

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mr. SUCHA SINGH

**AGE/ GENDER** : 75 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1776114

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012503030007

 REFERRED BY
 : 03/Mar/2025 08:35 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01526359
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 03/Mar/2025 08:36AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 03/Mar/2025 10:30AM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

### SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.0 COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

#### **RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES**

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	16	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.59 <sup>H</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	49	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	87.8	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	28.6	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	17.1 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	56.8 <sup>H</sup>	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	15.71	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	26.84	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	11900 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	4000 - 11000
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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CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)





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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval		
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)					
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	80 <sup>H</sup>	%	50 - 70		
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	13 <sup>L</sup>	%	20 - 40		
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1 <sup>L</sup>	%	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	9520 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	2000 - 7500		
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1547	/cmm	800 - 4900		
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	119	/cmm	40 - 440		
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	714	/cmm	80 - 880		
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110		
ABSOLUTE IMMATURE GRANULOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0.0 - 999.0		
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.				
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	105000 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	150000 - 450000		
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.15	%	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	65000	/cmm	30000 - 90000		
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	65.3 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.0 - 45.0		
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.1	%	15.0 - 17.0		



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

by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE

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



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

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

RECHECKED.



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#### **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

mm/1st hr

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 auto-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 such
- 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 as 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 (such as sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.

- NOTE:
- ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
   Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start 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 elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
   Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
   Prings such as doubt an mathyldona, oral contracentives, popicillamino procesingmide, the onbylling, and vital

- 6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it



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### **CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY GLUCOSE FASTING (F)**

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA 87.25 NORMAL: < 100.0 mg/dL

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

INTERPRETATION
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood

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.



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	LIPID PROFILE	: BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	155.51	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	123.34	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	82.02 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	48.82	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	73.49	mg/dL	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
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	24.67	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	434.36	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.9	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.6	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.5 <sup>L</sup>	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

#### **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

to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.

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

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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### **LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)**

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.62	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.17	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.45	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	26.9	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	26	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.03	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	91.19	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	25.33	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.43	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	3.96	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by calculated, spectrophotometry	2.47	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.6	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

#### 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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#### **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	



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KIDN	EY FUNCTION T	EST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by urease - glutamate dehydrogenase (gldh)	40.68	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.07	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	19.01	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	17.77	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	38.02	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	4.19	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	9.64	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.75	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
ELECTROLYTES			
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	145.6	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	4.31	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	109.2	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATI	<u>E</u>		

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 72.4

(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED **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.



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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, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).

7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)

8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)

9. Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)

#### INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS:

- 1. Postrenal azotemia (BUN rises disproportionately more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive uropathy).
- 2. Prerenal azotemia superimposed on renal disease.

#### DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN:

- 1. Acute tubular necrosis.
- 2. Low protein diet and starvation.
- 3. Severe liver disease.
- 4. Other causes of decreased urea synthesis.
- 5. Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).
- 6. Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).
- 7. SIADH (syndrome of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) due to tubular secretion of urea.
- 8. Pregnancy.

#### **DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE:**

- 1. Phenacimide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine).
- 2. Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine).
- 3. Muscular patients who develop renal failure.

#### **INAPPROPIATE RATIO:**

1. Diabetic ketoacidosis (acetoacetate causes false increase in creatinine with certain methodologies, resulting in normal ratio when dehydration should produce an increased BUN/creatinine ratio).

2. Cephalosporin therapy (interferes with creatinine measurement). **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**:

CONTRICTED CECUTERCE IN CHEER CONTRICTED				
CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR ( mL/min/1.73m2 )	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS	
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria	
G2	Kidney damage with normal or high GFR	>90	Presence of Protein , 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		



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

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

KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana



(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

**NAME** : Mr. SUCHA SINGH

AGE/ GENDER : 75 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** :1776114

:012503030007 COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 03/Mar/2025 08:35 AM BARCODE NO. :01526359 **COLLECTION DATE** : 03/Mar/2025 08:36AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE :03/Mar/2025 12:20PM

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

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

#### COMMENTS:

1. 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.

2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

3. In patients, with eGFR creating between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill 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).

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



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)





(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

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

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

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 0.19 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.



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





(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

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COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012503030007

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 : 03/Mar/2025 08:35 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01526359
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 03/Mar/2025 08:36AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 03/Mar/2025 11:07AM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

# CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

#### **PHYSICAL EXAMINATION**

QUANTITY RECIEVED 10 ml

COLOUR AMBER YELLOW PALE YELLOW

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY CLEAR CLEAR

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 1.002 - 1.030

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION** 

REACTION ACIDIC by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PROTEIN Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SUGAR Negative NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

pH 5.5 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BILIRUBIN Negative NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NITRITE Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.

UROBILINOGEN Normal EU/dL 0.2 - 1.0

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

KETONE BODIES

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve)

BLOOD 1+ NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ASCORBIC ACID NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) 4-6 /HPF 0 - 3
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT

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





CLIENT CODE.

# **KOS Diagnostic Lab**

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

: 03/Mar/2025 11:07AM

**NAME** : Mr. SUCHA SINGH

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: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB **CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-3	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	1-2	/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

REPORTING DATE



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

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



(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

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REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 03/Mar/2025 08:35 AM BARCODE NO. :01526359 **COLLECTION DATE** : 03/Mar/2025 08:36AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 05/Mar/2025 01:20PM

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

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

### **MICROBIOLOGY**

#### CULTURE AEROBIC BACTERIA AND ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY: URINE

#### **CULTURE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY: URINE**

DATE OF SAMPLE 03-03-2025 SPECIMEN SOURCE URINE INCUBATION PERIOD 48 HOURS by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE

**CULTURE** 

by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE

NO AEROBIC PYOGENIC ORGANISM GROWN AFTER 48 HOURS OF **ORGANISM** by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE

**STERILE** 

**INCUBATION AT 37\*C** 

#### **AEROBIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: URINE**

#### INTERPRETATION:

1. In urine culture and sensitivity, presence of more than 100,000 organism per mL in midstream sample of urine is considered clinically significant. However in symptomatic patients, a smaller number of bacteria (100 to 10000/mL) may signify infection.

2. Colony count of 100 to 10000/ mL indicate infection, if isolate from specimen obtained by suprapubic aspiration or "in-and-out"

catheterization or from patients with indwelling catheters. **SUSCEPTIBILITY:** 

1. A test interpreted as SENSTITIVE implies that infection due to isolate may be appropriately treated with the dosage of an antimicrobial agent

recommended for that type of infection and infecting species, unless otherwise indicated..

2. A test interpreted as **INTERMEDIATE** implies that the" Infection due to the isolate may be appropriately treated in body sites where the drugs are

physiologically concentrated or when a high dosage of drug can be used".

3.A test interpreted as **RESISTANT** implies that the "isolates are not inhibited by the usually achievable concentration of the agents with normal dosage, schedule and/or fall in the range where specific microbial resistance mechanism are likely (e.g. beta-lactamases), and clinical efficacy has not been reliable in treatment studies.

### **CAUTION:**

Conditions which can cause a false Negative culture:

- 1. Patient is on antibiotics. Please repeat culture post therapy.
- 2. Anaerobic bacterial infection.
- 3. Fastidious aerobic bacteria which are not able to grow on routine culture media.
- 4. Besides all these factors, at least in 25-40 % of cases there is no direct correlation between in vivo clinical picture.
- 5. Renal tuberculosis to be confirmed by AFB studies.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



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