

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME : Mr. K S PUNIA
AGE/ GENDER : 69 YRS/MALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01521517
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1683542
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012411270015
REGISTRATION DATE : 27/Nov/2024 10:04 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 27/Nov/2024 10:05AM
REPORTING DATE : 27/Nov/2024 10:18AM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC)

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	10050	/cmm	4000 - 11000
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	62	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	25	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	7 ^H	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	6	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	0	%	0 - 1
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			




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BARCODE NO.	: 01521517	REPORTING DATE	: 27/Nov/2024 03:27PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	5.7	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	116.89	mg/dL	60.00 - 140.00

INTERPRETATION:

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):		
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c) in %	
Non diabetic Adults \geq 18 years	<5.7	
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.4	
Diagnosing Diabetes	\geq 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 shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower 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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BARCODE NO.	: 01521517	REPORTING DATE	: 27/Nov/2024 10:28AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	NIL	TITRE	1 : 80
SALMONELLA TYPHI H by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1 : 40	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1 : 40	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160

INTERPRETATION:

1. Titres of 1:80 or more for "O" agglutinin is considered significant.
2. Titres of 1:160 or more for "H" agglutinin is considered significant.

LIMITATIONS:

1. Agglutinins usually appear by 5th to 6th day of illness of enteric fever, hence a negative result in early stage is inconclusive. The titre then rises till 3rd or 4th week, after which it declines gradually.
2. Lower titres may be found in normal individuals.
3. A single positive result has less significance than the rising agglutination titre, since demonstration of rising titre four or more in 1st and 3rd week is considered as a definite evidence of infection.
4. A simultaneous rise in H agglutinins is suggestive of paratyphoid infection.

NOTE:

1. Individuals with prior infection or immunization with TAB vaccine may develop an ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE (False-Positive) during an unrelated fever i.e High titres of antibodies to various antigens. This may be differentiated by repetition of the test after a week.
2. The anamnestic response shows only a transient rise, while in enteric fever rise is sustained.
3. H agglutinins tend to persist for many months after vaccination but O agglutinins tend to disappear sooner i.e within 6 months. Therefore rise in O agglutinins indicate recent infection.

*** End Of Report ***





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