

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

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

NAME	: Mrs. UMA RANI	PATIENT ID	: 1750818
AGE/ GENDER	: 72 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012502090032
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	REGISTRATION DATE	: 09/Feb/2025 11:02 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 09/Feb/2025 11:05AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01525211	REPORTING DATE	: 09/Feb/2025 11:26AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	10.8^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
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INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

A low hemoglobin level is referred to as ANEMIA or low red blood count.

ANEMIA (DECREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):


- 1) Loss of blood (traumatic injury, surgery, bleeding, colon cancer or stomach ulcer)
- 2) Nutritional deficiency (iron, vitamin B12, folate)
- 3) Bone marrow problems (replacement of bone marrow by cancer)
- 4) Suppression by red blood cell synthesis by chemotherapy drugs
- 5) Kidney failure
- 6) Abnormal hemoglobin structure (sickle cell anemia or thalassemia).


POLYCYTHEMIA (INCREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) People in higher altitudes (Physiological)
- 2) Smoking (Secondary Polycythemia)
- 3) Dehydration produces a falsely rise in hemoglobin due to increased haemoconcentration
- 4) Advanced lung disease (for example, emphysema)
- 5) Certain tumors
- 6) A disorder of the bone marrow known as polycythemia rubra vera,
- 7) Abuse of the drug erythropoetin (Epogen) by athletes for blood doping purposes (increasing the amount of oxygen available to the body by chemically raising the production of red blood cells).

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD




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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

POTASSIUM

POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	4.14	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
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INTERPRETATION:-

POTASSIUM:

Potassium is the major cation in the intracellular fluid. 90% of potassium is concentrated within the cells. When cells are damaged, potassium is released in the blood.

HYPOKALEMIA (LOW POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

- 1.Diarrhoea, vomiting & malabsorption.
2. Severe Burns.
- 3.Increased Secretions of Aldosterone

HYPERKALEMIA (INCREASED POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

- 1.Oliguria
- 2.Renal failure or Shock
- 3.Respiratory acidosis
- 4.Hemolysis of blood

*** End Of Report ***



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