

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mrs. PARVINDER KAUR

AGE/ GENDER : 45 YRS/FEMALE PATIENT ID : 1785660

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012503100049

 REFERRED BY
 : 10/Mar/2025 02:02 PM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01526880
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 10/Mar/2025 02:03 PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 10/Mar/2025 02:39 PM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

| HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) | 7.5 ^L | gm/dL | 12.0 - 16.0 |
|---|-------------------|--------------|--|
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 4.43 | Millions/cmm | 3.50 - 5.00 |
| PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 25.6 ^L | % | 37.0 - 50.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 57.9 ^L | fL | 80.0 - 100.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 17 ^L | pg | 27.0 - 34.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 29.3 ^L | g/dL | 32.0 - 36.0 |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by Calculated by automated hematology analyzer | 20.2 ^H | % | 11.00 - 16.00 |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by Calculated by automated hematology analyzer | 43.5 | fL | 35.0 - 56.0 |
| MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED | 13.07 | RATIO | BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0 |
| GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED | 26.51 | 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 | 6020 | /cmm | 4000 - 11000 |
| NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) by automated 6 part hematology analyzer | NIL | | 0.00 - 20.00 |

NIL



NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %

by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER

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< 10 %



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| Test Name | Value | Unit | Biological Reference interval | | |
|---|-----------------|----------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE CO | UNT (DLC) | | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS | 57 | % | 50 - 70 | | |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & N | | | 00.10 | | |
| LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & N | MCROSCOPY 30 | % | 20 - 40 | | |
| EOSINOPHILS | 4 | % | 1 - 6 | | |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & N | MICROSCOPY | | | | |
| MONOCYTES | 9 | % | 2 - 12 | | |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & M | | 0/ | 0 1 | | |
| BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & N | 0 MCROSCOPY | % | 0 - 1 | | |
| IMMATURE GRANULOCTE (IG) % | | % | 0 - 5.0 | | |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & M | | , 0 | o die | | |
| ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) | COUNT | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | | /cmm | 2000 - 7500 | | |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & N | | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & N | | /cmm | 800 - 4900 | | |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | 241 | /cmm | 40 - 440 | | |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & N | | / CIIIII | 10 - 110 | | |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | 542 | /cmm | 80 - 880 | | |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & N | | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & N | 0 | /cmm | 0 - 110 | | |
| ABSOLUTE IMMATURE GRANULO | | /cmm | 0.0 - 999.0 | | |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & N | | / CIIIII | 0.0 - 393.0 | | |
| PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS. | | | | | |
| PLATELET COUNT (PLT) | 259000 | /cmm | 150000 - 450000 | | |
| by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECT | | | | | |
| PLATELETCRIT (PCT) | 0.3 | % | 0.10 - 0.36 | | |
| by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECT | | CT | 0.50 10.0 | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECT | | fL | 6.50 - 12.0 | | |
| PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (| | /cmm | 30000 - 90000 | | |
| by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECT | | , 011111 | 21000 00000 | | |
| PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (I | | % | 11.0 - 45.0 | | |
| by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECT | RICAL IMPEDENCE | | | | |



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%

15.0 - 17.0

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15.2

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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

RECHECKED.

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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

40^H

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.
 Progs such as doubtern mathyldona, oral contracentives, popicillamino procesingmide, the only viling, and vitality in the orange of the contracentives.

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

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY **CHOLESTEROL: SERUM**

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP

135.65

mg/dL

OPTIMAL: < 200.0

BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 -

239.0

HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR =

240.0

INTERPRETATION:

| NATIONAL LIPID ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS (NLA-2014) | CHOLESTEROL IN ADULTS (mg/dL) | CHOLESTEROL IN ADULTS (mg/dL) |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| DESIRABLE | < 200.0 | < 170.0 |
| BORDERLINE HIGH | 200.0 – 239.0 | 171.0 – 199.0 |
| HIGH | >= 240.0 | >= 200.0 |

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 National Lipid association - 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.



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

URIC ACID

URIC ACID: SERUM 2.51 mg/dL 2.50 - 6.80

by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE

INTERPRETATION:-

1.GOUT occurs when high levels of Uric Acid in the blood cause crystals to form & accumulate around a joint

2.Uric Acid is the end product of purine metabolism. Uric acid is excreted to a large degree by the kidneys and to a smaller degree in the intestinal tract by microbial degradation.

INCREASED:-

(A).DUE TO INCREASED PRODUCTION:-

1.Idiopathic primary gout.

2. Excessive dietary purines (organ meats, legumes, anchovies, etc).

3. Cytolytic treatment of malignancies especially leukemais & lymphomas.

4. Polycythemai vera & myeloid metaplasia.

5. Psoriasis.

6. Sickle cell anaemia etc.

(B).DUE TO DECREASED EXCREATION (BY KIDNEYS)

1. Alcohol ingestion.

2. Thiazide diuretics.

3. Lactic acidosis.

4. Aspirin ingestion (less than 2 grams per day).

5. Diabetic ketoacidosis or starvation.

6.Renal failure due to any cause etc.

DECREASED:

(A).DUE TO DIETARY DEFICIENCY

- 1. Dietary deficiency of Zinc, Iron and molybdenum.
- 2. Fanconi syndrome & Wilsons disease.
- 3. Multiple sclerosis
- 4. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) secretion & low purine diet etc.

(B).DUE TO INCREASED EXCREATION

1.Drugs:-Probenecid, sulphinpyrazone, aspirin doses (more than 4 grams per day), corticosterroids and ACTH, anti-coagulants and estrogens etc.

*** End Of Report ***



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