

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mrs. DAYAL KAUR

AGE/ GENDER : 73 YRS/FEMALE PATIENT ID : 1819667

COLLECTED BY: SURJESH REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012504050059

 REFERRED BY
 : 05/Apr/2025 07:40 PM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01528425
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 05/Apr/2025 07:43 PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 05/Apr/2025 09:07 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

TELE DECOR CHEEK (TELEX) COCTITIE IN THE TELEX			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	8.8 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	3.36^{L}	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	28 ^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	83.5	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	26.1 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31.3 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	16.2 ^H	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	50.4	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	24.85	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	128.35	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	4680	/cmm	4000 - 11000

NIL

NIL



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0.00 - 20.00

< 10 %

NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS)

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



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER			
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS	64	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	24	%	20 - 40
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	4	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	8	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	0/	0 1
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2995	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1123	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	107	,	40 440
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	187	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	374	/0	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	3/4	/cmm	80 - 880
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIV	E MADKEDS		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	318000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			0.10 0.25
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.36^{H}	%	0.10 - 0.36
	11	fL	6.50 - 12.0
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	11	IL	0.30 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	11 COOOH	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	116000^{H}	/CIIIII	30000 - 30000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	36.4	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	30.1	,,	12.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval



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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY ELECTROLYTES COMPLETE PROFILE

SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	144.8	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	4.67	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	108.6	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

INTERPRETATION:-

SODIUM:-

Sodium is the major cation of extra-cellular fluid. Its primary function in the body is to chemically maintain osmotic pressure & acid base balance & to transmit nerve impulse.

HYPONATREMIA (LOW SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

- 1. Low sodium intake.
- 2. Sodium loss due to diarrhea & vomiting with adequate water and iadequate salt replacement.
- 3. Diuretics abuses.
- 4. Salt loosing nephropathy.
- 5. Metabolic acidosis.
- 6. Adrenocortical issuficiency .
- 7. Hepatic failure.

HYPERNATREMIA (INCREASED SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

- 1. Hyperapnea (Prolonged)
- 2. Diabetes insipidus
- 3. Diabetic acidosis
- 4. Cushings syndrome
- 5.Dehydration

POTASSIUM:-

Potassium is the major cation in the intracellular fluid. 90% of potassium is concentrated within the cells. When cells are damaged, potassium is released in the blood.

HYPOKALEMIA (LOW POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

- 1. Diarrhoea, vomiting & malabsorption.
- 2. Severe Burns.
- 3. Increased Secretions of Aldosterone

HYPERKALEMIA (INCREASED POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

1.Oliguria



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2.Renal failure or Shock

3. Respiratory acidosis

4.Hemolysis of blood

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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval**

REPORTING DATE

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 9.42H mg/L 0.0 - 6.0

CLIENT CODE.

by NEPHLOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

1. 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

3. CRP levels (Quantitative) has been used to assess activity of inflammatory disease, to detect infections after surgery, to detect transplant

s. CRT 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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RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA): QUANTITATIVE - SERUM

RHEUMATOID (RA) FACTOR QUANTITATIVE: IU/mL NEGATIVE: < 18.0

BORDERLINE: 18.0 - 25.0 **SERUM**

by NEPHLOMETRY POSITIVE: > 25.0

INTERPRETATION:

RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA):

1. Rheumatoid factors (RF) are antibodies that are directed against the Fc fragment of IgG altered in its tertiary structure.

2. Over 75% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have an IgM antibody to IgG immunoglobulin. This autoantibody (RF) is diagnostically useful although it may not be etiologically related to RA.

3. Inflammatory Markers such as ESR & C-Reactive protein (CRP) are normal in about 60 % of patients with positive RA.

4. The titer of RF correlates poorly with disease activity, but those patients with high titers tend to have more severe disease course.

5. The test is useful for diagnosis and prognosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

RHEUMATOID ARTHIRITIS:

- 1. Rheumatoid Arthiritis is a systemic autoimmune disease that is multi-functional in origin and is characterized by chronic inflammation of the membrane lining (synovium) joints which ledas to progressive joint destruction and in most cases to disability and reduction of quality life.

 2. The disease spredas from small to large joints, with greatest damage in early phase.

 3. The diagnosis of RA is primarily based on clinical, radiological & immunological features. The most frequent serological test is the

measurement of RA factor. CAUTION (FALSE POSTIVE):-

- 1. RA factor is not specific for Rheumatoid arthiritis, as it is often present in healthy individuals with other autoimmune diseases and chronic infections. 2. Non rheumatoid and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) populations are not clearly separate with regard to the presence of rheumatoid factor (RF) (15% of RA patients have a nonreactive titer and 8% of nonrheumatoid patients have a positive titer).

 3. Patients with various nonrheumatoid diseases, characterized by chronic inflammation may have positive tests for RF. These diseases include systemic lupus erythematosus, polymyositis, tuberculosis, syphilis, viral hepatitis, infectious mononucleosis, and influenza.

 4. Anti-CCP have been discovered in joints of patients with RA, but not in other form of joint disease. Anti-CCP2 is HIGHLY SENSITIVE (71%) & more
- specific (98%) than RA factor. 5. Upto 30 % of patients with Seronegative Rheumatoid arthiritis also show Anti-CCP antibodies.

6. The positive predictive value of Anti-CCP antibodies for Rheumatoid Arthiritis is far greater than Rheumatoid factor.

*** End Of Report ***



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