

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mrs. SHELLY

AGE/ GENDER : 55 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1808018

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012503270013

 REFERRED BY
 : 27/Mar/2025 09:11 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01527845
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 27/Mar/2025 09:13AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 27/Mar/2025 10:19AM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.0 COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

| HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC | 10.7^{L} | gm/dL | 12.0 - 16.0 |
|---|-------------------|--------------|---|
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 5.91 ^H | Millions/cmm | 3.50 - 5.00 |
| PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 35.6 ^L | % | 37.0 - 50.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 60.2 ^L | fL | 80.0 - 100.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 18 ^L | pg | 27.0 - 34.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 30^{L} | g/dL | 32.0 - 36.0 |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 20.5 ^H | % | 11.00 - 16.00 |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 46.5 | fL | 35.0 - 56.0 |
| MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED | 10.19 | RATIO | BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0 |
| GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED | 69.43 | 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 | 9280 | /cmm | 4000 - 11000 |
| NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) | NIL | | 0.00 - 20.00 |



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CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)

NIL



< 10 %

by AUTOMATED 6 PART HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %



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| by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | | | |
| DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC) | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 52 | % | 50 - 70 |
| LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 37 | % | 20 - 40 |
| EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 5 | % | 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 | 4826 | /cmm | 2000 - 7500 |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 3434 | /cmm | 800 - 4900 |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy | 464 ^H | /cmm | 40 - 440 |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 557 | /cmm | 80 - 880 |
| PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIV | E MARKERS. | | |
| PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 196000 | /cmm | 150000 - 450000 |
| PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 0.24 | % | 0.10 - 0.36 |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence | 12 ^H | fL | 6.50 - 12.0 |
| PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 98000 ^H | /cmm | 30000 - 90000 |
| PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 49.8 ^H | % | 11.0 - 45.0 |
| PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD | 14.9 ^L | % | 15.0 - 17.0 |



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MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

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CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)



KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana KOS Molecular Lab: Ilnd Floor, Parry Hotel, Staff Road, Opp. GPO, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana



CLIENT CODE.

KOS Diagnostic Lab (A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval**

REPORTING DATE



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)



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

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

: 27/Mar/2025 11:31AM

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ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

mm/1st hr 0 - 20

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 autoimmune 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.

- 4. If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.5. Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
- 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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PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR

TEST NAME:

PERIPHERAL BLOOD FILM/SMEAR (PBF)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBC'S):

Anisocytosis with microcytosis.RBCs reveal mild hypochromia.No polychromatic cells or normoblasts seen.

WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBC'S):

No immature leucocytes seen.

PLATELETS:

Platelets appear adequate.

HEMOPARASITES:

NOT SEEN.

IMPRESSION:

Microcytic hypochromic picture.



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RETICULOCYTE COUNT

RETICULOCYTE COUNT



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

Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)

mg/dL 103.54^H

NORMAL: < 100.0

PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

INTERPRETATION
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.

3. A fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 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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| Test Name | Value | Unit | Biological Reference interval |
|--|---------------|---------|---|
| | LIPID PROFILI | E:BASIC | |
| CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP | 123.59 | mg/dL | OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 |
| TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC) | 124.35 | mg/dL | OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0 |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM by SELECTIVE INHIBITION | 50.23 | mg/dL | LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0 |
| LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 48.49 | mg/dL | OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0 |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 73.36 | mg/dL | OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0 |
| VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 24.87 | mg/dL | 0.00 - 45.00 |
| TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 371.53 | mg/dL | 350.00 - 700.00 |
| CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 2.46 | RATIO | LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 |



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|---|-------------------|-------|---|
| | | | MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0 |
| LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 0.97 | RATIO | LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0 |
| TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 2.48 ^L | RATIO | 3.00 - 5.00 |

INTERPRETATION:

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 NLA-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

3. Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.

4. NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants) along with LDL-cholesterol as co- primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL &Non LDL.

5. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP,Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement



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LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

| BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 0.54 | mg/dL | INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20 |
|--|-------|-------|---|
| BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 0.18 | mg/dL | 0.00 - 0.40 |
| BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 0.36 | mg/dL | 0.10 - 1.00 |
| SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE | 16.24 | U/L | 7.00 - 45.00 |
| SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE | 20.35 | U/L | 0.00 - 49.00 |
| AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 0.8 | RATIO | 0.00 - 46.00 |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL | 95.68 | U/L | 40.0 - 130.0 |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY | 17.61 | U/L | 0.00 - 55.0 |
| TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 6.98 | gm/dL | 6.20 - 8.00 |
| ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN | 4.29 | gm/dL | 3.50 - 5.50 |
| GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 2.69 | gm/dL | 2.30 - 3.50 |
| A: G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 1.59 | RATIO | 1.00 - 2.00 |

INTERPRETATION

NOTE:- To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Referance Range.

USE:- Differential diagnosis of diseases of hepatobiliary system and pancreas.

INCREASED:

| DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY | > 2 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS | > 2 (Highly Suggestive) |
| CIRRHOSIS | 1.4 - 2.0 |
| INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS | > 1.5 |



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| HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS | | > 1.3 (Slightly Increased) | |
| DECREASED: | | | |

REPORTING DATE

CLIENT CODE.

- 1. Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)
- 2. Extra Hepatic cholestatis: 0.8 (normal or slightly decreased).

PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE:

| NORMAL | < 0.65 |
|----------------------|-----------|
| GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN | 0.3 - 0.6 |
| POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN | 1.2 - 1.6 |



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KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

| UREA: SERUM | 23.3 | mg/dL | 10.00 - 50.00 |
|---|-------|--------|-----------------|
| by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH) | | | |
| CREATININE: SERUM | 0.87 | mg/dL | 0.40 - 1.20 |
| by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM | 10.89 | mg/dL | 7.0 - 25.0 |
| by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE | 12.52 | RATIO | 10.0 - 20.0 |
| RATIO: SERUM | | | |
| by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | |
| UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM | 26.78 | RATIO | |
| by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | • • • • • • • • |
| URIC ACID: SERUM | 5.33 | mg/dL | 2.50 - 6.80 |
| by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE | 10.22 | / 17 | 0.50 10.60 |
| CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 10.33 | mg/dL | 8.50 - 10.60 |
| PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM | 3.61 | mg/dL | 2.30 - 4.70 |
| by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 5.01 | mg/uL | 2.30 - 4.70 |
| ELECTROLYTES | | | |
| | | | |
| SODIUM: SERUM | 141.6 | mmol/L | 135.0 - 150.0 |
| by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) | | | |
| POTASSIUM: SERUM | 4.3 | mmol/L | 3.50 - 5.00 |
| by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) | 1011 | | |
| CHLORIDE: SERUM | 106.2 | mmol/L | 90.0 - 110.0 |
| by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) | | | |

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 78.6

(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED

INTERPRETATION:

To differentiate between pre- and post renal azotemia.

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH NORMAL CREATININE:

1. Prerenal azotemia (BUN rises without increase in creatinine) e.g. heart failure, salt depletion, dehydration, blood loss) due to decreased glomerular filtration rate.



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)



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

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

NAME : Mrs. SHELLY

AGE/ GENDER : 55 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1808018

COLLECTED BY :012503270013 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 27/Mar/2025 09:11 AM BARCODE NO. :01527845 **COLLECTION DATE** : 27/Mar/2025 09:13AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 27/Mar/2025 12:06PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

- 2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.
- 3. GI haemorrhage.
- 4. High protein intake.
- 5. Impaired renal function plus
- 6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).
- 7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)
- 8. Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)
- 9. Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS:

- 1. Postrenal azotemia (BUN rises disproportionately more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive uropathy).
- 2. Prerenal azotemia superimposed on renal disease.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN:

- Acute tubular necrosis.
- 2. Low protein diet and starvation.
- 3. Severe liver disease.
- 4. Other causes of decreased urea synthesis.
- 5. Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).
- 6. Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).
- 7. SIADH (syndrome of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) due to tubular secretion of urea.
- 8. Pregnancy.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE:

- 1. Phenacimide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine).
- 2. Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine).
- 3. Muscular patients who develop renal failure.

INAPPROPIATE RATIO:

1. Diabetic ketoacidosis (acetoacetate causes false increase in creatinine with certain methodologies, resulting in normal ratio when dehydration should produce an increased BUN/creatinine ratio).

2. Cephalosporin therapy (interferes with creatinine measurement) ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE:

| CKD STAGE | DESCRIPTION | GFR (mL/min/1.73m2) | ASSOCIATED FINDINGS |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| G1 | Normal kidney function | >90 | No proteinuria_ |
| G2 | Kidney damage with normal or high GFR | >90 | Presence of Protein , Albumin or cast in urine |
| G3a | Mild decrease in GFR | 60 -89 | |
| G3b | Moderate decrease in GFR | 30-59 | |
| G4 | Severe decrease in GFR | 15-29 | |
| G5 | Kidney failure | <15 | |



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)

KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana



(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

COMMENTS:

1. Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.

2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

3. In patients, with eGFR creating between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)



KOS Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana KOS Molecular Lab: IInd Floor, Parry Hotel, Staff Road, Opp. GPO, Ambala Cantt - 133 001, Haryana



(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS B VIRUS CORE ANTIBODY (HBcAb): TOTAL

HEPATITIS B CORE ANTIBODY (HBcAb) TOTAL 0.21 U/mL < 0.85

QUANTITATIVE

by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

HEPATITIS B CORE ANTIBODY (HBcAb) TOTAL NON - REACTIVE NON - REACTIVE

RESULT

by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

| NEGATIVE | U/mL | < 0.85 |
|-----------|------|-------------|
| EQUIVOCAL | U/mL | 0.85 - 1.15 |
| POSITIVE | U/mL | >1.15 |

NOTE:

- 1.Discrepant results may be observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy
- 2. For heparinized patients, draw specimen prior to heparin therapy as presence of fibrin leads to erroneous results

COMMENTS:

- 1.Anti- HBc Total is the first antibody to appear usually 4-10 weeks after appearance of HBsAg, at the same time as clinical illness and persists for years or maybe lifetime.
- 2.It is almost always present during chronic HBV infection. It detects virtually all individuals who have been previously infected with HBV.

 3.Detection of Anti HBc Total positive donors reduces incidence of post transmission Hepatitis and possibility of other viral infections like HIV due to frequency of dual infections.
- 4. This antibody may be seen in 2% of routine donors without any other serological marker and with normal liver enzyme levels. This indicates recovery from subclinical HBV infections.
- 5. Anti HBc Total is not protective and cannot be used to distinguish Acute from Chronic infection.

USES:

1.As a marker for HBV infection

2.As a screening test for blood donors



DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)





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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval**

REPORTING DATE

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

S/CO NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00

: 27/Mar/2025 11:52AM

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL

NON - REACTIVE

RESULT

CLIENT CODE.

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

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.

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

REPORTING DATE

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

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN: SERUM

S/CO

NEGATIVE: < 1.00

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

POSITIVE: > 1.00

: 27/Mar/2025 11:54AM

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT

NON - REACTIVE

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

CLIENT CODE.

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

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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

ANTI NUCLEAR ANTIBODY/FACTOR (ANA/ANF)

ANTI NUCLEUR ANTIBODIES (ANA): SERUM 0.63 INDEX VALUE NEGATIVE: < 1.0

by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOASSAY)
BORDERLINE: 1.0 - 1.20

POSITIVE: > 1.20

INTERPRETATION:-

- 1. For diagnostic purposes, ANA value should be used as an adjuvant to other clinical and laboratory data available.
- 2.Measurement of antinuclear antibodies (ANAs) in serum is the most commonly performed screening test for patients suspected of having a systemic rheumatic disease, also referred to as connective tissue disease.
- 3.ANAs occur in patients with a variety of autoimmune diseases, both systemic and organ-specific. They are particularly common in the systemic rheumatic diseases, which include lupus erythematosus (LE), discoid LE, drug-induced LE, mixed connective tissue disease, Sjogren syndrome scleroderma (systemic sclerosis), CREST (calcinosis, Raynaud's phenomenon, esophageal dysmotility, sclerodactyly, telangiectasia) syndrome, polymyositis/dermatomyositis, and rheumatoid arthritis.

NOTE:

- 1.The diagnosis of a systemic rheumatic disease is based primarily on the presence of compatible clinical signs and symptoms. The results of tests for autoantibodies including ANA and specific autoantibodies are ancillary. Additional diagnostic criteria include consistent histopathology or specific radiographic findings. Although individual systemic rheumatic diseases are relatively uncommon, a great many patients present with clinical findings that are compatible with a systemic rheumatic disease ANA screening may be useful for ruling out the disease.
- 2.Secondary, disease specific auto antibodies maybe ordered for patients who are screen positive as ancillary aids for the diagnosis of specific auto-immune disorders.



DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)





(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval**

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 2.13 0.0 - 6.0mg/L

SERUM

by NEPHLOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

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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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval**

REPORTING DATE

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg):

0.22

NEGATIVE: < 1.0

: 27/Mar/2025 11:54AM

POSITIVE: > 1.0

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)

NON REACTIVE

SERUM

CLIENT CODE.

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

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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(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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 : 27/Mar/2025 10:19 AM

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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

VDRL

VDRL NON REACTIVE NON REACTIVE

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:

- 1. Does not become positive until 7 10 days after appearance of chancre.
- 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 confirmed with FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test).

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.<10 % of patients older thanage 70 years.
- 5. Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.



DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)





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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED 10 ml

COLOUR PALE YELLOW PALE YELLOW

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY HAZY CLEAR

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY >=1.030 1.002 - 1.030 by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION ACIDIC

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PROTEIN 2+ NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SUGAR Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

pH 6 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BILIRUBIN

Negative

NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NITRITE Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

UROBILINOGEN 0.5 EU/dL 0.2 - 1.0

KETONE BODIES Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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

ASCORBIC ACID NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY



DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)





CLIENT CODE.

KOS Diagnostic Lab

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

: 27/Mar/2025 03:25PM

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| Test Name | Value | Unit | Biological Reference interval |
|--|----------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT | NEGATIVE (-ve) | /HPF | 0 - 3 |
| PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT | 5-7 | /HPF | 0 - 5 |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT | 8-10 | /HPF | ABSENT |
| CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT | NEGATIVE (-ve) | | 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 |

REPORTING DATE

End Of Report



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

