

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mrs. ANJU SHARMA

AGE/ GENDER : 49 YRS/FEMALE PATIENT ID : 1699964

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012412150038

 REFERRED BY
 : 15/Dec/2024 05:53 PM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01522488
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 15/Dec/2024 05:56 PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 15/Dec/2024 06:15 PM

**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	7.8 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	2.32 <sup>L</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	23.3 <sup>L</sup>	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	100.3 <sup>H</sup>	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	33.7	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	33.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	17.4 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	64.4 <sup>H</sup>	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	43.23	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	75.4	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	8760	/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 %



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by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval			
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)						
NEUTROPHILS	66	%	50 - 70			
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	•	%	20 - 40			
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	16 <sup>L</sup>	%	20 - 40			
EOSINOPHILS	$\mathbf{0^L}$	%	1 - 6			
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY		0/	0. 10			
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	18 <sup>H</sup>	%	2 - 12			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1			
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY						
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT						
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5782	/cmm	2000 - 7500			
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1.400		200 4000			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1402	/cmm	800 - 4900			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	$\mathbf{0^L}$	/cmm	40 - 440			
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY						
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1577 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	80 - 880			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110			
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	O .	/ CIIIII	0 110			
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.						
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	152000	/cmm	150000 - 450000			
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE						
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING. ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.19	%	0.10 - 0.36			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	13 <sup>H</sup>	fL	6.50 - 12.0			
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	13					
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	65000	/cmm	30000 - 90000			
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	42.7	%	11.0 - 45.0			
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	42.7	70	11.0 - 45.0			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.5	%	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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REPORTING DATE CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB :15/Dec/2024 06:15PM

**CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

**Test Name Value** Unit **Biological Reference interval** 



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: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

**Value** Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name** 

#### **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

mm/1st hr 51<sup>H</sup>

REPORTING DATE

: 15/Dec/2024 06:22PM

by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY

#### INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

- 1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and auto-immune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.

  2. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such
- as C-reactive protein
- 3. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as some others, such as systemic lupus erythematosus
  CONDITION WITH LOW ESR

A low ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such as sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.

NOTE:

- ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
   Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
   CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.
   If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
   Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
   Progs such as doubtern mathyldona, oral contracentives, popicillamino procesingmide, the only viling, and vitality in the orange of the contracentives.

- 6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

## IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1:40	TITRE	1:80
SALMONELLA TYPHI H by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1:20	TITRE	1:160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1:20	TITRE	1:160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH	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 repitition 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 Oagglutinins indicate recent infection.

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



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