETATION:

#### AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):

REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) in %	
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years	<5.7	
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.4	
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5	
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Age > 19 Years	
	Goals of Therapy:	< 7.0
	Actions Suggested:	>8.0
	Age < 19 Years	
	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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### HAEMOGLOBIN - HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HB-HPLC)

#### HAEMOGLOBIN VARIANTS

HAEMOGLOBIN A0 (ADULT) <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	80.7 <sup>L</sup>	%	83.00 - 90.00
HAEMOGLOBIN F (FOETAL) <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	0.8	%	0.00 - 2.0
HAEMOGLOBIN A2 <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	4.3 <sup>H</sup>	%	1.50 - 3.70
PEAK 3 <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	6.1	%	< 10.0
OTHERS-NON SPECIFIC <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	ABSENT	%	ABSENT
HAEMOGLOBIN S <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	NOT DETECTED	%	< 0.02
HAEMOGLOBIN D (PUNJAB) <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	NOT DETECTED	%	< 0.02
HAEMOGLOBIN E <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	NOT DETECTED	%	< 0.02
HAEMOGLOBIN C <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	NOT DETECTED	%	< 0.02
UNKNOWN UNIDENTIFIED VARIANTS <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	NOT DETECTED	%	< 0.02
GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	6.4	%	4.0 - 6.4

#### RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	11.5 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	6.29 <sup>H</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	38 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	60.5 <sup>L</sup>	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	18.3 <sup>L</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0



  
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MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	30.3 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	15.3	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	34.6 <sup>L</sup>	fL	35.0 - 56.0
<b>OTHERS</b>			
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	9.62	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0

#### INTERPRETATION

HB VARIANT ANALYSIS- Suggestive of Beta thalassemia trait. Parental screening &-or DNA analysis is advised.

#### INTERPRETATION:

The Thalassemia syndromes, considered the most common genetic disorder worldwide, are a heterogenous group of mandelian disorders, all characterized by a lack of/or decreased synthesis of either the alpha-globin chains (alpha thalassemia) or the beta-globin chains (beta thalassemia) of haemoglobin.

#### HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC):

- 1.HAEMOGLOBIN VARIANT ANALYSIS, BLOOD- High Performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is a fast & accurate method for determining the presence and for quatitation of various types of normal haemoglobin and common abnormal hb variants, including but not limited to Hb S, C, E, D and Beta -thalassemia.
- 2.The diagnosis of these abnormal haemoglobin should be confirmed by DNA analysis.
- 3.The method use has a limited role in the diagnosis of alpha thalassemia.
- 4.Slight elevation in haemoglobin A2 may also occur in hyperthyroidism or when there is deficiency of vitamin b12 or folate and this should be istinguished from inherited elevation of HbA2 in Beta- thalassemia trait.


#### NAKED EYE SINGLE TUBE RED CELL OSMOTIC FRAGILITY TEST (NESTROFT):

- 1.It is a screening test to distinguish beta thalassemia trait. Also called as Naked Eye Single Tube Red Cell Osmotic Fragility Test.
- 2.The test showed a sensitivity of 100%, specificity of 85.47%, a positive predictive value of 66% and a negative predictive value of 100%.
- 3.A high negative predictive value can reasonably rule out beta thalassemia trait cases. So, it should be adopted as a screening test for beta thalassemia trait, as it is not practical or feasible to employ HbA2 in every case of anemia in childhood.

#### MENTZERS INDEX:

- 1.The Mentzer index, helpful in differentiating iron deficiency anemia from beta thalassemia. If a CBC indicates microcytic anemia, the Mentzer index is said to be a method of distinguishing between them.
- 2.If the index is less than 13, thalassemia is said to be more likely. If the result is greater than 13, then iron-deficiency anemia is said to be more likely.
- 3.The principle involved is as follows: In iron deficiency, the marrow cannot produce as many RBCs and they are small (microcytic), so the RBC count and the MCV will both be low, and as a result, the index will be greater than 13. Conversely, in thalassemia, which is a disorder of globin synthesis, the number of RBC's produced is normal, but the cells are smaller and more fragile. Therefore, the RBC count is normal, but the MCV is low, so the index will be less than 13.



  
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**NOTE:** In practice, the Mentzer index is not a reliable indicator and should not, by itself, be used to differentiate. In addition, it would be possible for a patient with a microcytic anemia to have both iron deficiency and thalassemia, in which case the index would only suggest iron deficiency.



  
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### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

#### HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM 0.07 S/CO NEGATIVE: < 1.00  
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY) POSITIVE: > 1.00

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL NON - REACTIVE  
RESULT  
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

#### INTERPRETATION:-

RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE/NOT - DETECTED
> =1.00	REACTIVE/ASYMPTOMATIC/INFECTIVE STATE/CARRIER STATE.

Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Favivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug abusers, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10 % of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV , chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85 % of infected individuals. In high risk population, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25 %.

#### USES:

- Indicator of past or present infection, but does not differentiate between Acute/ Chronic/Resolved Infection.
- Routine screening of low and high prevalence population including blood donors.

#### NOTE:

- False positive results are seen in Auto-immune disease, Rheumatoid Factor, HYpergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, Passive antibody transfer, Anti-idiotypes and Anti-superoxide dismutase.
- False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression and Immuno— incompetence.
- HCV-RNA PCR recommended in all reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection.



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### ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DUO ULTRA WITH (P-24 ANTIGEN DETECTION)

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN: SERUM 0.07 S/CO  
 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

NEGATIVE: < 1.00  
 POSITIVE: > 1.00

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT NON - REACTIVE  
 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

#### INTERPRETATION:-

RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE
> = 1.00	PROVISIONALLY REACTIVE


Non-Reactive result implies that antibodies to HIV 1/ 2 have not been detected in the sample . This means that patient has either not been exposed to HIV 1/ 2 infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HIV 1/ 2.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Results to be clinically correlated
2. Rarely falsenegativity/positivity may occur.



  
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### HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): 0.35 S/CO NEGATIVE: < 1.0  
 SERUM POSITIVE: > 1.0

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) NON REACTIVE  
 RESULT

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)


#### INTERPRETATION:

RESULT IN INDEX VALUE	REMARKS
< 1.30	NEGATIVE (-ve)
>=1.30	POSITIVE (+ve)

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infection of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2 % normal adolescent and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80 % neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAg which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symptoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates carrier state or Chronic Liver disease.



  
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### VDRL

VDRL by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY	NON REACTIVE	NON REACTIVE
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#### INTERPRETATION:

- Does not become positive until 7 - 10 days after appearance of chancre.
- High titer (>1:16) - active disease.**
- Low titer (<1:8) - biological falsepositive test in 90% cases or due to late or late latent syphilis.**
- Treatment of primary syphilis causes progressive decline of negative VDRL within 2 years.
- Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse, reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.
- May be nonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphilis (approx. 25% of cases).
- Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmed with FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test).**

#### SHORT TERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

- Acute viral illnesses (e.g., hepatitis, measles, infectious mononucleosis)
- M. pneumoniae; Chlamydia; Malaria infection.
- Some immunizations
- Pregnancy (rare)

#### LONG TERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (>6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

- Serious underlying disease e.g., collagen vascular diseases, leprosy, malignancy.
- Intravenous drug users.
- Rheumatoid arthritis, thyroiditis, AIDS, Sjogren's syndrome.
- <10 % of patients older than age 70 years.
- Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.





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## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

### SEMEN ANALYSIS/SEMINOGRAM

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

TIME OF SPECIMEN COLLECTION	07-11-2024	AM/PM	
DURATION OF ABSTINENCE	3 DAYS	DAYS	2 - 7
TYPE OF SAMPLE	FRESH		
LIQUIFACTION TIME AT 37°C	< 30 MINS	MINS	30 - 60
VOLUME	1	ML	
COLOUR	WHITISH OPAQUE		WHITISH OPAQUE
VISCOSITY	VISCOUS		VISCOUS
pH	8 <sup>H</sup>		5.0 - 7.5

#### AUTOMATED SEMEN ANALYSIS, GOLD STANDARD, WHO APPROVED (SQA GOLD)

TOTAL SPERM CONCENTRATION	17.4	Millions/mL	12 - 16
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
TOTAL MOTILITY (GRADE A + GRADE B + GRADE C)	28	%	> = 42.0
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
RAPIDLY PROGRESSIVE MOTILITY (GRADE A)	2	%	> = 30.0
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
SLOWLY PROGRESSIVE MOTILITY (GRADE B)	0	%	>= 30
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
NON PROGRESSIVE MOTILITY (GRADE C)	26	%	<= 1
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
IMMOTILE	72	%	
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
MORPHOLOGY NORMAL	1	%	> = 4.0
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
MOTILE SPERM CONCENTRATION	2.1	Millions/mL	> = 6.0
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
RAPIDLY PROGRESSIVE MOTILE SPERM CONCENTRATION	0.2	Millions/mL	> = 5.0
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
SLOWLY PROGRESSIVE MOTILE SPERM CONCENTRATION	0	Millions/mL	
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
FUNCTIONAL SPERM CONCENTRATION	0	Millions/mL	



  
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 MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)



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

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

<b>NAME</b>	: Mr. AMIT SHARMA	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1663974
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 30 YRS/MALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012411070014
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 07/Nov/2024 08:50 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 07/Nov/2024 08:56AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01520271	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 07/Nov/2024 11:16AM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
<b>CLIENT ADDRESS</b>	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
SPERM MOTILE INDEX (SMI)	3		> = 80
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
<b>TOTAL PER EJACULATION</b>			
TOTAL SPERM NUMBER	17.4	Millions/ejc.	> = 39.0
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
TOTAL MOTILE SPERM	4.8	Millions/ejc.	> = 16.0
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
TOTAL PROGRESSIVE MOTILE SPERM	0.3	Millions/ejc.	> = 12.0
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
TOTAL FUNCTIONAL SPERM	0	Millions/ejc.	
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
TOTAL MORPHOLOGY NORMAL SPERM	0.1	Millions/ejc.	> = 2.0
by ELECTRO-OPTICS SIGNAL & COMPUTER ALOGRITHM			
<b>MANUAL MICROSCOPY AND MORPHOLOGY</b>			
VITALITY	54	%	
by MICROSCOPY			
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs)	NOT DETECTED	/HPF	NOT DETECTED
by MICROSCOPY			
PUS CELLS	0-3	/HPF	0 - 5
by MICROSCOPY			
AGGLUTINATES	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED
by MICROSCOPY			
AMORPHOUS DEPOSITS/ROUND CELLS/DEBRIS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED
by MICROSCOPY			
BACTERIA	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY			
HEAD DEFECTS	38	%	
by MICROSCOPY			
PIN HEADS	10	%	
by MICROSCOPY			
NECK AND MID-PIECE DEFECTS	27	%	
by MICROSCOPY			
TAIL DEFECTS	20	%	
by MICROSCOPY			
CYTOPLASMIC DROPLETS	2	%	
by MICROSCOPY			



  
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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ACROSOME/NUCLEUS DEFECTS  
 by MICROSCOPY

2 %

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION**

**SEMEN FRUCTOSE (QUALITATIVE)**

**POSITIVE (+ve)**

**POSITIVE (+ve)**

by QUALITATIVE METHOD USING RESORCINOL

**INTERPRETATION:**

1. Fructose is the energy source for sperm motility. A positive fructose is considered normal.  
 2. Azoospermia and fructose negative results may indicate an absence of seminal vesicles / vas deferens in the area of seminal vesicles / obstruction of seminal vesicles.

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





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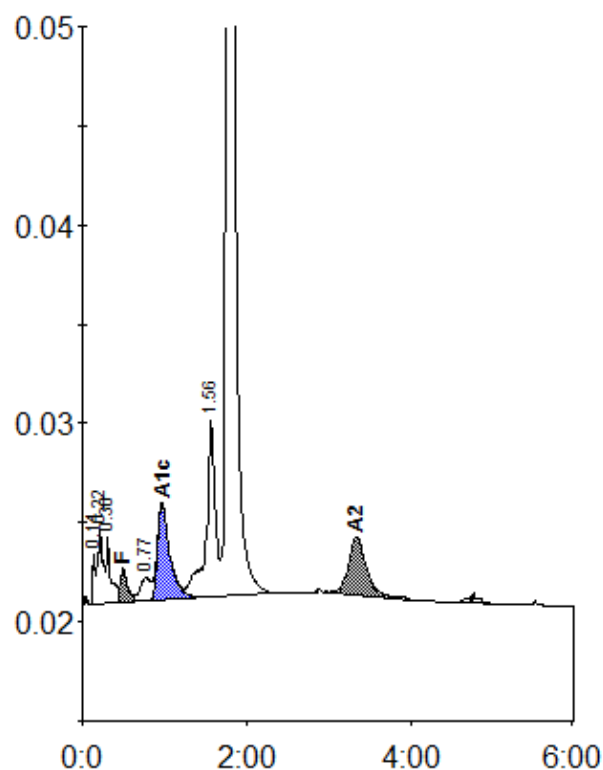
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# Patient report

Bio-Rad  
D-10  
S/N: #DJ6F040603  
Sample ID:  
Injection date  
Injection #: 12  
Rack #: ---

DATE: 11/07/2024  
TIME: 04:53 PM  
Software version: 4.30-2  
01520271  
11/07/2024 04:44 PM  
Method: HbA2/F  
Rack position: 2



Peak table - ID: 01520271

Peak	R.time	Height	Area	Area %
Unknown	0.14	2552	4750	0.4
A1a	0.22	3755	17862	1.5
A1b	0.30	3431	13599	1.2
F	0.50	1714	10543	0.8
LA1c/CHb-1	0.77	1191	10339	0.9
A1c	0.97	4846	51174	6.4
P3	1.56	8975	70166	6.1
A0	1.77	237931	930682	80.7
A2	3.34	2892	43520	4.3
Total Area:	1152635			

Concentration:	%
F	0.8
A1c	6.4
A2	4.3