

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Yugam Chopra
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 CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME	: Mr. PIYUSH SABARWAL	PATIENT ID	: 1748110
AGE/ GENDER	: 35 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012502060037
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REGISTRATION DATE	: 06/Feb/2025 05:38 PM
REFERRED BY	: CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT)	COLLECTION DATE	: 06/Feb/2025 05:38PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01525061	REPORTING DATE	: 07/Feb/2025 03:26AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOTOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN - HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HB-HPLC)

HAEMOGLOBIN VARIANTS

HAEMOGLOBIN A0 (ADULT) <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	85.2	%	83.00 - 90.00
HAEMOGLOBIN F (FOETAL) <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	<0.8	%	0.00 - 2.0
HAEMOGLOBIN A2 <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	2.3	%	1.50 - 3.70
PEAK 3 <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	5	%	< 10.0
OTHERS-NON SPECIFIC <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	ABSENT	%	ABSENT
HAEMOGLOBIN S <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	NOT DETECTED	%	< 0.02
HAEMOGLOBIN D (PUNJAB) <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	NOT DETECTED	%	< 0.02
HAEMOGLOBIN E <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	NOT DETECTED	%	< 0.02
HAEMOGLOBIN C <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	NOT DETECTED	%	< 0.02
UNKNOWN UNIDENTIFIED VARIANTS <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	NOT DETECTED	%	< 0.02
GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	5.4	%	4.0 - 6.4

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	10.6 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	3.85	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	32.4 ^L	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	84.1	fL	80.0 - 100.0




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MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	27.6	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	32.8	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	13.7	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	43.1	fL	35.0 - 56.0
OTHERS			
NAKED EYE SINGLE TUBE RED CELL OSMOTIC FRAGILITY TEST <i>by SINGLE RED CELL OSMOTIC FRAGILITY</i>	Negative (-ve)		Negative (-ve)
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	21.84	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0

INTERPRETATION

THE ABOVE FINDINGS ARE SUGGESTIVE OF NORMAL HAEMOGLOBIN CHROMATOGRAPHIC PATTERN

INTERPRETATION:

The Thalassemia syndromes, considered the most common genetic disorder worldwide, are a heterogenous group of mandelian disorders, all characterized by a lack of/or decreased synthesis of either the alpha-globin chains (alpha thalassemia) or the beta-globin chains (beta thalassemia) of haemoglobin.

HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC):

1. HAEMOGLOBIN VARIANT ANALYSIS, BLOOD- High Performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is a fast & accurate method for determining the presence and for quantitation of various types of normal haemoglobin and common abnormal hb variants, including but not limited to Hb S, C, E, D and Beta -thalassemia.
2. The diagnosis of these abnormal haemoglobin should be confirmed by DNA analysis.
3. The method use has a limited role in the diagnosis of alpha thalassemia.
4. Slight elevation in haemoglobin A2 may also occur in hyperthyroidism or when there is deficiency of vitamin b12 or folate and this should be distinguished from inherited elevation of HbA2 in Beta- thalassemia trait.

NAKED EYE SINGLE TUBE RED CELL OSMOTIC FRAGILITY TEST (NESTROFT):

1. It is a screening test to distinguish beta thalassemia trait. Also called as Naked Eye Single Tube Red Cell Osmotic Fragility Test.
2. The test showed a sensitivity of 100%, specificity of 85.47%, a positive predictive value of 66% and a negative predictive value of 100%.
3. A high negative predictive value can reasonably rule out beta thalassemia trait cases. So, it should be adopted as a screening test for beta thalassemia trait, as it is not practical or feasible to employ HbA2 in every case of anemia in childhood.

MENTZERS INDEX:

1. The Mentzer index, helpful in differentiating iron deficiency anemia from beta thalassemia. If a CBC indicates microcytic anemia, the Mentzer index is said to be a method of distinguishing between them.
2. If the index is less than 13, thalassemia is said to be more likely. If the result is greater than 13, then iron-deficiency anemia is said to be more




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likely.

3.The principle involved is as follows: In iron deficiency, the marrow cannot produce as many RBCs and they are small (microcytic), so the RBC count and the MCV will both be low, and as a result, the index will be greater than 13. Conversely, in thalassemia, which is a disorder of globin synthesis, the number of RBC's produced is normal, but the cells are smaller and more fragile. Therefore, the RBC count is normal, but the MCV is low, so the index will be less than 13.

NOTE: In practice, the Mentzer index is not a reliable indicator and should not, by itself, be used to differentiate. In addition, it would be possible for a patient with a microcytic anemia to have both iron deficiency and thalassemia, in which case the index would only suggest iron deficiency.




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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

IRON PROFILE

IRON: SERUM <i>by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	91.6	µg/dL	59.0 - 158.0
UNSATURATED IRON BINDING CAPACITY (UIBC):SERUM <i>by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	211.3	µg/dL	150.0 - 336.0
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC):SERUM <i>by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	302.9	µg/dL	230 - 430
%TRANSFERRIN SATURATION: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (FERENE)</i>	30.24	%	15.0 - 50.0
TRANSFERRIN: SERUM <i>by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (FERENE)</i>	215.06	mg/dL	200.0 - 350.0

INTERPRETATION:-

VARIABLES	ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISEASE	IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA	THALASSEMIA α/β TRAIT
SERUM IRON:	Normal to Reduced	Reduced	Normal
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY:	Decreased	Increased	Normal
% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:	Decreased	Decreased < 12-15 %	Normal
SERUM FERRITIN:	Normal to Increased	Decreased	Normal or Increased

IRON:

1. Serum iron studies is recommended for differential diagnosis of microcytic hypochromic anemia. i.e iron deficiency anemia, zinc deficiency anemia, anemia of chronic disease and thalassemia syndromes.

2. It is essential to isolate iron deficiency anemia from Beta thalassemia syndromes because during iron replacement which is therapeutic for iron deficiency anemia, is severely contra-indicated in Thalassemia.

TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC):

1. It is a direct measure of protein transferrin which transports iron from the gut to storage sites in the bone marrow.

% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:

1. Occurs in idiopathic hemochromatosis and transfusional hemosiderosis where no unsaturated iron binding capacity is available for iron mobilization. Similar condition is seen in congenital deficiency of transferrin.

*** End Of Report ***




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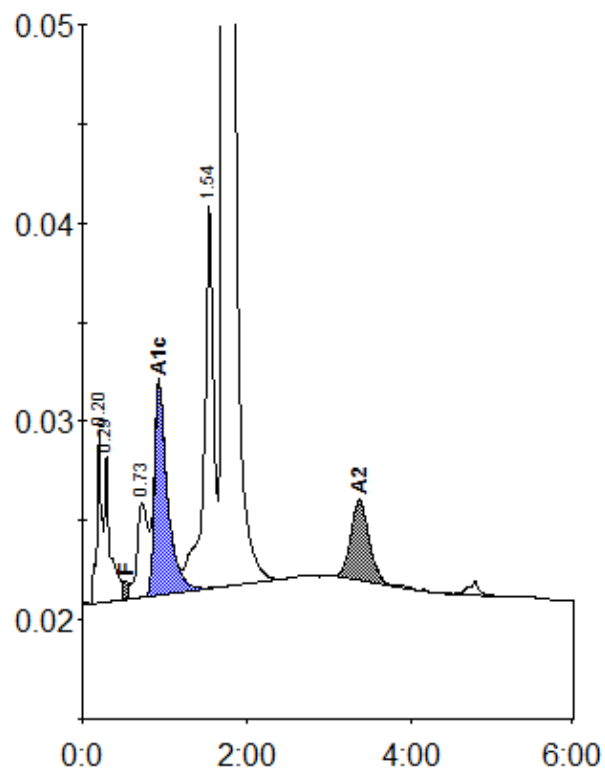
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Patient report

Bio-Rad
D-10
S/N: #DJ6F040603
Sample ID:
Injection date
Injection #: 3
Rack #: ---

DATE: 02/06/2025
TIME: 03:32 PM
Software version: 4.30-2
01525061
02/06/2025 03:00 PM
Method: HbA2/F
Rack position: 3



Peak table - ID: 01525061

Peak	R.time	Height	Area	Area %
A1a	0.20	8619	34869	1.1
A1b	0.29	7469	35788	1.2
F	0.53	889	8986	< 0.8 *
LA1c/CHb-1	0.73	4717	41210	1.3
A1c	0.93	10654	118430	5.4
P3	1.54	19253	156215	5.0
A0	1.72	535456	2651957	85.2
A2	3.38	4079	63980	2.3
Total Area:	3111434			

Concentration:	%
F	< 0.8 *
A1c	5.4
A2	2.3