NAME	**: Mr. ABHISHEK**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 24 YRS/MALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1776159
COLLECTED BY	: SHYAM	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012503030025**
REFERRED BY	: LOOMBA HOSPITAL (AMBALA CANTT)	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 10:25 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01526377	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 10:29AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 10:36AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) *by CALORIMETRIC*	15.6	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0

INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the bodys 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 (DECRESED 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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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 01:14PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
BLEEDING TIME (BT)			
BLEEDING TIME (BT) *by DUKE METHOD*	1 MIN. 25 SEC.	MINS	1 - 5

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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 01:15PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
CLOTTING TIME (CT)			
CLOTTING TIME (CT) *by CAPILLARY TUBE METHOD*	5 MIN. 45 SEC.	MINS	4 - 9

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BARCODE NO.	: 01526377	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 12:38PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 12:50PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES SCREENING

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL RESULT *by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY*	NON - REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:

1.Anti HCV total antibody assay identifies presence IgG antibodies in the serum . It is a useful screening test with a specificity of nearly 99%.
2.It becomes positive approximately 24 weeks after exposure. The test can not isolate an active ongoing HCV infection from an old infection that has been cleared. All positive results must be confirmed for active disease by an HCV PCR test .

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS SEEN IN:

1.Window period
2.Immunocompromised states.

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BARCODE NO.	: 01526377	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 12:38PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 12:55PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) ANTIBODIES HIV (1 & 2) SCREENING

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT — NON - REACTIVE
by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

1.AIDS is caused by at least 2 known types of HIV viruses, HIV-1 and HIV HIV-2.
2.This NACO approved immuno-chromatographic solid phase ELISA assay detects antibodies against both HIV-1 and HIV-2 viruses.
3.The test is used for routine serologic screening of patients at risk for HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection.
4.All screening ELISA assays for HIV antibody detection have high sensitivity but have low specificity.
5.At this laboratory, all positive samples are cross checked for positivity with two alternate assays prior to reporting.

NOTE:-

1.Confirmatory testing by Western blot is recommended for patients who are reactive for HIV by this assay.
2.Antibodies against HIV-1 and HIV-2 are usually not detectable until 6 to 12 weeks following exposure (window period) and are almost always detectable by 12 months.
3.The test is not recommended for children born to HIV infected mothers till the child turns two years old (as HIV antibodies may be transmitted passively to the child trans-placentally).

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

1.Window period
2.Severe immuno-suppression including advanced AIDS.

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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 12:44PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: SERUM *by NEPHLOMETRY*	1.62	mg/L	0.0 - 6.0

INTERPRETATION:

1. 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 proliferation.
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.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) SCREENING

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) RESULT *by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY*	NON REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:-

1.HBsAG is the first serological marker of HBV infection to appear in the blood (approximately 30-60 days after infection and prior to the onset of clinical disease). It is also the last viral protein to disappear from blood and usually disappears by three months after infection in self limiting acute Hepatitis B viral infection.

2.Persistence of HBsAg in blood for more than six months implies chronic infection. It is the most common marker used for diagnosis of an acute Hepatitis B infection but has very limited role in assessing patients suffering from chronic hepatitis.

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

1.Window period.

2.Infection with HBsAg mutant strains

3.Hepatitis B Surface antigen (HBsAg) is the earliest indicator of HBV infection. Usually it appears in 27 - 41 days (as early as 14 days).

4.Appears 7 - 26 days before biochemical abnormalities. Peaks as ALT rises. Persists during the acute illness. Usually disappears 12- 20 weeks after the onset of symptoms / laboratory abnormalities in 90% of cases.

5.Is the most reliable serologic marker of HBV infection. Persistence > 6 months defines carrier state. May also be found in chronic infection.Hepatitis B vaccination does not cause a positive HBsAg. Titers are not of clinical value.

NOTE:-

1.All reactive HBsAG Should be reconfirmed with neutralization test(HBsAg confirmatory test).

2.Anti - HAV IgM appears at the same time as symptoms in > 99% of cases, peaks within the first month, becomes nondetectable in 12 months (usually 6 months). Presence confirms diagnosis of recent acute infection.

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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 03/Mar/2025 10:49AM
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

VDRL

VDRL *by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY*	NON REACTIVE		NON REACTIVE

INTERPRETATION:

1.Does not become positive until 7 - 10 days after appearance ofchancre.
2.***High titer (>1:16) - active disease.***
3.***Low titer (<1:8) - biological falsepositive test in 90% cases or due to late or late latent syphillis.***
4.Treatment of primary syphillis causes progressive decline tonegative VDRL within 2 years.
5.Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse,reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.
6.May benonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphillis (approx. 25% ofcases).
7.Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmedwith FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorptiontest).

SHORTTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCURIN:

1.Acute viral illnesses (e.g., hepatitis, measles, infectious mononucleosis)
2.M. pneumoniae; Chlamydia; Malaria infection.
3.Some immunizations
4.Pregnancy (rare)

LONGTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (>6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

1.Serious underlying disease e.g., collagen vascular diseases, leprosy ,malignancy.
2.Intravenous drug users.
3.Rheumatoid arthritis, thyroiditis, AIDS, Sjogren's syndrome.
4.<l0 % of patients older thanage 70 years.
5.Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.

*** End Of Report ***

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