

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

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

NAME	: B/O KANCHAN	PATIENT ID	: 1756685
AGE/ GENDER	: 1 MONTH(S)/Male	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012502140031
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 14/Feb/2025 12:11 PM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 14/Feb/2025 12:27PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01525502	REPORTING DATE	: 14/Feb/2025 04:40PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

HAEMATOLOGY

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR

TEST NAME:

PERIPHERAL BLOOD FILM/SMEAR (PBF)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBC'S):

RBCs mostly appear normocytic & normochromic.No polychromatic cells or normoblasts present.

WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBC'S):

Smear show lymphocytosis.No immature leucocytes seen.

PLATELETS:

Platelets are adequate

HEMOPARASITES:

NOT SEEN.

IMPRESSION:

Normocytic normochromic picture.



[Signature]

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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DIRECT COOMBS TEST (DCT)

DIRECT COOMBS TEST (DCT)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
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Interpretation:-


The direct Coombs test (also known as the **direct antiglobulin test** or DAT) is used to detect if antibodies or complement system factors have bound to RBC surface antigens *in vivo*.

The direct Coombs test is used clinically when immune-mediated hemolytic anemia (antibody-mediated destruction of RBCs) is suspected. This mechanism could be autoimmunity, alloimmunity or a drug-induced immune-mediated mechanism.

*** End Of Report ***




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