

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

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 MD (Pathology)  
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<b>NAME</b>	: Mr. BALJEET SINGH	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1803401
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 83 YRS/MALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012503230057
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 23/Mar/2025 07:09 PM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 23/Mar/2025 07:15PM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01527626	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 23/Mar/2025 09:16PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
<b>CLIENT ADDRESS</b>	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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### HAEMATOLOGY

#### HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	10.3 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
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by CALORIMETRIC

#### INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's 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 ( DECREASED 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 erythropoietin (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**

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





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