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NAME	**: Mr. PIYUSH MALHOTRA**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 27 YRS/MALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1779372
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012503050031**
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HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) *by CALORIMETRIC*	**17.1^{H}**	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	**5.9^{H}**	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	50.6	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	85.8	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	28.9	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	33.7	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	13.4	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	43.4	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX *by CALCULATED*	14.54	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX *by CALCULATED*	19.43	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*	5640	/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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	52	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	32	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	**10^{H}**	%	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*	2933	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	1805	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	**564^{H}**	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	338	/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*	236000	/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*	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	56000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	23.7	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	16.7	%	15.0 - 17.0

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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PROTHROMBIN TIME STUDIES (PT/INR)

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PT TEST (PATIENT) *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	12.3	SECS	11.5 - 14.5
PT (CONTROL) *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	12	SECS	
ISI *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	1.1		
INTERNATIONAL NORMALISED RATIO (INR) *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	1.03		0.80 - 1.20
PT INDEX *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	97.56	%	

INTERPRETATION:-

1.INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anti-coagulant therapy. Appropiate therapeutic range varies with the disease and treatment intensity.
2. Prolonged INR suggests potential bleeding disorder /bleeding complications
3. Results should be clinically correlated.
4. *Test conducted on Citrated Plasma*

RECOMMENDED THERAPEUTIC RANGE FOR ORAL ANTI-COAGULANT THERAPY (INR)		
INDICATION		**INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO (INR)**
Treatment of venous thrombosis	Low Intensity	2.0 - 3.0
Treatment of pulmonary embolism		
Prevention of systemic embolism in tissue heart valves		
Valvular heart disease		
Acute myocardial infarction		
Atrial fibrillation		
Bileaflet mechanical valve in aortic position		
Recurrent embolism	High Intensity	2.5 - 3.5
Mechanical heart valve		
Antiphospholipid antibodies+		

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

The prothrombin time (PT) and its derived measures of prothrombin ratio (PR) and international normalized ratio (INR) are measures of the efficacy of the extrinsic pathway of coagulation. PT test reflects the adequacy of factors I (fibrinogen), II (prothrombin), V, VII, and X. It is used in conjunction with the activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) which measures the intrinsic pathway.
The common causes of prolonged prothrombin time are :
1.Oral Anticoagulant therapy.
2.Liver disease.
3.Vit K. deficiency.
4.Disseminated intra vascular coagulation.
5.Factor 5, 7 , 10 or Prothrombin dificiency

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ACTIVATED PARTIAL THROMBOPLASTIN TIME (APTT)

APTT (PATIENT VALUE) *by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION*	32.8	SECS	28.6 - 38.2

INTERPRETATION:-

The activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT or APTT) is a performance indicator measuring the efficacy of both the **intrinsic** (now referred to as the contact activation pathway) and the common coagulation pathways. Apart from detecting abnormalities in blood clotting, it is also used to monitor the treatment effects with heparin, a major anticoagulant. It is used in conjunction with the prothrombin time (PT) which measures the extrinsic pathway.

COMMON CAUSES OF PROLONGED APTT :-

1. Disseminated intravascular coagulation.
2. Liver disease.
3. Massive transfusion with stored blood.
4. Heparin administration or contamination.
5. A circulating Anticogulant.
6. Deficiency of a coagulation Factor other than factor 7.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	0.14	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00
HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL RESULT *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	NON - REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:-

RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE/NOT - DETECTED
> =1.00	REACTIVE/ASYMPTOMATIC/INFECTIVE STATE/CARRIER STATE.

Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Favivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug abusers, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10 % of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV , chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85 % of infected individuals. In high risk population, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25 %.

USES:

1. Indicator of past or present infection, but does not differentiate between Acute/ Chronic/Resolved Infection.
2. Routine screening of low and high prevelance population including blood donors.

NOTE:

1. False positive results are seen in Auto-immune disease, Rheumatoid Factor, HYpergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, Passive antibody transfer, Anti-idiotypes and Anti-superoxide dismutase.
2. False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression and Immuno—incompetence.
3. *HCV-RNA PCR recommended in all reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection.*

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DUO ULTRA WITH (P-24 ANTIGEN DETECTION)

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN: SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	0.09	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00
HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	NON - REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:-

RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE
> = 1.00	PROVISIONALLY REACTIVE

Non-Reactive result implies that antibodies to HIV 1/ 2 have not been detected in the sample . This menas that patient has either not been exposed to HIV 1/ 2 infection or the sample has been tested during the “window phase” i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HIV 1/ 2.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Results to be clinically correlated
2. Rarely falsenegativity/positivity may occur.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	0.23	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.0 POSITIVE: > 1.0
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) RESULT *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	NON REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:

RESULT IN INDEX VALUE	REMARKS
< 1.30	NEGATIVE (-ve)
>=1.30	POSITIVE (+ve)

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infection of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2 % normal adolescent and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80 % neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAg which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symtoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates carrier state or Chronic Liver disease.

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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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