



	<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> MD (Pathology & Micr Chairman & Consultar	obiology)		(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. D.C GUPTA			
AGE/ GENDER	: 79 YRS/MALE		PATIENT ID	: 1713924
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501020016
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	: CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBAI	LA CANTT)	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 02/Jan/2025 09:58 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01523322		COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Jan/2025 10:19AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 02/Jan/2025 10:56AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMB/	ALA CANTT	2	
Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>
	COMP		ELLNESS PANEL: 1.0 .00D COUNT (CBC)	
	S (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (H by CALORIMETRIC	B)	11.6 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (	(RBC) COUNT	3.74	Millions/	cmm 3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOL		35.5 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCUL		94.9	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCUL	AR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	30.7	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCUL	AR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC)	32.3	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
	UTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.7	%	11.00 - 16.00
	UTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	48.4	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED		25.37	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INI by CALCULATED	DEX	34.41	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CE				
TOTAL LEUCOCYTH	E COUNT (TLC) y by sf cube & microscopy	8160	/cmm	4000 - 11000
	BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) rt hematology analyzer	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED E	BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %





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

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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.







Dr. Vinay Chopra Dr. Yugam Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbiology) MD (Pathology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist **CEO & Consultant Pathologist** NAME : Mr. D.C GUPTA AGE/ GENDER : 79 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** :1713924 **COLLECTED BY** : SURJESH :012501020016 REG. NO./LAB NO. **REFERRED BY** : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT) **REGISTRATION DATE** : 02/Jan/2025 09:58 AM **BARCODE NO.** :01523322 **COLLECTION DATE** :02/Jan/2025 10:19AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **REPORTING DATE** :02/Jan/2025 10:56AM **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)** NEUTROPHILS 61 % 50 - 70 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY LYMPHOCYTES 18<sup>L</sup> % 20 - 40 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY EOSINOPHILS 10<sup>H</sup> % 1 - 6 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY MONOCYTES 11 % 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 4978 2000 - 7500 /cmm by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT 1469 800 - 4900 /cmm by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT 816<sup>H</sup> /cmm 40 - 440 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT 898<sup>H</sup> /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 156000 /cmm by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELETCRIT (PCT) 0.21 % 0.10 - 0.36 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) fL 14<sup>H</sup> 6.50 - 12.0 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE 30000 - 90000 PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) 71000 /cmm by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) 54.7<sup>H</sup> % 11.0 - 45.0 by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) 15.0 - 17.0 16.5% by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE

ADVICE



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

**KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY** 



Page 2 of 14





	<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologis		(Pathology)
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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		
Test Name	Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

RECHECKED



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

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

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ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY         MIERPRETATION:         1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and at mmune 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 s is 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 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 (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (red science), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (red science), SR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.         Content of the start of inflammation or as it resolves.         OTE:         A construction and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.         OTE:         Construction of the other aste science) inflammation or as it resolves. <td< th=""><th>EXP GENDER       : 79 YRS/MALE       PATIENT ID       : 1713924         DLLECTED BY       : SURJESH       REG. NO./LAB NO.       : 012501020016         EFFRRED BY       : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT)       REGISTRATION DATE       : 02/Jan/2025 09:58 AM         RCODE NO.       : 01523322       COLLECTION DATE       : 02/Jan/2025 10:19AM         JENT CODE       : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB       REPORTING DATE       : 02/Jan/2025 11:24AM         JENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT       :       ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::</th><th></th><th></th><th><b>Chopra</b> gy &amp; Microbiology) Consultant Pathologist</th><th></th><th>(Pathology)</th></td<>	EXP GENDER       : 79 YRS/MALE       PATIENT ID       : 1713924         DLLECTED BY       : SURJESH       REG. NO./LAB NO.       : 012501020016         EFFRRED BY       : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT)       REGISTRATION DATE       : 02/Jan/2025 09:58 AM         RCODE NO.       : 01523322       COLLECTION DATE       : 02/Jan/2025 10:19AM         JENT CODE       : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB       REPORTING DATE       : 02/Jan/2025 11:24AM         JENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT       :       ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			<b>Chopra</b> gy & Microbiology) Consultant Pathologist		(Pathology)
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IENT CODE       : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB       REPORTING DATE       : 02/Jan/2025 11:24AM         IENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT       Biological Reference interval         est Name       Value       Unit       Biological Reference interval         CHTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)       43 <sup>H</sup> mm/1st hr       0 - 20         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY       43 <sup>H</sup> mm/1st hr       0 - 20         TERPRETATION:       ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and au mune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.       An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test s C-reactive protein         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 stemic lupus erythematosus       NDITION WITH LOW ESR         Noutrinot WITH LOW ESR       Intervent factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation or as it resolves.       CRP is on affected by a many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker or protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         DITION WITH LOW ESR       Item can addit the factor as is is ESR, making it a better marker or inflammation.         CRP is not affected by as many other factor	IENT CODE.       KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB       REPORTING DATE       : 02/Jan/2025 11:24AM         JENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT       isological Reference interval         est Name       Value       Unit       Biological Reference interval         EXPTHENCEYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)       43 <sup>H</sup> mm/1st hr       0 - 20         og RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY       43 <sup>H</sup> mm/1st hr       0 - 20         TERPRETATION:       ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and auto mune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.       An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test suc C-reactive protein         Notifion WITH LOW ESR       Notifion WITH LOW ESR       Some changes in red cell shape (su sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.       Out (leuccytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (su sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.       Termeration.         The ESR is elevated, it is typically a scole os CPR, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.       CPR is not affected by a many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.       Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation.       Desolve sit resolves.       CPR is not affected by a many o	EFERRED BY	: CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUI	B (AMBALA CANTT)	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 02/Jan/2025 09:58 AM
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For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test store and also also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as some others, such sternic lupus erythematosus       Some other sternic lupus erythematosus         NDITION WITH LOW ESR       Obset test in a blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.       Description         SR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation. Some for final mmation or as it resolves.       CPF is or affected by a many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.       Cereactive protein (c-RP) are both markers of inflammation.         Ortic       Dress with conditions as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.       Dresis and compared in the solve size sease. <td>IENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT         est Name       Value       Unit       Biological Reference interval         EXPTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)       AgH       mm/1st hr       0 - 20         or RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY       TO - 20       State of the state of the state of the state of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and autor mune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.       An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such creative protein         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 sternic upus crythematosus       Some changes in red cell shape (su sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         NDITION WITH LOW ESR       Now ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count olycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis) , and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (su sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower for ESR.         ESR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.       Great at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.         CPr is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, Maxing it a better marker of inflammation.       Tore inflammation.       Creative protein or as it resolves.         CPR is not affected by a</td> <th>ARCODE NO.</th> <td>:01523322</td> <td></td> <td>COLLECTION DATE</td> <td>: 02/Jan/2025 10:19AM</td>	IENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT         est Name       Value       Unit       Biological Reference interval         EXPTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)       AgH       mm/1st hr       0 - 20         or RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY       TO - 20       State of the state of the state of the state of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and autor mune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.       An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such creative protein         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 sternic upus crythematosus       Some changes in red cell shape (su sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         NDITION WITH LOW ESR       Now ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count olycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis) , and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (su sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower for ESR.         ESR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.       Great at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.         CPr is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, Maxing it a better marker of inflammation.       Tore inflammation.       Creative protein or as it resolves.         CPR is not affected by a	ARCODE NO.	:01523322		COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Jan/2025 10:19AM
est Name         Value         Unit         Biological Reference interval           ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)           RYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)           agree cell aggregation by CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY           TERPRETATION           ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and at mune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.           An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test s C-reactive protein           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 stemic lupus erythematosus           NDITION WITH LOW ESR           NO ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count olycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.           DETE           ESR is levated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.           OPTE           Colspan="2">Colspan="2">Colspan="2">Colspan="2">Colspan="2">Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Col	est Name       Value       Unit       Biological Reference interval         ERFTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         RTTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         ay RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY         TERRETATION         ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and autor mune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.         An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test suc C-reactive protein         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 stemic lupus erythematosus         NDITION WITH LOW ESR         Not be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count olycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (su sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         THE         ESR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.         OW ESR cols and c - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.         OW ESR cols and c - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation. <t< td=""><th>IENT CODE.</th><td>: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB</td><td></td><td>REPORTING DATE</td><td>: 02/Jan/2025 11:24AM</td></t<>	IENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 02/Jan/2025 11:24AM
Contract Control Contenter Contenter Control Control Contrect Contect Conte	ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         RYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         AgH       mm/1st hr       0 - 20         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY         TERPRETATION:         ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and autor mune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.         An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test suc C-reactive protein         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 stemic lupus erythematosus         SUPLICION:         DINITION WITH LOW ESR         low ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count olycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis) , and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (su: sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         OTE:         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 blevated,	LIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON RO	AD, AMBALA CANTT		
ATHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)       43 <sup>H</sup> mm/1st hr       0 - 20         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY       0 - 20         TERPETATION:       ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and au mune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test sc. C-reactive protein         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 stemic lupus erythematosus       Some changes in red cell shape (count of cells), such as a high red blood cell count of cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         OHE       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.       Some changes in red cell shape (count of cells), such as a high red blood cell shape (count of cells), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (count of cells), significantly high white blood set CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.         OTE:       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.         CPF is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marke	RYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)       43 <sup>H</sup> mm/1st hr       0 - 20         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY       mm/1st hr       0 - 20         TERPETATION:       ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and autor mune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test succertaive protein         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 stemic lupus erythematosus       Some changes in red cell shape (su sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         Diverse       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.       Some change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start 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.       The moral set fibrinogen.         Women tend to have a higher ESR, and contraceptives, pencillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while       The start of inflammation.	est Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>
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. <b>CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.</b> 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. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while	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. <b>CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.</b> 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. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while	by RED CELL AGGRE ITERPRETATION: ESR is a non-speci imune disease, bu An ESR can be affi s C-reactive protein This test may also stemic lupus eryth	DIMENTATION RATE (ESR GATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOM fic test because an elevated r t does not tell the health prac ected by other conditions bes be used to monitor disease a hematosus	<b>43<sup>H</sup></b> esult often indicates t titioner exactly where des inflammation. Fo	mm/1st the presence of inflammat the inflammation is in the r this reason, the ESR is ty	hr 0 - 20 ion associated with infection, cancer and auto body or what is causing it. pically used in conjunction with other test such
phili, contiscito, and quillino may donouse it		by RED CELL AGGRE ITERPRETATION: ESR is a non-speci- nmune disease, bu An ESR can be affi- s C-reactive proteir This test may also vstemic lupus eryth ONDITION WITH LO Iow ESR can be ser- polycythaemia), sig s sickle cells in sick	DIMENTATION RATE (ESR GATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOM fic test because an elevated r t does not tell the health prac ected by other conditions bes be used to monitor disease a nematosus <b>WW ESR</b> en with conditions that inhibit nificantly high white blood ce	<b>43<sup>H</sup></b> eETRY esult often indicates to titioner exactly where des inflammation. Fo ctivity and response to the normal sedimen Il count (leucocytosis	mm/1st the presence of inflammat the inflammation is in the r this reason, the ESR is ty to therapy in both of the a tation of red blood cells, s	hr 0 - 20 ion associated with infection, cancer and auto a body or what is causing it. bically used in conjunction with other test such bove diseases as well as some others, such as

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)





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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.





		hopra & Microbiology) onsultant Pathologis		(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. D.C GUPTA			
AGE/ GENDER	: 79 YRS/MALE		PATIENT ID	: 1713924
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501020016
REFERRED BY	: CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (	AMBALA CANTT)	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 02/Jan/2025 09:58 AM
BARCODE NO.	:01523322		COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Jan/2025 10:19AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 02/Jan/2025 11:07AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD	), AMBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	CLINI	CAL CHEMIS	TRY/BIOCHEMIST	RY
		GLUCOSE	E FASTING (F)	
	G (F): PLASMA	106.46 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0

A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
 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.
 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.



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	M	r. Vinay Chopra D (Pathology & Microbiology) airman & Consultant Pathologis		(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. D.C GUPTA			
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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHC	ISON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		LIPID PR	OFILE : BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TOT by CHOLESTEROL OX		84.66	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: S. by GLYCEROL PHOSP		82.63 YMATIC)	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTERO		JM 40.09	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROI by CALCULATED, SPE		28.04	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLEST by CALCULATED, SPE		44.57	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTERO		16.53	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SER	2UM	251.95 <sup>L</sup>	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HD by CALCULATED, SPE	L RATIO: SERUM	2.11	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0

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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

Page 6 of 14





	<b>Dr. Vinay Ch</b> MD (Pathology & Chairman & Con			(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. D.C GUPTA			
AGE/ GENDER	: 79 YRS/MALE		PATIENT ID	: 1713924
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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD,	AMBALA CANTT	·	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: S by CALCULATED, SPE		0.7	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/H by CALCULATED, SPE	IDL RATIO: SERUM	<b>2.06<sup>L</sup></b>	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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NAME	: Mr. D.C GUPTA			
AGE/ GENDER	: 79 YRS/MALE		PATIENT ID	: 1713924
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Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>
	LIVER	FUNCTION	I TEST (COMPLETE)	
BILIRUBIN TOTAL	: SERUM PECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.98	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
	C (CONJUGATED): SERUM	0.34	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRE	CT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM	0.64	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	28.9	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	16.5	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: S		1.75	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPH	HATASE: SERUM	119.61	U/L	40.0 - 130.0

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	119.61	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	11.81	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.92	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.12	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.8	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM by calculated, spectrophotometry	1.47	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:**

> 2
> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
1.4 - 2.0
> 1.5
> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)





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	<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologis		(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. D.C GUPTA		
AGE/ GENDER	: 79 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1713924
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501020016
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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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NAME	: Mr. D.C GUPTA					
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COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	R	EG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501020016		
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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AM	IBALA CANTT				
Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>		
	KIDNE	Y FUNCTION	TEST (COMPLETE)			
UREA: SERUM		31.85	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00		
	ATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	01.00	ing/ uL	10.00 00.00		
CREATININE: SER		1.28	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40		
by ENZYMATIC, SPEC	ROGEN (BUN): SERUM	14.88	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0		
by CALCULATED, SPE		14.00	ing/ uL	1.0 20.0		
	ROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	11.63	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0		
RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPE	ECTROPHOTOMETRY					
UREA/CREATININ		24.88	RATIO			
by CALCULATED, SPE			. / 11	0.00 7.70		
URIC ACID: SERUM		2.43 <sup>L</sup>	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70		
CALCIUM: SERUM		9.83	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60		
by ARSENAZO III, SPE		0.41		0.00 4.70		
PHOSPHOROUS: SE by PHOSPHOMOLYBE	LKUM DATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.41	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70		
<b>ELECTROLYTES</b>						
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIV	'E ELECTRODE)	131.7 <sup>L</sup>	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0		
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)		5.1 <sup>H</sup>	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00		
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)		98.78	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0		
ESTIMATED GLOM	IERULAR FILTERATION RATE					
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED		56.9				
INTERPRETATION:	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 PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT





	<b>Dr. Vinay Chop</b> MD (Pathology & Mi Chairman & Consult	icrobiology)	gam Chopra MD (Pathology) Itant Pathologist		
NAME	: Mr. D.C GUPTA				
AGE/ GENDER	: 79 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1713924		
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	:012501020016		
REFERRED BY	: CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMB				
BARCODE NO.	: 01523322	COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Jan/2025 10:19AM		
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	REPORTING DATE			
			: 02/ Jail/ 2025 11.20AM		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AM	IBALA CANTI			
Fest Name		Value Unit	Biological Reference interval		
<ol> <li>Prerenal azotemia</li> <li>PCREASED RATIO (&lt;</li> <li>Acute tubular necr</li> <li>Low protein diet ar</li> <li>Severe liver disease</li> <li>Other causes of de</li> <li>Repeated dialysis (</li> <li>Inherited hyperam</li> </ol>	superimposed on renal disease. <b>0:1) WITH DECREASED BUN :</b> osis. Ind starvation.	in blood).	- F 7		





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

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









	<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologis		(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. D.C GUPTA		
AGE/ GENDER	: 79 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1713924
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501020016
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	: CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT)	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 02/Jan/2025 09:58 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01523322	COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Jan/2025 10:19AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 02/Jan/2025 11:20AM
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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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**HEALTHCARE & DIAGNOSTIC** Dr. Vinay Chopra Dr. Yugam Chopra MD (Pathology) MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist **CEO & Consultant Pathologist PATIENT ID** :1713924 :012501020016 REG. NO./LAB NO. : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT) **REGISTRATION DATE** : 02/Jan/2025 09:58 AM **COLLECTION DATE** :02/Jan/2025 10:19AM **REPORTING DATE** :02/Jan/2025 10:32AM

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

: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB

: Mr. D.C GUPTA

: 79 YRS/MALE

: SURJESH

:01523322

Test Name	Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>

# **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

**URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION** 

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
QUANTITY RECIEVED by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	10	ml	
COLOUR by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	AMBER YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
TRANSPARANCY by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	CLEAR		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.01		1.002 - 1.030
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
REACTION by dip stick/reflectance spectrophotometry	ACIDIC		
PROTEIN by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Trace		NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
pH by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NITRITE by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
KETONE BODIES by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BLOOD by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
ASCORBIC ACID by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3



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NAME

AGE/ GENDER

**COLLECTED BY** 

**REFERRED BY** 

**BARCODE NO.** 

CLIENT CODE.





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



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

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
by MICROSCOPY ON (	CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON C	2-4 CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	/HPF	0 - 5	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	5 1-3	/HPF	ABSENT	

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	1-5	/ ПРГ	ADSENT
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) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT

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



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