

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Dr. Yugam Chopra
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NAME : Mrs. ANKITA
AGE/ GENDER : 28 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : A0465147
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT
PATIENT ID : 1247849
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 042408040003
REGISTRATION DATE : 04/Aug/2024 09:33 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 04/Aug/2024 11:42AM
REPORTING DATE : 04/Aug/2024 11:53AM

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) by CALORIMETRIC	9.4 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.01 ^H	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.2 ^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	64.3 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	18.8 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	29.2 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	15.6	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	37.2	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	12.83	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	20.06	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	7550	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER & MICROSCOPY	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER & MICROSCOPY	NIL	%	< 10 %

DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)




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NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	68	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	24	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	6	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
<u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5134	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1812	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	151	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	453	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
<u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	264000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELET CRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.39 ^H	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	15 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	172000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	65 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	15.1	%	15.0 - 17.0
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			




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ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	3	mm/1st hr	0 - 20
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by MODIFIED WESTERGREN AUTOMATED METHOD

INTERPRETATION:

1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and auto-immune 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:

1. ESR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
2. 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.**
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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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	71.34	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.



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LIPID PROFILE : BASIC			
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM <i>by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP</i>	104.08	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM <i>by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)</i>	62.04	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 <i>by SELECTIVE INHIBITION</i>	35.41	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	56.26	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 <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	68.67	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 <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	12.41	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	270.2^L	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.94	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.59	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.75 ^L	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

INTERPRETATION:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lp(a), 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.
- 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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ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID FUNCTION TEST: FREE

FREE TRIIODOTHYRONINE (FT3): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	2.81	pg/mL	1.60 - 3.90
FREE THYROXINE (FT4): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	1.21	ng/dL	0.70 - 1.50
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM <i>by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)</i>	0.159 ^L	μIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

1. FT3 & FT4 are metabolic active form of thyroid hormones and correlate much better with clinical condition of the patient as compared to Total T4 levels. High FT3 & FT4 with normal TSH Levels and abnormal thyroid function (Total Thyroid) can occasionally be seen in cases of PERIPHERAL THYROID HORMONE RESISTANCE

2. TSH levels are subjected to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.

INCREASED TSH LEVELS:

1. Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by depressed serum FT3 & FT4 values and elevated serum TSH levels. Primary or untreated hypothyroidism may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending upon degree of hypofunction.
2. Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
3. Hashimotos thyroiditis
4. DRUGS: Amphetamines, idonie containing agents & dopamine antagonist.
5. Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge

DECREASED TSH LEVELS:

1. Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by elevated serum FT3 & FT4 values along with depressed TSH levels.
1. Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
2. Over replacement of thyroid hormone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
4. Secondary pituitary or hypothalamic hypothyroidism
5. Acute psychiatric illness
6. Severe dehydration.
7. DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.
8. Pregnancy: 1st Trimester

NOTE:

1. High FT3 levels accompanied by normal FT4 levels and depressed TSH levels may be seen T3 thyrotoxicosis, central hypothyroidism occurs due to pituitary or thalamic malfunction
2. Secondary & Tertiary hypothyroidism, this relatively rare but important condition is indicated by presence of low serum FT3 and FT4 levels, in conjugation with TSH levels that are paradoxically either low/normal or are not elevated to levels that are expected.

*** End Of Report ***





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