



<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> MD (Pathology & Micro Chairman & Consultan		obiology)		) (Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. SANJEEV SHARMA			
AGE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/MALE		PATIENT ID	: 1697097
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012412120001
REFERRED BY	:		<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 12/Dec/2024 07:17 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01522329		COLLECTION DATE	: 12/Dec/2024 07:21AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 12/Dec/2024 08:52AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMB.	ALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	SWAST	HYA WEI	LLNESS PANEL: 1.	.0
	COMP	PLETE BLO	DOD COUNT (CBC)	
RED BLOOD CELLS	S (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (H	B)	14.3	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
by CALORIMETRIC RED BLOOD CELL (	(RBC) COUNT	5.01 <sup>H</sup>	Millions	s/cmm 3.50 - 5.00
by HYDRO DYNAMIC F	OCUŚING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PACKED CELL VOL by calculated by A	UME (PCV) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	44.5	%	40.0 - 54.0
	AR VOLUME (MCV) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	88.9	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCUL	AR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.5	pg	27.0 - 34.0
	AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER AR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC)	32	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
by CALCULATED BY A	UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER		Ŭ	
	UTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14.2	%	11.00 - 16.00
	UTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	47.1	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX		17.74	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: <
by CALCULATED				13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA:
				>13.0
GREEN & KING INI	DEX	25.16	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<
by CALCULATED				65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >
				65.0
WHITE BLOOD CE		0700		1000 11000
FOTAL LEUCOCYTI by FLOW CYTOMETR	E COUNT (TLC) y by sf cube & microscopy	6730	/cmm	4000 - 11000
	BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS)	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
	RT HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %
	AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER			





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







Dr. Yugam Chopra

**CEO & Consultant Pathologist** 

MD (Pathology)

NAME : Mr. SANJEEV SHARMA **AGE/ GENDER** : 50 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** :1697097 **COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. :012412120001 **REFERRED BY REGISTRATION DATE** : 12/Dec/2024 07:17 AM **BARCODE NO.** :01522329 **COLLECTION DATE** : 12/Dec/2024 07:21AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **REPORTING DATE** : 12/Dec/2024 08:52AM **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)** NEUTROPHILS 56 % 50 - 70 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY LYMPHOCYTES 29 % 20 - 40 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ЯH EOSINOPHILS % 1 - 6 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY MONOCYTES 7 % 2 - 12by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY BASOPHILS 0 % 0 - 1 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY **ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT** ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT 3769 2000 - 7500 /cmm by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT 1952 800 - 4900 /cmm by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT 538<sup>H</sup> /cmm 40 - 440 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT 471 /cmm 80 - 880 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT 0 /cmm 0 - 110 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS. PLATELET COUNT (PLT) 150000 - 450000 202000 /cmm by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELETCRIT (PCT) 0.24 % 0.10 - 0.36 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) 12<sup>H</sup> fL 6.50 - 12.0 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE 30000 - 90000 PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) 82000 /cmm by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE % PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) 40.411.0 - 45.0 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE

16.5

Dr. Vinay Chopra

MD (Pathology & Microbiology)

Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)

by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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

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

%

KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt - 133 001, Haryana KOS Molecular Lab: IInd Floor, Parry Hotel, Staff Road, Opp. GPO, Ambala Cantt - 133 001, Haryana 0171-2643898, +91 99910 43898 | care@koshealthcare.com | www.koshealthcare.com



15.0 - 17.0





	<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologis		(Pathology)
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval





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







	Dr. Vinay Cho MD (Pathology & M Chairman & Consu	1icrobiology)	Dr. Yugan MD CEO & Consultant	(Pathology)
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BARCODE NO.	:01522329	COLL	ECTION DATE	: 12/Dec/2024 07:21AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	REPO	RTING DATE	: 12/Dec/2024 09:06AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AM	MBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
immune disease, but 2. An ESR can be affe as C-reactive protein 3. This test may also systemic lupus eryth <b>CONDITION WITH LO</b> A low FSR can be see	does not tell the health practitione octed by other conditions besides in be used to monitor disease activity ematosus W ESR n with conditions that inhibit the n	er exactly where the inflammation. For this y and response to the pormal sedimentation	nflammation is in the reason, the ESR is ty rapy in both of the a	picallý used in conjunction with other test such above diseases as well as some others, such as
NOTE: 1. ESR and C - reactiv 2. Generally, ESR doe 3. CRP is not affected 4. If the ESR is elevat 5. Women tend to ha 6. Drugs such as dex	e protein (C-RP) are both markers of es not change as rapidly as does CR by as many other factors as is ESR, ed, it is typically a result of two typ we a higher ESR, and menstruation	of inflammation. P, either at the start of <b>making it a better ma</b> bes of proteins, globul and pregnancy can ca	of inflammation or a <b>irker of inflammation</b> ins or fibrinogen. use temporary eleva	n.





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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD	, AMBALA CANTT			
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
	CLINI		TRY/BIOCHEMIST FASTING (F)	'nY	
GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA by glucose oxidase - peroxidase (god-pod)		91.74	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0	

**IN ACCRDANCE 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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AGE/ GENDER: 50 YCOLLECTED BY:REFERRED BY:BARCODE NO.: 015CLIENT CODE.: KOS		REGIS COLLI REPO	NO./LAB NO. TRATION DATE SCTION DATE RTING DATE Unit	: 1697097 : 012412120001 : 12/Dec/2024 07:17 AM : 12/Dec/2024 07:21AM : 12/Dec/2024 11:32AM Biological Reference interval OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 -
COLLECTED BY : REFERRED BY : BARCODE NO. : 015 CLIENT CODE. : KOS CLIENT ADDRESS : 634 Test Name CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SI by CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SI by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE I TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE C HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIR	522329 S DIAGNOSTIC LAB 49/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, 4 ERUM PAP	REG. N REGIS COLLI REPO AMBALA CANTT Value LIPID PROFILE 187.06	NO./LAB NO. TRATION DATE ECTION DATE RTING DATE Unit	: 012412120001 : 12/Dec/2024 07:17 AM : 12/Dec/2024 07:21AM : 12/Dec/2024 11:32AM Biological Reference interval OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0
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Test Name CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SI by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE I FRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE C	ERUM PAP	Value LIPID PROFILE 187.06	<b>: BASIC</b> mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SI by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE I FRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE C HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIR		<b>LIPID PROFILE</b> 187.06	<b>: BASIC</b> mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0
by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE I TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE C		187.06	mg/dL	BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0
by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE I RIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE C		187.06	mg/dL	BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0
by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE I TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE C				BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0
by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE C		287.01 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0
by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE C HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIR		287.01 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0
by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE C HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIR		287.01 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0
IDL CHOLESTEROL (DIR	DXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)			BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 -
				100.0
				199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0
				VERY HIGH: $> OR = 500.0$
by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	ECT): SERUM	39.68	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0
				BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 60.0
				HIGH HDL: $> OR = 60.0$
DL CHOLESTEROL: SER		89.98	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0
by CALCULATED, SPECTROP	PHOTOMETRY			ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129
				BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0
				HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0
		-		VERY HIGH: $>$ OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL by Calculated, spectrop		147.38 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.
<i>xy ci</i> .2002 <i>i</i> .22 <i>i</i> , <i>ci</i> 20 <i>i</i> .01				BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 -
				189.0
				HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SEI	RUM	57.4 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
by CALCULATED, SPECTROP				
FOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by Calculated, spectrop	PHOTOMETRY	661.13	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RAT	ΓΙΟ: SERUM	4.71 <sup>H</sup>	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40
by CALCULATED, SPECTROP				AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0
				MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)

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

KOS Central Lab:6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, HaryanaKOS Molecular Lab:IInd Floor, Parry Hotel, Staff Road, Opp. GPO, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana0171-2643898, +91 99910 43898care@koshealthcare.comwww.koshealthcare.comwww.koshealthcare.com



TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.





	Dr. Vinay ChopraDr. Yugam ChopraMD (Pathology & Microbiology)MD (Pathology)Chairman & Consultant PathologistCEO & Consultant Pathologist				
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Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>	
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		2.27	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0	
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		7.23 <sup>H</sup>	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00	

## **INTERPRETATION:**

1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.

2. As per NLA-2014 guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended.

 Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.
 NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants) along with LDL-cholesterol as co- primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL & Non HDL

5. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP,Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement





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Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>			
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE) BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM 0.77 mg/dL INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00							
	PECTROPHOTOMETRY		Ũ	ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20			
	C (CONJUGATED): SERUM	0.18	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40			
BILIRUBIN INDIRE	CT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM	0.59	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00			
SGOT/AST: SERUM		30.6	U/L	7.00 - 45.00			
by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE		50.5 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 49.00			
AST/ALT RATIO: S	ERUM	0.61	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00			
ALKALINE PHOSPI		85.12	U/L	40.0 - 130.0			
GAMMA GLUTAMY by SZASZ, SPECTROF	L TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM PHTOMETRY	38.77	U/L	0.00 - 55.0			
TOTAL PROTEINS: by BIURET, SPECTRO	SERUM	6.62	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00			
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL G		4.13	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50			
GLOBULIN: SERUM	1	2.49	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50			
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY A : G RATIO: SERUM		1.66	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00			

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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)





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

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



INTERPRETATION





	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbiol Chairman & Consultant Pat	G, /	(Pathology)
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## Test NameValueUnitBiological 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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0 9 0 0 1 : 2 0 0 8 CERT	IFIED LAB	EXCELLENCE IN HEALTHCARE & DIAGNOSTICS				
	Dr. Vinay Cho MD (Pathology & I Chairman & Const					
NAME	: Mr. SANJEEV SHARMA					
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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		<b>PRTING DATE</b> : 1	12/Dec/2024 11:32AM		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, A	MBALA CANTT				
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval		
	KIDN	EY FUNCTION TE	ST (COMPLETE)			
UREA: SERUM		25.93	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00		
by UREASE - GLUTAN CREATININE: SER	MATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH) UM	1.24	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40		
by ENZYMATIC, SPEC	CTROPHOTOMETERY					
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM		12.12	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0		
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE		9.77 <sup>L</sup>	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0		
RATIO: SERUM						
UREA/CREATININ	ECTROPHOTOMETRY IE RATIO: SERUM	20.91	RATIO			
by CALCULATED, SPI	ECTROPHOTOMETRY					
URIC ACID: SERUN by URICASE - OXIDAS		7.33	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70		
CALCIUM: SERUM		9.53	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60		
by ARSENAZO III, SPE PHOSPHOROUS: SI	ECTROPHOTOMETRY FRIIM	3.98	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70		
by PHOSPHOMOLYB	DATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.00	ing, ui	2.00 1.70		
<u>ELECTROLYTES</u>						
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)		139.5	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0		
POTASSIUM: SERU		4.1	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00		
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) CHLORIDE: SERUM		104 62	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0		
by ISE (ION SELECTIV		104.63	IIIII01/ L	90.0 - 110.0		
ESTIMATED GLON	MERULAR FILTERATION RATE					
	IERULAR FILTERATION RATE	70.8				
(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED						
INTERPRETATION:	icon pro, and post ranal azatamia					
Lo dittoroptioto botu	loop pro and post ropal azotomia					

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







	<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist		Dr. Yugam Chopra MD (Pathology) CEO & Consultant Pathologist			
NAME	: Mr. SANJEEV SHARMA					
AGE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/MALE		PATIENT ID	: 1697097		
COLLECTED BY			REG. NO./LAB NO.	:01241212	20001	
REFERRED BY	:		REGISTRATION DA		024 07:17 AM	
BARCODE NO.	:01522329		COLLECTION DATE		024 07:21AM	
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 12/Dec/20	024 11:32AM	
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON RC	AD, AMBALA CANTT				
Test Name		Value	Unit	Bio	ological Reference	interval
8. Reduced muscle m 9. Certain drugs (e.g. INCREASED RATIO (>2 1. Postrenal azotemia 2. Prerenal azotemia	(e.g. ureter colostomy) ass (subnormal creatinine p tetracycline, glucocorticoid <b>0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATI</b> (BUN rises disproportionat superimposed on renal dise	s) NINE LEVELS: ely more than creatini ease.	ne) (e.g. obstructive u	uropathy).		
3. Reduced muscle m 3. Certain drugs (e.g. <b>INCREASED RATIO (&gt;2</b> 1. Postrenal azotemia 2. Prerenal azotemia <b>DECREASED RATIO (</b> 1. Acute tubular necr           2. Low protein diet an           3. Severe liver diseas           4. Other causes of de           5. Repeated dialysis (           6. Inherited hyperam           7. SIADH (syndrome diseas)           8. Pregnancy. <b>DECREASED RATIO (</b> 8. Rabdomyolysis (r           9. Muscular patients <b>NAPPROPIATE RATIO</b> 1. Diabetic ketoacido           should produce an in           2. Cephalosporin their <b>ESTIMATED GLOMERI CKD STAGE</b>	ass (subnormal creatinine p tetracycline, glucocorticoid 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATI (BUN rises disproportionat superimposed on renal dise (0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN osis. ad starvation. e. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine monemias (urea is virtually of inappropiate antidiuretic l (0:1) WITH INCREASED CREAT py (accelerates conversion of eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes fal creased BUN/creatinine rat apy (interferes with creatini JLAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRIPTI	s) NINE LEVELS: ely more than creatini ase. : diffuses out of extrac absent in blood). narmone) due to tubu TININE: of creatine to creatini io). ine measurement). ON GFR ( m	ellular fluid). lar secretion of urea. ne). ne with certain metho	odologies,resulting i ASSOCIATED FINDI	INGS	dehydrati
<ol> <li>Reduced muscle m</li> <li>Certain drugs (e.g.</li> <li>NCREASED RATIO (&gt;2</li> <li>Postrenal azotemia</li> <li>Prerenal azotemia</li> <li>DECREASED RATIO (&lt;</li> <li>Acute tubular necr</li> <li>Low protein diet ar</li> <li>Severe liver diseas</li> <li>Other causes of de</li> <li>Repeated dialysis (</li> <li>SIADH (syndrome of</li> <li>Pregnancy.</li> <li>DECREASED RATIO (</li> <li>Rhabdomyolysis (r</li> <li>Muscular patients</li> <li>NAPPROPIATE RATIO</li> <li>Diabetic ketoacido</li> <li>Should produce an in</li> <li>Cephalosporin their</li> <li>ESTIMATED GLOMERI</li> <li>G1</li> </ol>	ass (subnormal creatinine p tetracycline, glucocorticoid 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATI a (BUN rises disproportionat superimposed on renal dise (0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN osis. ad starvation. 2. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine monemias (urea is virtually of inappropiate antidiuretic l (0:1) WITH INCREASED CREA py (accelerates conversion of eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes fal creased BUN/creatinine rat apy (interferes with creatini pLAR FILTERATION RATE: 	s) NINE LEVELS: ely more than creatini ase. : diffuses out of extrac absent in blood). narmone) due to tubu TININE: of creatine to creatini io). ine measurement). ON GFR (m function	ellular fluid). lar secretion of urea. ne). ne with certain metho nL/min/1.73m2 ) >90	odologies,resulting i ASSOCIATED FINDI	INGS a	dehydrati
3. Reduced muscle m 3. Certain drugs (e.g. <b>INCREASED RATIO (&gt;2</b> 1. Postrenal azotemia 2. Prerenal azotemia <b>DECREASED RATIO (</b> 1. Acute tubular necr           2. Low protein diet an           3. Severe liver diseas           4. Other causes of de           5. Repeated dialysis (           6. Inherited hyperam           7. SIADH (syndrome diseas)           8. Pregnancy. <b>DECREASED RATIO (</b> 8. Rabdomyolysis (r           9. Muscular patients <b>NAPPROPIATE RATIO</b> 1. Diabetic ketoacido           should produce an in           2. Cephalosporin their <b>ESTIMATED GLOMERI CKD STAGE</b>	ass (subnormal creatinine p tetracycline, glucocorticoid 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATI a (BUN rises disproportionat superimposed on renal dise (0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN osis. ad starvation. 2. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine monemias (urea is virtually of inappropiate antidiuretic l (0:1) WITH INCREASED CREA py (accelerates conversion of eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes fal creased BUN/creatinine rat apy (interferes with creatini JLAR FILTERATION RATE: 	s) NINE LEVELS: ely more than creatini ease.  diffuses out of extrac absent in blood). narmone) due to tubu TININE: of creatine to creatini io). ine measurement). ON GFR (m function e with	ellular fluid). lar secretion of urea. ne). ne with certain metho	odologies,resulting i <u>ASSOCIATED FINDI</u> <u>No proteinuria</u> Presence of Prote	INGS a ein ,	dehydrati
A. Reduced muscle m Certain drugs (e.g. NCREASED RATIO (>2 Prerenal azotemia Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< Acute tubular necr Low protein diet an Severe liver diseas Other causes of de Repeated dialysis ( Repeated dialysis ( Repancy. DECREASED RATIO (< Neclassing (- Repancy. DECREASED RATIO (< Nuscular patients Nuscular patients NAPPROPIATE RATIO Diabetic ketoacido should produce an in Cephalosporin there ESTIMATED GLOMERI G1 G2	ass (subnormal creatinine p tetracycline, glucocorticoid 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATI a (BUN rises disproportionat superimposed on renal dise (0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN osis. ad starvation. 2. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine monemias (urea is virtually of inappropiate antidiuretic l (0:1) WITH INCREASED CREAT py (accelerates conversion of eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes fal creased BUN/creatinine rat apy (interferes with creatini JLAR FILTERATION RATE: DESCRIPTI Normal kidney Kidney damag normal or hig	s) NINE LEVELS: ely more than creatini ease.  diffuses out of extrac absent in blood). narmone) due to tubu TININE: of creatine to creatini io). ine measurement). ON GFR (m function b GFR	ellular fluid). lar secretion of urea. ne). ne with certain metho <u>hL/min/1.73m2 )</u> >90 >90	odologies,resulting i ASSOCIATED FINDI	INGS a ein ,	dehydrati
A. Reduced muscle m Certain drugs (e.g. NCREASED RATIO (>2 Prerenal azotemia DECREASED RATIO (< Acute tubular necr Low protein diet an Severe liver diseas Other causes of de Repeated dialysis ( Inherited hyperam SIADH (syndrome of Pregnancy. DECREASED RATIO (< Nuscular patients Muscular patients MapPROPIATE RATIO Loiabetic ketoacido should produce an in Cephalosporin there STIMATED GLOMERI CKD STAGE G1 G2 G3a	ass (subnormal creatinine p tetracycline, glucocorticoid 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATI a (BUN rises disproportionat superimposed on renal dise (0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN osis. ad starvation. 2. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine monemias (urea is virtually of inappropiate antidiuretic l (0:1) WITH INCREASED CREA py (accelerates conversion of eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes fal creased BUN/creatinine rat apy (interferes with creatini JLAR FILTERATION RATE: 	s) NINE LEVELS: ely more than creatini ease.  diffuses out of extrac absent in blood). narmone) due to tubu TININE: of creatine to creatini io). ine measurement). ON GFR (m function ue with h GFR in GFR	ellular fluid). lar secretion of urea. ne). ne with certain metho <u>hL/min/1.73m2 )</u> >90 >90 60 -89	odologies,resulting i <u>ASSOCIATED FINDI</u> <u>No proteinuria</u> Presence of Prote	INGS a ein ,	dehydrati
B. Reduced muscle m     Certain drugs (e.g.     INCREASED RATIO (>2     I. Postrenal azotemia     DECREASED RATIO (<         1. Acute tubular necr     Low protein diet ar     Severe liver diseas     Other causes of de     Severe liver diseas     Other causes of de     Severe liver diseas     Other causes of de     Severe liver diseas     Pregnancy.     DECREASED RATIO (<     I. Phenacimide thera     Rhabdomyolysis (r     S. Muscular patients     INAPPROPIATE RATIO     Loiabetic ketoacido     should produce an in     CEphalosporin there     SETIMATED GLOMERI     G1     G2	ass (subnormal creatinine p tetracycline, glucocorticoid 0:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATI a (BUN rises disproportionat superimposed on renal dise (0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN osis. ad starvation. 2. creased urea synthesis. urea rather than creatinine monemias (urea is virtually of inappropiate antidiuretic l (0:1) WITH INCREASED CREAT py (accelerates conversion of eleases muscle creatinine). who develop renal failure. : sis (acetoacetate causes fail creased BUN/creatinine rat apy (interferes with creatini pLAR FILTERATION RATE: Normal kidney Kidney damag normal or hig Mild decrease	s) NINE LEVELS: ely more than creatini ease.  diffuses out of extrac absent in blood). harmone) due to tubui TININE: of creatine to creatini io). ine measurement). ON GFR (m function ye with h GFR in GFR ase in GFR	ellular fluid). lar secretion of urea. ne). ne with certain metho <u>hL/min/1.73m2 )</u> >90 >90	odologies,resulting i <u>ASSOCIATED FINDI</u> <u>No proteinuria</u> Presence of Prote	INGS a ein ,	dehydrati





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









	<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Patholog		(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. SANJEEV SHARMA		
AGE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1697097
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012412120001
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 12/Dec/2024 07:17 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01522329	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 12/Dec/2024 07:21AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 12/Dec/2024 11:32AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANT	Т	
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

COMMENTS:

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.
 eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012
 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 of CFD with the commended to measure

3. In patients, with eGFR cleaning between 45-59 minimit 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 fulfill 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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	<b>Dr. Vinay Cho</b> MD (Pathology & M Chairman & Consu	licrobiology)	<b>Dr. Yugan</b> MD O & Consultant	(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. SANJEEV SHARMA			
AGE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/MALE	PATIENT 1	ID	: 1697097
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./	LAB NO.	: 012412120001
REFERRED BY	:		TION DATE	: 12/Dec/2024 07:17 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01522329	COLLECTI		: 12/Dec/2024 07:21AM
CLIENT CODE. CLIENT ADDRESS	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AN	<b>REPORTI</b> MBALA CANTT	NGDAIE	: 12/Dec/2024 10:46AM
Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>
		CLINICAL PATHO	LOGY	
	URINE ROU	TINE & MICROSCOP	IC EXAMINA	ATION
PHYSICAL EXAMI	NATION			
QUANTITY RECIEV		10	ml	
COLOUR	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			CLEAD
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	HAZY		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	>=1.030		1.002 - 1.030
CHEMICAL EXAMI				
REACTION		ACIDIC		
by DIP STICK/REFLEC PROTEIN	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
•	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	-		
SUGAR by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
pH	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	<=5.0		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN	TANCE SPECINOPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.			
UROBILINOGEN by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
KETONE BODIES		Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC BLOOD	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1+		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	CTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ASCORBIC ACID by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
MICROSCOPIC EX/				
RED BLOOD CELLS	(RBCs) CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	8-10	/HPF	0 - 3





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

NAME	: Mr. SANJEEV SHARMA			
AGE/ GENDER	: 50 YRS/MALE	PA	TIENT ID	: 1697097
COLLECTED BY	:	RE	G. NO./LAB NO.	: 012412120001
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	RE	GISTRATION DATE	: 12/Dec/2024 07:17 AM
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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	RE	PORTING DATE	: 12/Dec/2024 10:46AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD,	AMBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON C	CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-3	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS		1-2	/HPF	ABSENT

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

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT		,	
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA)	ABSENT		ABSENT

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT

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



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