

Dr. Vinay Chopra  
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<b>NAME</b>	: Mr. TILAK RAJ	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1816185
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 58 YRS/MALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012504030003
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 03/Apr/2025 07:34 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 03/Apr/2025 07:47AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01528259	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 03/Apr/2025 08:45AM
<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

### COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

#### RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) <i>by CALORIMETRIC</i>	11.9 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	4.06	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	37.2 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	91.7	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	29.2	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	31.9 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	13.4	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	46.2	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	22.59	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	94.69	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: <= 74.1 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >= 74.1

#### WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	6510	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) <i>by AUTOMATED 6 PART HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %



  
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by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER			
<b><u>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</u></b>			
NEUTROPHILS	61	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	29	%	20 - 40
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	4	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	6	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
<b><u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u></b>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3971	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1888	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	260	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	391	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
<b><u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u></b>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	149000 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.22	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	15 <sup>H</sup>	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	86000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	57.5 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.6	%	15.0 - 17.0



  
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by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE  
 NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



  
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### GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c):	10.8 <sup>H</sup>	%	4.0 - 6.4
WHOLE BLOOD			
by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE	263.26 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	60.00 - 140.00
by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)			

#### INTERPRETATION:

#### AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):

REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) in %	
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years	<5.7	
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.4	
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5	
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Age > 19 Years	
	Goals of Therapy:	< 7.0
	Actions Suggested:	>8.0
	Age < 19 Years	
	Goal of therapy:	<7.5

#### COMMENTS:

- Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliance with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients.
- Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who has recently under good control may still have high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0% may not be appropriate.
- High HbA1c (>9.0 -9.5 %) is strongly associated with risk of development and rapid progression of microvascular and nerve complications
- Any condition that shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower HbA1c results.
- HbA1c results from patients with HbSS, HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes including anemia, increased red cell turnover, and transfusion requirement that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control.
- Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increase in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



  
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<b>BLEEDING TIME (BT)</b>			
BLEEDING TIME (BT) by DUKE METHOD	2 MIN 15 SEC	MINS	1 - 5



  
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**CLOTTING TIME (CT)**

CLOTTING TIME (CT) by CAPILLARY TUBE METHOD	6 MIN 35 SEC	MINS	4 - 9
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<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01528259	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 03/Apr/2025 09:02AM
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
<b>PROTHROMBIN TIME STUDIES (PT/INR)</b>			
PT TEST (PATIENT) <i>by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION</i>	12.2	SECS	11.5 - 14.5
PT (CONTROL) <i>by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION</i>	12	SECS	
ISI <i>by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION</i>	1.1		
INTERNATIONAL NORMALISED RATIO (INR) <i>by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION</i>	1.02		0.80 - 1.20
PT INDEX <i>by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION</i>	98.36	%	

**INTERPRETATION:-**

1. INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anti-coagulant therapy. Appropriate 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 <sup>+</sup>		

COMMENTS:



  
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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 deficiency



  
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**CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY**  
**GLUCOSE FASTING (F)**

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	<b>220.83<sup>H</sup></b>	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 126.0
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**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.

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



  
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