

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mrs. NEHA

AGE/ GENDER : 30 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1800380

COLLECTED BY :012503210038 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY : LOOMBA HOSPITAL (AMBALA CANTT) **REGISTRATION DATE** : 21/Mar/2025 12:04 PM BARCODE NO. :01527503 **COLLECTION DATE** : 21/Mar/2025 12:05PM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 21/Mar/2025 12:44PM

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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

HAEMATOLOGY COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	11.3 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.2	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.3 ^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	84	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	26.9 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	15.2	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	47.5	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	20	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	30.39	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) 12270^{H} /cmm 4000 - 11000 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) NIL 0.00 - 20.00 by AUTOMATED 6 PART HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER NIL < 10 % NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % % by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER



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	74 ^H	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	15 ^L	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	7 ^H	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4	%	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	9080 ^H	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1840	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	859 ^H	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	491	/cmm	80 - 880
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	257000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.35	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	14 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	135000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	52.5 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16.5	%	15.0 - 17.0



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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY **GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)**

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA 137.22 NORMAL: < 140.00 mg/dL

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prnadial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.

3. A random glucose level of above 200 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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BARCODE NO. : 01527503 COLLECTION DATE : 21/Mar/2025 12:05 PM

CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 21/Mar/2025 01:46 PM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

ENDOCRINOLOGY THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 2.29 µIU/mL 0.35 - 5.50

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFFERENCE RANGE (μIU/mL)		
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 - 15.20		
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 - 11.00		
3 – 11 Months	0.70 - 8.40		
1 – 5 Years	0.70 - 7.00		
6 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50		
11 - 15	0.50 - 5.50		
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 - 5.50		
	PREGNANCY		
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00		
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00		
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10		

NOTE:-TSH levels are subjected to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.

USE:- TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid harmones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality.

INCREASED LEVELS:

- 1. Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
- 2. Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3. Hashimotos thyroiditis.
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
- 5. Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

DECREASED LEVELS:

- 1. Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
- 2. Over replacement of thyroid harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4. Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic hypothyroidism
- 5. Acute psychiatric illness
- 6. Severe dehydration.
- 7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

REPORTING DATE

8. Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester LIMITATIONS:

CLIENT CODE.

1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.

2. Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.

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VITAMINS

VITAMIN D/25 HYDROXY VITAMIN D3

VITAMIN D (25-HYDROXY VITAMIN D3): SERUM ng/mL DEFICIENCY: < 20.0 41.9

by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY) INSUFFICIENCY: 20.0 - 30.0 SUFFICIENCY: 30.0 - 100.0

TOXICITY: > 100.0

INTERPRETATION:

DEFICIENT:	< 20	ng/mL
INSUFFICIENT:	21 - 29	ng/mL
PREFFERED RANGE:	30 - 100	ng/mL
INTOXICATION:	> 100	ng/mL

- 1. Vitamin D compounds are derived from dietary ergocalciferol (from plants, Vitamin D2), or cholecalciferol (from animals, Vitamin D3), or by conversion of 7- dihydrocholecalciferol to Vitamin D3 in the skin upon Ultraviolet exposure.

 2.25-OH--Vitamin D represents the main body resevoir and transport form of Vitamin D and transport form of Vitamin D, being stored in adipose
- tissue and tightly bound by a transport protein while in circulation.
- 3. Vitamin D plays a primary role in the maintenance of calcium homeostatis. It promotes calcium absorption, renal calcium absorption and phosphate reabsorption, skeletal calcium deposition, calcium mobilization, mainly regulated by parathyroid harmone (PTH).

 4. Severe deficiency may lead to failure to mineralize newly formed osteoid in bone, resulting in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.
- DECREASED:
- 1.Lack of sunshine exposure.
- 2.Inadequate intake, malabsorption (celiac disease)
- 3. Depressed Hepatic Vitamin D 25- hydroxylase activity
- 4. Secondary to advanced Liver disease
- 5. Osteoporosis and Secondary Hyperparathroidism (Mild to Moderate deficiency)
- 6.Enzyme Inducing drugs: anti-epileptic drugs like phenytoin, phenobarbital and carbamazepine, that increases Vitamin D metabolism. INCREASED:
- 1. Hypervitaminosis D is Rare, and is seen only after prolonged exposure to extremely high doses of Vitamin D. When it occurs, it can result in severe hypercalcemia and hyperphophatemia.

CAUTION: Replacement therapy in deficient individuals must be monitored by periodic assessment of Vitamin D levels in order to prevent hypervitaminosis D

NOTE:-Dark coloured individuals as compare to whites, is at higher risk of developing Vitamin D deficiency due to excess of melanin pigment which interefere with Vitamin D absorption.



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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CLIENT CODE.

QUANTITY RECIEVED 10 ml

PALE YELLOW COLOUR PALE YELLOW

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY **HAZY CLEAR** by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.02 1.002 - 1.030

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

ACIDIC REACTION

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY Trace NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SUGAR NEGATIVE (-ve) Negative

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

рН 5.0 - 7.5by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BILIRUBIN NEGATIVE (-ve) Negative

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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

EU/dL UROBILINOGEN Normal 0.2 - 1.0

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY NEGATIVE (-ve) KETONE BODIES

Negative by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

3+ **NEGATIVE (-ve)**

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY NEGATIVE (-ve)

ASCORBIC ACID NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

10-12 /HPF 0 - 3RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	4-6	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	15-20	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	CALCIUM OXALATE (+)		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

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End Of Report



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