

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mrs. POONAM SHIRA

AGE/ GENDER : 31 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1672668

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. :012411150033

REFERRED BY : LOOMBA HOSPITAL (AMBALA CANTT) **REGISTRATION DATE** : 15/Nov/2024 11:44 AM BARCODE NO. :01520849 **COLLECTION DATE** : 15/Nov/2024 11:49AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 15/Nov/2024 12:04PM

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	11.2 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	3.78	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	34.4^{L}	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	90.9	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	29.6	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	12.8	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	43.5	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	24.05	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	30.75	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	9070	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) by automated 6 part hematology analyzer	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %



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



by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS	73 ^H	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	21	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS	$\mathbf{0_{L}}$	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	U	70	1 0
MONOCYTES	6	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	6621	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1905	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1905	/ CIIIIII	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0^{L}	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	·		
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	544	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	234000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	234000	/ CIIIII	130000 - 430000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.28	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	12	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE		,	00000 00000
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	95000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	40.6	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10.0	,0	11.0 10.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.4	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



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KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

BLEEDING TIME (BT)

BLEEDING TIME (BT) 3 MIN.10 SEC. MINS 1 - by DUKE METHOD



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CLOTTING TIME (CT)

CLOTTING TIME (CT) 6 MIN. 22 SEC. MINS by CAPILLARY TUBE METHOD



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY **GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)**

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA 113.26 NORMAL: < 140.00 mg/dL

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prnadial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.

3. A random glucose level of above 200 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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ENDOCRINOLOGY THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 1.893 µIU/mL 0.35 - 5.50

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFFERENCE RANGE (μIU/mL)
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 – 15.20
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 - 11.00
3 – 11 Months	0.70 - 8.40
1 – 5 Years	0.70 - 7.00
6 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50
11 - 15	0.50 - 5.50
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 - 5.50
	PREGNANCY
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10

NOTE:-TSH levels are subjected to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.

USE:- TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid harmones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality.

INCREASED LEVELS:

- 1. Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
- 2. Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3. Hashimotos thyroiditis.
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
- 5. Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

DECREASED LEVELS:

- 1. Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
- 2. Over replacement of thyroid harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4. Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic hypothyroidism
- 5. Acute psychiatric illness
- 6. Severe dehydration.
- 7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.



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8. Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester **LIMITATIONS:**

 $1. TSH\ may\ be\ normal\ in\ central\ hypothyroidism,\ recent\ rapid\ correction\ of\ hyperthyroidism\ or\ hypothyroidism,\ pregnancy,\ phenytoin\ the rapy.$

2. Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.

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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

S/CO

NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL

NON - REACTIVE

RESULT

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

THE CONTROLL		
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:

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

NOTE:

- 1. False positive results are seen in Auto-immune disease, Rheumatoid Factor, HYpergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, Passive antibody transfer, Anti-idiotypes and Anti-superoxide dismutase.
- 2. False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression and Immuno—incompetence. 3. HCV-RNA PCR recommended in all reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection.



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REPORTING DATE

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

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN: SERUM

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

S/CO

NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00

: 15/Nov/2024 01:43PM

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT

NON - REACTIVE

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

CLIENT CODE.

INTERINE METATION.		
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 menas 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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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg):

0.24

NEGATIVE: < 1.0 POSITIVE: > 1.0

SERUM

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

NON REACTIVE

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) 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 symtoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates carrier state or Chronic Liver disease.



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VDRL

VDRL NON REACTIVE NON REACTIVE

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

1. Does not become positive until 7 - 10 days after appearance of chancre.

2. High titer (>1:16) - active disease.

3.Low titer (<1:8) - biological falsepositive test in 90% cases or due to late or late latent syphillis.

4.Treatment of primary syphillis causes progressive decline tonegative VDRL within 2 years.

5. Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse, reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.

6. May benonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphillis (approx. 25% ofcases).

7. Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmed with FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test).

SHORTTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCURIN:

1. Acute viral illnesses (e.g., hepatitis, measles, infectious mononucleosis)

2.M. pneumoniae; Chlamydia; Malaria infection.

3. Some immunizations

4. Pregnancy (rare)

LONGTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (>6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

- 1. Serious underlying disease e.g., collagen vascular diseases, leprosy, malignancy.
- 2.Intravenous drug users.
- 3. Rheumatoid arthritis, thyroiditis, AIDS, Sjogren's syndrome.
- 4.<10 % of patients older thanage 70 years.
- 5. Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.



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VITAMINS

VITAMIN D/25 HYDROXY VITAMIN D3

VITAMIN D (25-HYDROXY VITAMIN D3): SERUM 31.4 ng/mL DEFICIENCY: < 20.0

by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY) INSUFFICIENCY: 20.0 - 30.0

SUFFICIENCY: 30.0 - 100.0 **TOXICITY:** > 100.0

: 15/Nov/2024 01:43PM

INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

DEFICIENT:	< 20	ng/mL
INSUFFICIENT:	21 - 29	ng/mL
PREFFERED RANGE:	30 - 100	ng/mL
INTOXICATION:	> 100	ng/mL

- 1. Vitamin D compounds are derived from dietary ergocalciferol (from plants, Vitamin D2), or cholecalciferol (from animals, Vitamin D3), or by conversion of 7- dihydrocholecalciferol to Vitamin D3 in the skin upon Ultraviolet exposure.

 2.25-OH--Vitamin D represents the main body resevoir and transport form of Vitamin D and transport form of Vitamin D, being stored in adipose
- tissue and tightly bound by a transport protein while in circulation.
- 3. Vitamin D plays a primary role in the maintenance of calcium homeostatis. It promotes calcium absorption, renal calcium absorption and phosphate reabsorption, skeletal calcium deposition, calcium mobilization, mainly regulated by parathyroid harmone (PTH).

 4. Severe deficiency may lead to failure to mineralize newly formed osteoid in bone, resulting in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.
- DECREASED:
- 1.Lack of sunshine exposure.
- 2.Inadequate intake, malabsorption (celiac disease)
- 3. Depressed Hepatic Vitamin D 25- hydroxylase activity
- 4. Secondary to advanced Liver disease
- 5. Osteoporosis and Secondary Hyperparathroidism (Mild to Moderate deficiency)
- 6.Enzyme Inducing drugs: anti-epileptic drugs like phenytoin, phenobarbital and carbamazepine, that increases Vitamin D metabolism. INCREASED:
- 1. Hypervitaminosis D is Rare, and is seen only after prolonged exposure to extremely high doses of Vitamin D. When it occurs, it can result in severe hypercalcemia and hyperphophatemia.

CAUTION: Replacement therapy in deficient individuals must be monitored by periodic assessment of Vitamin D levels in order to prevent hypervitaminosis D

NOTE:-Dark coloured individuals as compare to whites, is at higher risk of developing Vitamin D deficiency due to excess of melanin pigment which interefere with Vitamin D absorption.

*** End Of Report



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