NAME	: Mr. VISHVNATH VERMA			
AGE/ GENDER	: 36 YRS/MALE		PATIENT ID	: 1791515
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012504110028
REFERRED BY	:		REGISTRATION DATE	: 11/Apr/2025 10:08 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01528798		COLLECTION DATE	: 11/Apr/2025 10:10AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		REPORTING DATE	: 11/Apr/2025 11:40AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBAL	A CANTI		I
Test Name	V	alue	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	SWASTHY	A WE	LLNESS PANEL: 1	.0
	COMPLE	ETE BL	OOD COUNT (CBC)	
RED BLOOD CEL	LS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (H	IB)	11.8 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL by HYDRO DYNAMIC F	, (RBC) COUNT FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.69 ^H	Millions/	
PACKED CELL VO	LUME (PCV) automated hematology analyzer	38 ^L	%	40.0 - 54.0
	LAR VOLUME (MCV) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	66.7 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
	LAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	20.8 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
	LAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC)	31.1 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
	BUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	16.3 ^H	%	11.00 - 16.00
by CALCULATED BY A	BUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	40.9	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	ζ	11.72	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING IN by CALCULATED	IDEX	61.46	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: <= 74.1 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >= 74.1
WHITE BLOOD C	ELLS (WBCS)			
TOTAL LEUCOCY	TE COUNT (TLC) y by sf cube & microscopy	7530	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED	BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) RT HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED	BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %



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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by CALCULATED BY A	AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER			
DIFFERENTIAL L	EUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS		56	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETR	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	32	%	20 - 40
	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	52	%0	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS		7^{H}	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETR MONOCYTES	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	0/	2 - 12
	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS		0	%	0 - 1
•	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LEUK	OCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUT	ROPHIL COUNT y by sf cube & microscopy	4217	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPI		2410	/cmm	800 - 4900
	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2110	, chini	000 1900
ABSOLUTE EOSIN		527^{H}	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONC	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY CYTE COUNT	376	/cmm	80 - 880
	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	570	/ emm	00 - 000
ABSOLUTE BASOF		0	/cmm	0 - 110
•	Y BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIV	TE MADVEDS		
			,	150000 450000
PLATELET COUNT	T (PLT) FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	193000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (F		0.25	%	0.10 - 0.36
	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE		~	
MEAN PLATELET	VOLUME (MPV) FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	13 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
•	E CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	104000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC F	FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
	E CELL RATIO (P-LCR) FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	53.7 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0
•	IBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0
			, -	



NAME

: Mr. VISHVNATH VERMA

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

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



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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTI		
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

mm/1st hr

0 - 20

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	
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

37^H

(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.

3. CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.

If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
 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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BARCODE NO.	: 01528798	COLI	LECTION DATE	: 11/Apr/2025 10:10AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 11/Apr/2025 12:39PM		: 11/Apr/2025 12:39PM	
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT			
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva
	CLINIC	CAL CHEMISTRY	Y/BIOCHEMIS	TRY
		GLUCOSE FAS	STING (F)	
GLUCOSE FASTIN by GLUCOSE OXIDAS	IG (F): PLASMA e - peroxidase (god-pod)	110.34 ^H	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

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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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD	, AMBALA CANTI	[
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		LIPID PR	OFILE : BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TO by CHOLESTEROL OX		158.37	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: by GLYCEROL PHOSE	SERUM PHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	360.78 ^H	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTER(by SELECTIVE INHIBIT	OL (DIRECT): SERUM 70N	31.93	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30. 60.0 HIGH HDL: $> OR = 60.0$
LDL CHOLESTERC		54.28	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLES by CALCULATED, SPE	STEROL: SERUM ECTROPHOTOMETRY	126.44	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTER by CALCULATED, SPE		72.16 ^H	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SE by CALCULATED, SPE	RUM ECTROPHOTOMETRY	677.52	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
	DL RATIO: SERUM ECTROPHOTOMETRY	4.96 ^H	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0



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: 36 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1791515
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: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		
	: 36 YRS/MALE : : : 01528798 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	: 36 YRS/MALEPATIENT ID:REG. NO./LAB NO.:REGISTRATION DATE: 01528798COLLECTION DATE

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
			MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.7	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM	11.3 ^H	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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 recommended.

 Cow 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.
 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 HDL

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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LIVER F	UNCTION TE	ST (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	32.2	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	57 ^H	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.56	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	94.85	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	[32.6	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7.32	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.06	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.26	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM by calculated, spectrophotometry	1.25	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

<u>INTERPRETATION</u> <u>NOTE:</u>- 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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS		> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)	
DECREASED:			

Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)
 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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

KIDNEY	FUNCTION TH	EST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	18.26	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	0.96	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	8.53	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by Calculated, spectrophotometry	8.89 ^L	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	19.02	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	5.62	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	8.94	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.38	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
ELECTROLYTES			
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	141.1	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	4.3	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	105.82	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE			
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED	105.1		
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.



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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 :

- 1. 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).

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	



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	Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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COMMENTS:

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.
 eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012
 In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure of CFD with the commended to measure

eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD

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).

ADVICE:

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



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



NAME	: Mr. VISHVNATH VERMA		
AGE/ GENDER	: 36 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1791515
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012504110028
REFERRED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 11/Apr/2025 10:08 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01528798	COLLECTION DATE	: 11/Apr/2025 10:10AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	REPORTING DATE	: 11/Apr/2025 11:05AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT	,	
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	10	ml	
COLOUR by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	AMBER YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
TRANSPARANCY by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	CLEAR		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	>=1.030		1.002 - 1.030
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
REACTION by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	ACIDIC		
PROTEIN by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
pH by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	<=5.0		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NITRITE by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
KETONE BODIES by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BLOOD by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
ASCORBIC ACID by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION



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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AM	/IBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT		NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
PUS CELLS		2-4	/HPF	0 - 5
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT		1-2	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS		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)

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA)

by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT

*** End Of Report ***

ABSENT

NEGATIVE (-ve)



OTHERS

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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



NEGATIVE (-ve)

ABSENT