

TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.



	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Micr Chairman & Consultar	obiology)		(Pathology)
NAME	: Mr. RAMESH KUMAR ARORA			
AGE/ GENDER	: 75 YRS/MALE		PATIENT ID	: 1676983
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 042411200003
REFERRED BY	:		REGISTRATION DATE	: 20/Nov/2024 12:16 PM
BARCODE NO.	: A1259913		COLLECTION DATE	: 20/Nov/2024 03:38PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD		REPORTING DATE	: 20/Nov/2024 03:54PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMB/	ALA CANT I		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
			LLNESS PANEL: 1.0 00D COUNT (CBC)	
RED BLOOD CELLS	(RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HE	3)	12	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (I	RBC) COUNT	6.08 ^H	Millions/	cmm 3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLU		39.1 ^L	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULA		64.2 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
	AR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	19.7 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCUL	AR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC)	30.7 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
	JTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	17.1 ^H	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBU	JTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	40.7	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX		10.56	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING IND by CALCULATED	EX	18.02	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CEI	LLS (WBCS)			
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE	COUNT (TLC) By sf cube & microscopy	7210	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED B	LOOD CELLS (nRBCS)	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED B	LOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % UTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	NIL	%	< 10 %

677 250



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	62	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	27	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	7	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	4470	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1947	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	288	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	505	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	274000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.29	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	84000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	30.6	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	15.5	%	15.0 - 17.0



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	Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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LIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, A	MBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by RED CELL AGGREG ITERPRETATION: . ESR is a non-specif nmune disease, but . An ESR can be affe s C-reactive protein . This test may also ystemic lupus erythen ONDITION WITH LO low ESR can be see bolycythaemia), sigr s sickle cells in sickl OTE: . ESR and C - reactiv	does not tell the health practition cted by other conditions besides i be used to monitor disease activit matosus N ESR n with conditions that inhibit the ificantly high white blood cell cou e cell anaemia) also lower the ES e protein (C-RP) are both markers s not change as rapidly as does CF	often indicates the pr er exactly where the nflammation. For this y and response to the normal sedimentatior unt (leucocytosis), an R. of inflammation. RP, either at the start	inflammation is in the reason, the ESR is ty grapy in both of the a n of red blood cells, s d some protein abno	ion associated with infection, cancer and auto- body or what is causing it. bically used in conjunction with other test such bove diseases as well as some others, such as uch as a high red blood cell count rmalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such
CRP is not affected	ed, it is typically a result of two ty	, making it a better m pes of proteins, alobu	arker of inflammatior	s it resolves. I.





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		Chopra y & Microbiology) Consultant Pathologist	Dr. Yugam MD CEO & Consultant	(Pathology)
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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROA	D, AMBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	CLIN	ICAL CHEMISTR	RY/BIOCHEMIST	RY
		GLUCOSE FA	ASTING (F)	
GLUCOSE FASTIN	G (F): PLASMA Se - peroxidase (god-pod)	87.08	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

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 CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
			FILE : BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TOT by CHOLESTEROL OX		125.88	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR =
				240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SI by GLYCEROL PHOSP	ERUM HATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	150.93 ^H	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0
				VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
	L (DIRECT): SERUM	42.52	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0
by SELECTIVE INHIBITI	ION I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I			BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 60.0
				HIGH HDL: $> OR = 60.0$
DL CHOLESTEROI by CALCULATED, SPE		53.17	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
ION HDL CHOLEST by Calculated, spe		83.36	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
LDL CHOLESTER		30.19	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
by CALCULATED, SPE FOTAL LIPIDS: SER by CALCULATED, SPE	UM	402.69	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
HOLESTEROL/HD by CALCULATED, SPE		2.96	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0





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RATIO

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NAME	: Mr. RAMESH KUMAR ARORA		
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CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBAL/	A CANTT	
Test Name	Va	alue Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: S		25 RAT	IO LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0

TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by 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.

3.55

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.

3. 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. 4. 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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HIGH RISK: > 6.0

3.00 - 5.00





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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LIVER	FUNCTION TE	ST (COMPLETE)	
BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.87 ^H	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.35	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.52 ^H	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	21.3	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	17.9	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.19	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	81.68	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	16.36	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7.41	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by bromocresol green	4.41	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.47	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

INTERPRETATION

NOTE:- 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:

> 2	
> 2 (Highly Suggestive)	
1.4 - 2.0	
> 1.5	
> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)	





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|--|

DECREASED:

1. Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)

2. Extra Hepatic cholestatis: 0.8 (normal or slightly decreased).

PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANO	:Е:

NORMAL	< 0.65
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6



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KIDNE	Y FUNCTION TE	ST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	18.98	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by enzymatic, spectrophotometery	1.15	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	8.87	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by Calculated, spectrophotometry	7.71 ^L	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	16.5	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	5.54	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	9.32	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by phosphomolybdate, spectrophotometry ELECTROLYTES	2.51	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	145.3	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	4.97	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	108.98	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE			
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED INTERPRETATION:	66.4		

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.

2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.

3. GI haemorrhage.



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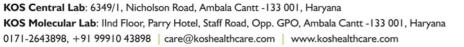
		Dr. Vinay Chopra		Dr. Yugar	n Chopra	
		MD (Pathology & Micro Chairman & Consultant	licrobiology) MD (Pathology)			
AME	: Mr. RAME	SH KUMAR ARORA				
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LIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, N	CHOLSON ROAD, AMBA	LA CANTT			
Cest Name			Value	Unit	Biologi	ical Reference interva
. Urine reabsorption . Reduced muscle m . Certain drugs (e.g. VCREASED RATIO (>2 . Postrenal azotemia . Prerenal azotemia	kia, high fever (e.g. ureter co ass (subnorma tetracycline, <u>c</u> D:1) WITH ELE (BUN rises dis superimposed). lostomy) Il creatinine production) lucocorticoids) /ATED CREATININE LEVE I proportionately more th on renal disease.	LS:		cosis, Cushing's syndi athy).	
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. Urine reabsorption . Reduced muscle m . Certain drugs (e.g. . VCREASED RATIO (>2 . Postrenal azotemia . Prerenal azotemia ECREASED RATIO (<1 . Acute tubular necr . Low protein diet ar . Severe liver disease . Other causes of de . Repeated dialysis (. Inherited hyperam . SIADH (syndrome c . Pregnancy. ECREASED RATIO (<1 . Phenacimide thera . Rhabdomyolysis (r . Muscular patients VAPPROPIATE RATIO . Diabetic ketoacido nould produce an in . Cephalosporin ther STIMATED GLOMERL CKD STAGE G1	kia, high fever (e.g. ureter co ass (subnorma tetracycline, g D:1) WITH ELE (BUN rises di superimposed 0:1) WITH DEC osis. d starvation. creased ureas urea rather th monemias (ur f inappropiate 0:1) WITH INC oy (accelerate eleases muscl who develop n sis (acetoacet creased BUN/ apy (interfere LAR FILTERATI	 Iostomy) Icreatinine production) Iucocorticoids) /ATED CREATININE LEVEN proportionately more the on renal disease. REASED BUN : an creatinine diffuses on easily virtually absent in the antidiuretic harmone) of the antidiuretic harmone) of the creatinine of the creatinine). enal failure. Ate causes false increases for the creatinine measure of the creatinine measure o	LS: han creatinine) (e ut of extracellula blood). due to tubular se to creatinine). e in creatinine wi rement). GFR (mL/mi >9	r fluid). cretion of urea. th certain methodolo	athy). ogies,resulting in nor SOCIATED FINDINGS No proteinuria	rmal ratio when dehydra
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DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

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









Test Name		Value Unit	Biological Reference interval
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBA	ILA CANT I	
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD	REPORTING DATE	: 20/Nov/2024 05:29PM
BARCODE NO.	: A1259912	COLLECTION DATE	: 20/Nov/2024 03:39PM
REFERRED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 20/Nov/2024 12:16 PM
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 042411200003
AGE/ GENDER	: 75 YRS/MALE	PATIENT ID	: 1676983
NAME	: Mr. RAMESH KUMAR ARORA		
	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Micro Chairman & Consultan	obiology) MI	D (Pathology)
	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Micro		m Chopra

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 FR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

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

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

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Dr. Vinay Chopra



Dr. Yugam Chopra

	MD (Pathology & N Chairman & Consu		MD CEO & Consultant	(Pathology) Pathologist
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REFERRED BY	:	REG	ISTRATION DATE	: 20/Nov/2024 12:16 PM
BARCODE NO.	: A1259914	COL	LECTION DATE	: 20/Nov/2024 03:41PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD	REP	ORTING DATE	: 20/Nov/2024 03:58PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, Al	MBALA CANTT		
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		CLINICAL PAT	THOLOGY	
	URINE ROU	TINE & MICROS	SCOPIC EXAMINA	ATION
PHYSICAL EXAMI	NATION			
QUANTITY RECIEV	ED STANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	10	ml	
COLOUR		AMBER YELLO	DW	PALE YELLOW
TRANSPARANCY	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	CLEAR		CLEAR
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	CTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.01		1.002 - 1.030
CHEMICAL EXAMI				
REACTION		ACIDIC		
PROTEIN	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR		Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6		5.0 - 7.5
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NITRITE	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN		Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
KETONE BODIES	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BLOOD		Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-v	e)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELLS		NEGATIVE (-v	e) /HPF	0 - 3



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

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

lest name	value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	1-3	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	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)
OTHERS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT

** End Of Report ***



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