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NAME	**: Mr. RAJAT JAIN**		
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HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) *by CALORIMETRIC*	14.4	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	**5.07**^{H}	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	45.8	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	90.5	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	28.5	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**31.5**^{L}	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	13.4	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	45.3	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX *by CALCULATED*	17.85	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX *by CALCULATED*	24	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*	8430	/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 %

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	57	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	31	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	5	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	7	%	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*	4805	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	2613	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	422	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	590	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	166000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	0.23	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	**14^{H}**	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	87000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	**52.5^{H}**	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	16.6	%	15.0 - 17.0

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA *by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)*	**111.56^{H}**	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

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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LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM *by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	0.62	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM *by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	0.18	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	0.44	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	40.3	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	42.2	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	0.95	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM *by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL*	113.83	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM *by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY*	40.63	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM *by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	7.5	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM *by BROMOCRESOL GREEN*	4.38	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	3.12	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	1.4	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

INTERPRETATION

NOTE:- **To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Referance Range.**

USE:- Differential diagnosis of diseases of hepatobiliary system and pancreas.

INCREASED:

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS	> 1.5
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

DECREASED:

1. Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)
2. Extra Hepatic cholestatis: 0.8 (normal or slightly decreased).

PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE:

NORMAL	< 0.65
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)			
UREA: SERUM *by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)*	19.33	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM *by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	1.03	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	9.03	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	**8.77**^{L}	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	18.77	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM *by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE*	3.78	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
CALCIUM: SERUM *by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	10.04	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM *by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	2.66	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
ELECTROLYTES			
SODIUM: SERUM *by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)*	137.2	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM *by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)*	4.09	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM *by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)*	102.9	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE			
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM *by CALCULATED*	95.9		

INTERPRETATION:

To differentiate between pre- and post renal azotemia.

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH NORMAL CREATININE:

1. Prerenal azotemia (BUN rises without increase in creatinine) e.g. heart failure, salt depletion,dehydration, blood loss) due to decreased glomerular filtration rate.
2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.
3. GI haemorrhage.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

4. High protein intake.
5. Impaired renal function plus
6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).
7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)
8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)
9. Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS:

1. Postrenal azotemia (BUN rises disproportionately more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive uropathy).
2. Prerenal azotemia superimposed on renal disease.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN :

1. Acute tubular necrosis.
2. Low protein diet and starvation.
3. Severe liver disease.
4. Other causes of decreased urea synthesis.
5. Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).
6. Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).
7. SIADH (syndrome of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) due to tubular secretion of urea.
8. Pregnancy.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE:

1. Phenacimide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine).
2. Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine).
3. Muscular patients who develop renal failure.

INAPPROPIATE RATIO:

1. Diabetic ketoacidosis (acetoacetate causes false increase in creatinine with certain methodologies,resulting in normal ratio when dehydration should produce an increased BUN/creatinine ratio).
2. Cephalosporin therapy (interferes with creatinine measurement).

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE:

CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR (mL/min/1.73m2)	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with normal or high GFR	>90	Presence of Protein , Albumin or cast in urine
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR	60 -89	
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59	
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29	
G5	Kidney failure	<15	

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

COMMENTS:

1. Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.
2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012
3. In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD
4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

ADVICE:

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

ANTI SMOOTH MUSCLE ANTIBODY (ASMA): ELISA

ANTI SMOOTH MUSCLE ANTIBODY (ASMA) - ELISA *by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOASSAY)*	**62.7^{H}**	IU/mL	NEGATIVE: 0.0 - 40.0 BORDERLINE:40.0 - 45.0 HIGHLY POSITIVE: >45.0

INTERPRETATION:

1.Smooth muscle autoantibodies (SMA) are found in approximately 3% of normal adult caucasians.
2.High titres (>=1:160) of SMA are found in approximately 97% of patients with autoimmune chronic active hepatitis. SMA are found less frequently in uveitis, drug induced hepatitis, alcoholic liver disease, primary pulmonary hypertension and transiently in acute hepatitis and other viral infections including infectious mononucleosis.
3.Low titer antibodies may be found in the sera of patients with viral infections, malignancies and in the normal population.
4.The presence of SMA is not predictive of the development of liver disease.
5.The absence of ASMA indicates non autoimmune forms of chronic hepatitis.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ANTI NUCLEAR ANTIBODY/FACTOR (ANA/ANF)

ANTI NUCLEUR ANTIBODIES (ANA): SERUM *by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOASSAY)*	0.07	INDEX VALUE	NEGATIVE: < 1.0 BORDERLINE: 1.0 - 1.20 POSITIVE: > 1.20

INTERPRETATION:-

1.For diagnostic purposes, ANA value should be used as an adjuvant to other clinical and laboratory data available.
2.Measurement of antinuclear antibodies (ANAs) in serum is the most commonly performed screening test for patients suspected of having a systemic rheumatic disease, also referred to as connective tissue disease.
3.ANAs occur in patients with a variety of autoimmune diseases, both systemic and organ-specific. They are particularly common in the systemic rheumatic diseases, which include lupus erythematosus (LE), discoid LE, drug-induced LE, mixed connective tissue disease, Sjogren syndrome scleroderma (systemic sclerosis), CREST (calcinosis, Raynaud's phenomenon, esophageal dysmotility, sclerodactyly, telangiectasia) syndrome, polymyositis/dermatomyositis, and rheumatoid arthritis.

NOTE:

1.The diagnosis of a systemic rheumatic disease is based primarily on the presence of compatible clinical signs and symptoms.
The results of tests for autoantibodies including ANA and specific autoantibodies are ancillary. Additional diagnostic criteria include consistent histopathology or specific radiographic findings. Although individual systemic rheumatic diseases are relatively uncommon, a great many patients present with clinical findings that are compatible with a systemic rheumatic disease ANA screening may be useful for ruling out the disease.
2.Secondary, disease specific auto antibodies maybe ordered for patients who are screen positive as ancillary aids for the diagnosis of specific auto-immune disorders.

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NAME	**: Mr. RAJAT JAIN**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 37 YRS/MALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1694336
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012412090017**
REFERRED BY	: CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT)	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 09/Dec/2024 10:52 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01522196	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 09/Dec/2024 10:55AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 10/Dec/2024 08:58AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOGLOBIN IgG

IMMUNOGLOBIN-G (IgG): SERUM *by NEPHLOMETRY*	**19.29^{H}**	gm/L	7.0 - 16.0

INTERPRETATION:

1.Immunoglobulin is a humoral antibody consisting of two light and two heavy chains in the molecule.
2.Approximately 80% of serum immunoglobulins is IgG. Its major function is neutralization of toxin in tissues spaces.
3.Antibodies of the IgG class are produced in response to most bacteria and viruses.IgG is the only immunogloblin that can cross the placental barrier and provide passive immune protection for fetus and new born till about 6 month.
4.Increased levels may be seen in SLE, chronic liver diseases, infectious diseases and cystic fibrosis. Monoclonal IgG increases in IgG myeloma.
5.Decreased synthesis of IgG is found in congenital/ acquired immunodeficiencies and in selective subclass deficiency such as bruton type agammaglobinulinemia.
6.Decreased IgG concentrations are seen in protein-losing enteropathies, nephrotic syndrome and in skin burns.

*** End Of Report ***

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