



	<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> MD (Pathology & Micr Chairman & Consultar	obiology)	ME	n Chopra 9 (Pathology) t Pathologist
NAME	: Mr. ARUN			
AGE/ GENDER	: 43 YRS/MALE		PATIENT ID	: 1775638
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	:012503020011
REFERRED BY	:		<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 02/Mar/2025 09:01 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01526320		COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Mar/2025 09:03AM
CLIENT CODE. CLIENT ADDRESS	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 02/Mar/2025 10:26AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMB.	ALA CANTI		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
			ELLNESS PANEL: 1.	0
		PLETE BI	OOD COUNT (CBC)	
	S (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (H by CALORIMETRIC	B)	12.9	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (	RBC) COUNT	4.42	Millions	/cmm 3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOL	OCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	39.1 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
	UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER AR VOLUME (MCV)	88.5	fL	80.0 - 100.0
	UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER		IL	
	AR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	29.2	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCUL	AR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.9	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
•	UTION WIDTH (RDW-CV)	13.9	%	11.00 - 16.00
	UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER UTION WIDTH (RDW-SD)	46.1	fL	35.0 - 56.0
	UTOM WIDTH (RDW-SD)	40.1	IL	
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED		20.02	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0
.,				IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA:
ODEEN O VINC INT	)EV	9705	RATIO	>13.0 BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<=
GREEN & KING INI by calculated	JEA	27.85	KATIU	65.0
				IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >
	LLS (WBCS)			65.0
<u>WHITE B</u> LOOD CE		5910	/cmm	4000 - 11000
FOTAL LEUCOCYTE				
TOTAL LEUCOCYTH	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED E		NIL NIL	%	0.00 - 20.00 < 10 %





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

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 0171-2643898, +91 99910 43898 | care@koshealthcare.com | www.koshealthcare.com



TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.





MD (Pathology & Microbiology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Vinay Chopra



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

NAME	: Mr. ARUN		
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Test Name	Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	66	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	27	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	6	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	3901	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	1596	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	59	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	355	/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	155000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	0.23	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	15 <sup>H</sup>	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	91000 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	58.7 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	16.5	%	15.0 - 17.0
ADVICE	KINDLY CORRE	LATE CLINICALLY	

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

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







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The set NI servers	V-l	TL-*4	Distantia I Da Carros a statarros I

Test NameValueUnitBiological Reference interval

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

RECHECKED



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

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







ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY         INTERPRETATION:         1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and a immune 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 as 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 (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis) , and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape as scicle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         NOTE:         1. ESR is not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.         3. CPP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.			Dr. Vinay Che MD (Pathology & Chairman & Cons	Microbiology)		(Pathology)
COLLECTED BY       :       REG. NO./LAB NO.       : 012503020011         REFERRED BY       :       REGISTRATION DATE       : 02/Mar/2025 09:01 AM         SARCODE NO.       : 01526320       COLLECTION DATE       : 02/Mar/2025 09:03 AM         SARCODE NO.       : 01526320       COLLECTION DATE       : 02/Mar/2025 09:03 AM         CLIENT CODE       : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB       REPORTING DATE       : 02/Mar/2025 10:49AM         CLIENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT       : 02/Mar/2025 10:49AM         CLENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT       : 0 - 20         Fest Name       Value       Unit       Biological Reference interv         FERTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)       11       mm/1st hr       0 - 20         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY       NTIFERPETATION:       .       .         LSR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and a mmue 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 as 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 we	IAME	: Mr. ARUN				
REFERED BY       ::       REGISTRATION DATE       : 02/Mar/2025 09:01 AM         BARCODE NO.       : 01526320       COLLECTION DATE       : 02/Mar/2025 09:03AM         CLIENT CODE.       : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB       REPORTING DATE       : 02/Mar/2025 10:49AM         CLIENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT         Test Name       Value       Unit       Biological Reference interv         ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)       11       mm/1st hr       0 - 20         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY       NIERPRETATION:       0 - 20         L. SSR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and a 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 as 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         SONDITION WITHLOW ESR         Alow ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape as sokicke cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR. </th <th>AGE/ GENDER</th> <th>: 43 YRS/MAI</th> <th>Æ</th> <th></th> <th>PATIENT ID</th> <th>: 1775638</th>	AGE/ GENDER	: 43 YRS/MAI	Æ		PATIENT ID	: 1775638
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LIENT CODE       KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB       REPORTING DATE       : 02/Mar/2025 10:49AM         CLIENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT       Biological Reference interv         Test Name       Value       Unit       Biological Reference interv         COMPTICATION RATE (ESR)         PARTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY         NTERPRETATION:         An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test as C-reactive protein         An ESR can be affected by other conditions the inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count polycythaemalos.         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 polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape as scicke cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         VOTE:         LESR not affected by other gent both markers of inflammation.         A rest can be affected by other conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis), and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape as	REFERRED BY	:			<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 02/Mar/2025 09:01 AM
CLIENT ADDRESS       : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT         Test Name       Value       Unit       Biological Reference interv         ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)       1       mm/1st hr       0 - 20         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY       1       mm/1st hr       0 - 20         NERPETATION:       1       mm/1st hr       0 - 20         2. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test as 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.         SONDITION WITH LOW ESR       Also SC can be affected by other conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis) , and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape as sckle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         NOTE:       1. ESR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.         3. This is set and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.         4. Desk faceted by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation or as it resolves.         3. The SR Red des not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.         3. The SR Red des not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the	BARCODE NO.	:01526320			<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 02/Mar/2025 09:03AM
Test Name       Value       Unit       Biological Reference intervious         ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY         NTERPETATION:         L SSR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and a 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 as C-reactive protein         A. 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, suct systemic lupus erythematosus         CONDITION WITH LOW ESR         Alow ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis) , and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape as scicle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         VOTE:         ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.         OR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.         C Represin cand enterpent of the stest of inflammation o	CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNO	OSTIC LAB		<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 02/Mar/2025 10:49AM
EXPTTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         EXPTTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY         NTERPRETATION         LSR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and a 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 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 ystemic lupus crythematosus         CONDITION WITH LOW ESR         Alow ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis) , and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape is sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         MORE:         ONDITION WITH LOW ESR         Alor : SeR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.         ORE:         Cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         ODE:         Sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.	LIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NIC	CHOLSON ROAD, A	AMBALA CANTT		
EXPTTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)       11       mm/1st hr       0 - 20         by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY       NTERPRETATION:         • SER is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and a mmune 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 is 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 ystemic lupus erythematosus         • ONDITION 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 polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis) , and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape is sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.         • DOTE:         • ESR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.         • CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation or as it resolves.         • CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.         • If the ESR is levated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, dlobulins or fibrinogen.	ſest Name			Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
<ol> <li>Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.</li> <li>Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while</li> </ol>	by RED CELL AGGRE <b>NTERPRETATION:</b> 1. ESR is a non-specif mmune disease, but 2. An ESR can be affe as C-reactive protein 3. This test may also	GATION BY CAPIL fic test because does not tell th cted by other co be used to mon	I RATE (ESR) LARY PHOTOMETR an elevated resul e health practitio poditions besides	11 Y t often indicates ner exactly wher inflammation. F	mm/1st the presence of inflammat re the inflammation is in the or this reason, the ESR is ty	hr 0 - 20 ion associated with infection, cancer and auto- e body or what is causing it. pically used in conjunction with other test such





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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.





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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	CLI	NICAL CHEMIS	STRY/BIOCHEMIST	TRY
	CLI		STRY/BIOCHEMIST E FASTING (F)	<b>'RY</b>

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





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IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)

test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients. 3. 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. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.







	Dr. Vinay Cl MD (Pathology a Chairman & Col			(Pathology)
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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		LIPID PRO	FILE : BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TOT by CHOLESTEROL OX		178.18	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR =
TRIGLYCERIDES: SI by GLYCEROL PHOSP	ERUM hate oxidase (enzymatic)	136.64	mg/dL	240.0 OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0
IDL CHOLESTEROI by SELECTIVE INHIBITI	L (DIRECT): SERUM ON	48.96	mg/dL	VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0 LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
DL CHOLESTEROL by CALCULATED, SPE		101.89	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0
NON HDL CHOLEST by Calculated, spec		129.22	mg/dL	VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0 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
LDL CHOLESTERC		27.33	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
by CALCULATED, SPEC	UM	493	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
by CALCULATED, SPE CHOLESTEROL/HD by CALCULATED, SPE	L RATIO: SERUM	3.64	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA

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**DR.VINAY CHOPRA** CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

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		<b>hopra</b> & Microbiology) onsultant Pathologist	Dr. Yugam MD CEO & Consultant	(Pathology)
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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: S by CALCULATED, SPE		2.08	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/H	IDL RATIO: SERUM	2.79 <sup>L</sup>	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

#### by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **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.

3. Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available

4. 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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Dr. Vinay Chopra Dr. Yugam Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbiology) MD (Pathology) Chairman & Consultant Pathologist **CEO & Consultant Pathologist** NAME : Mr. ARUN AGE/ GENDER : 43 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. **REFERRED BY REGISTRATION DATE** : **BARCODE NO.** :01526320 **COLLECTION DATE** CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **REPORTING DATE** T IENT ADDRESS 6340/1 NICHOLSON POAD AMBALA CANT

:1775638 :012503020011 :02/Mar/2025 09:01 AM :02/Mar/2025 09:03AM :02/Mar/2025 12:45PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LIVER	FUNCTION TES	ST (COMPLETE)	
BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.76	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.13	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.63	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	21.1	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	27.7	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by calculated, spectrophotometry	0.76	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl propanol	74.34	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) · SERUM	15.68	II/I	0 00 - 55 0

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM U/L 0.00 - 55.0 15.68 by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM 6.52 6.20 - 8.00 gm/dL by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY ALBUMIN: SERUM gm/dL 3.50 - 5.50 4.19by BROMOCRESOL GREEN **GLOBULIN: SERUM** 2.33 gm/dL 2.30 - 3.50 by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY A : G RATIO: SERUM 1.8 RATIO 1.00 - 2.00

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

### 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:**

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS	> 1.5
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)



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	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbi Chairman & Consultant P		(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. ARUN		
AGE/ GENDER	: 43 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1775638
COLLECTED BY	:	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012503020011
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 02/Mar/2025 09:01 AM
BARCODE NO.	:01526320	COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Mar/2025 09:03AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 02/Mar/2025 12:45PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA	CANTT	

#### 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

an

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Dr. Vinay Ch MD (Pathology & Chairman & Con		& Microbiology)		Igam Chopra MD (Pathology) ultant Pathologist	
NAME	: Mr. ARUN				
AGE/ GENDER	: 43 YRS/MALE	PA	TIENT ID	: 1775638	
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	RE	G. NO./LAB NO.	:012503	
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	RE	GISTRATION DATE	:02/Mar/	
BARCODE NO.	: 01526320	CO	LLECTION DATE	:02/Mar/	
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	RE	PORTING DATE	:02/Mar/	
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, Al	MBALA CANTT			
Test Name		Value	Unit		
	KIDNI	EY FUNCTION 7	TEST (COMPLETE)	)	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAN	IATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	35.01	mg/dL		
CREATININE: SERI		1.02	mg/dL		
BLOOD UREA NITE by CALCULATED, SPE	ROGEN (BUN): SERUM	16.36	mg/dL		
RATIO: SERUM	ROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	16.04	RATIO		
UREA/CREATININ by CALCULATED, SPE	E RATIO: SERUM	34.32	RATIO		
URIC ACID: SERUM		6.82	mg/dL		

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

KIDNE	Y FUNCTION TE	ST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	35.01	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by enzymatic, spectrophotometery	1.02	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	16.36	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by Calculated, spectrophotometry	16.04	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by Calculated, spectrophotometry	34.32	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	6.82	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	9.69	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by phosphomolybdate, spectrophotometry	2.99	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
ELECTROLYTES			
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	139.6	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	3.85	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	104.7	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

# **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.

4. High protein intake.

5. Impaired renal function plus

6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet,



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**Biological Reference interval** 





	1	<b>Dr. Vinay Chopra</b> MD (Pathology & Microl Chairman & Consultant			<b>fugam Cho</b> MD (Patho nsultant Patho	ology)	
IAME	: Mr. ARUN						
GE/ GENDER	: 43 YRS/MAL	E	P	ATIENT ID	: 17	775638	
OLLECTED BY	:		R	EG. NO./LAB NO.	. :0	12503020011	
EFERRED BY	:		R	EGISTRATION D	ATE : 02	2/Mar/2025 09:0	1 AM
ARCODE NO.	:01526320		C	DLLECTION DAT	<b>E</b> : 02	2/Mar/2025 09:03	3AM
LIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNO	STIC LAB	R	EPORTING DATI	E : 02	2/Mar/2025 12:4	5PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICI	HOLSON ROAD, AMBAI	LA CANTT				
Fest Name			Value	Un	it	Biological	Reference interval
6. Inherited hyperam 7. SIADH (syndrome o 3. Pregnancy. <b>DECREASED RATIO (</b> <	(urea rather than monemias (urea of inappropiate a 10:1) WITH INCRE apy (accelerates o releases muscle o	n creatinine diffuses ou is virtually absent in bl ntidiuretic harmone) du EASED CREATININE: conversion of creatine t creatinine).	lood). ue to tubular	secretion of urea	ì.		
NAPPROPIATE RATIO	):		in creatinine	with certain met	hodologies.r	esulting in norma	al ratio when dehydratio
should produce an in	creased BUN/cre rapy (interferes v	eatinine ratio). vith creatinine measure					
CKD STAGE		DESCRIPTION	GFR ( mL/	/min/1.73m2)		TED FINDINGS	]
G1		mal kidney function		>90		roteinuria	-
G2	Ki	dney damage with		>90	Presenc	e of Protein ,	

CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR ( mL/min/1.73m2 )	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with	>90	Presence of Protein,
	normal or high GFR		Albumin or cast in urine
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR	60 -89	
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59	
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29	
G5	Kidney failure	<15	





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Test Name	Valu	e Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>

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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BARCODE NO.	:01526320		LECTION DATE	: 02/Mar/2025 09:03AM	
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		PORTING DATE	: 02/Mar/2025 09:41AM	
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, J	AMBALA CANTT			
Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>	
		CLINICAL PA'	THOLOGY		
	URINE BO		SCOPIC EXAMINA	TION	
PHYSICAL EXAMI		UTINE & MICKO	SCOI IC EARNING	ATION	
QUANTITY RECIEV		10	ml		
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
COLOUR by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	PALE YELLOW	N	PALE YELLOW	
TRANSPARANCY by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY SPECIFIC GRAVITY		CLEAR		CLEAR	
		1.02		1.002 - 1.030	
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
REACTION	NATION	NEUTRAL			
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
PROTEIN by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
SUGAR		Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
pH	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7		5.0 - 7.5	
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	N			
BILIRUBIN by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
UROBILINOGEN		Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0	
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
BLOOD by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)	
ASCORBIC ACID		NEGATIVE (-w	ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY AMINATION				



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

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

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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTI	2	
Test Name	Value	Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-3	/HPF	ABSENT
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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