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 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

**Dr. Yugam Chopra**  
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 CEO & Consultant Pathologist

<b>NAME</b>	: Mr. RITIK	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1820205
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 16 YRS/MALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012504060048
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 06/Apr/2025 02:45 PM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 06/Apr/2025 02:46PM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01528474	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 06/Apr/2025 03:36PM
<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**  
**DIRECT COOMBS TEST (DCT)**

DIRECT COOMBS TEST (DCT)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
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**Interpretation:-**

The direct Coombs test (also known as the **direct antiglobulin test** or DAT) is used to detect if antibodies or complement system factors have bound to RBC surface antigens *in vivo*.

The direct Coombs test is used clinically when immune-mediated hemolytic anemia (antibody-mediated destruction of RBCs) is suspected. This mechanism could be autoimmunity, alloimmunity or a drug-induced immune-mediated mechanism.





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<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01528474	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 06/Apr/2025 06:42PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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**CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY**  
**LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE (LDH): SERUM**

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE (LDH): SERUM	1694.7 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	225.0 - 450.0
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by BASED ON SCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**INTERPRETATION:-**

1.Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activity is present in all cells of the body with highest concentrations in heart, liver, muscle, kidney, lung, and erythrocytes.  
 2.The test can be used for monitoring changes in tumor burden after chemotherapy, although, lactate dehydrogenase elevations in patients with cancer are too erratic to be of use in the diagnosis of cancer

**INCREASED (MARKED) :-**

- 1.Megaloblastic anemia.
- 2.Untreated pernicious anemia.
- 3.Hodgkins disease.
- 4.Abdominal and lung cancers.
- 5.Severe shock.
- 6.Hypoxia.

**INCREASED (MODERATE):-**

- 1.Myocardial infarction (MI).
- 2.Pulmonary infarction and pulmonary embolism.
- 3.Leukemia.
- 4.Hemolytic anemia.
- 5.Infectious mononucleosis.
- 6.Progressive muscular dystrophy (especially in the early and middle stages of the disease)
- 7.Liver disease and renal disease.

**NOTE:-**

- 1.In liver disease, elevations of LDH are not as great as the increases in aspartate amino transferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT).
- 2.Serum LDH may be falsely elevated in otherwise healthy individuals which can be due to mechanical destruction of RBCs. Therefore, Possibility of mechanical errors (Transportation or vigorous shaking) should always be ruled out.

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



  
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