

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mr. SACH KEERAT

**AGE/ GENDER** : 6 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1718918

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012501080029

 REFERRED BY
 : 08/Jan/2025 10:58 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01523614
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 08/Jan/2025 10:58 AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 08/Jan/2025 11:08 AM

**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**

1	ED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES					
ŀ	IAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	11.3 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0		
F	ED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.67	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.50		
F	ACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.4	%	35.0 - 49.0		
N	MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	75.8 <sup>L</sup>	fL	80.0 - 100.0		
N	MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	24.2 <sup>L</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0		
N	MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31.9 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0		
F	ED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.6	%	11.00 - 16.00		
F	ED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	38.5	fL	35.0 - 56.0		
N	MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	16.23	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0		
(	REEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	22.08	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0		
7	WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)					

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4180 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	5000 - 15000
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	41 <sup>L</sup>	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	53 <sup>H</sup>	%	20 - 45
EOSINOPHILS	$\mathbf{0^L}$	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	6	%	3 - 12
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1714 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2215	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	$\mathbf{0^L}$	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	251	/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	0.17	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	45000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	26.8	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	15.8	%	15.0 - 17.0



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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



# KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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



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#### PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR FOR MALARIA

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR FOR MALARIAL PARASITE (MP) by MICROSCOPY NO MALARIA PARASITE (MP) SEEN IN SMEAR EXAMINED



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

### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY **C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)**

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 1.08 0.0 - 6.0mg/L

by NEPHLOMETRY

**INTERPRETATION:** 

C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most sensitive acute-phase reactants for inflammation.

2. CRP levels can increase dramatically (100-fold or more) after severe trauma, bacterial infection, inflammation, surgery, or neoplastic

3. CRP levels (Quantitative) has been used to assess activity of inflammatory disease, to detect infections after surgery, to detect transplant rejection, and to monitor these inflammatory processes.

4. As compared to ESR, CRP shows an earlier rise in inflammatory disorders which begins in 4-6 hrs, the intensity of the rise being higher than ESR and the recovery being earlier than ESR. Unlike ESR, CRP levels are not influenced by hematologic conditions like Anemia, Polycythemia etc., 5. Elevated values are consistent with an acute inflammatory process.

NOTE:

1. Elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) values are nonspecific and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history.

2. Oral contraceptives may increase CRP levels.



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1 est Name	value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
CALMONELLA TVDIII O	NII	TITDE	1.00

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

#### **INTERPRETATION:**

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

#### LIMITATIONS:

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

#### NOTE:

- 1. Individuals with prior infection or immunization with TAB vaccine may develop an ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE (False-Positive) during an unrelated fever i.e High titres of antibodies to various antigens. This may be differentiated by 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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