

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

NAME : Mr. SUMIT SINGLA

AGE/ GENDER : 36 YRS/MALE PATIENT ID : 1685665

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 042411290002

 REFERRED BY
 : 29/Nov/2024 12:32 PM

 BARCODE NO.
 : A1259990
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 29/Nov/2024 02:58PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD
 REPORTING DATE
 : 29/Nov/2024 03:10PM

CLIENT ADDRESS: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

MEDITEST FEVER PANEL 3 COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	14.5	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.35 ^H	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	45.6	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	85.3	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	27.1	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31.8 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.8	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	44.3	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	15.94	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	22	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	8300	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) by AUTOMATED 6 PART HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) %	NIL	%	< 10 %



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by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	59	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	31	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	9	%	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	4897	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2573	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	83	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	747	/cmm	80 - 880
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	220000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.3	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	14 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	110000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	50.1 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16.5	%	15.0 - 17.0



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

37^H mm/1st hr

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 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:

- 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.
 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.
 Progs such as doubtern mathyldona, oral contracentives, popicillamino procesingmide, the only viling, and vitality in the orange of the contracentives.

- 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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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY TYPHOID COMBO SCREEN (TYPHOID ANTIGEN, IgG AND IgM): SERUM

TYPHOID ANTIGEN - SERUM NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgG NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOĞRAPHY)

TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgM NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOĞRAPHY)

INTE*RPRETATION:*

Typhoid fever is a life threatening illness caused by the bacterium Salmonella typhus. The infection is acquired typically by ingestion. On reaching the gut, the bacilli attach themselves to the epithelial cells of the intestinal villi and penetrate the lamina and submucosa. They are then phagocytosed there by polymorphs and mesenteric lymph nodes, where they multiply and, via the thoracic duct, enter the blood stream. A transient bacteremia follows, during which the bacilli are seeded in the liver, gall bladder, spleen, bone marrow, lymph nodes, and kidneys, where further multiplication takes place. Towards the end of the incubation period, there occurs a massive bacteremia from these sites, heralding the onset of the clinical symptoms.

The diagnosis of typhoid consists of isolation of the bacilli and the demonstration of antibodies. The isolation of the bacilli is very time consuming and antibody detection is not very specific. Other tests include the Widal reaction. The advantage of this test is that it takes only 10-20 minutes and requires only a small amount of stool/serum/plasma to perform. It is the easiest and most specific method for detecting S. typhi infection

RELATIVE SENSTIVITY OF TYPHOID ANTIGEN DETECTION: 98.7% RELATIVE SPECIFICITY OF TYPHOID ANTIGEN DETECTION: 97.4%

DETECTABLE IGM RESPONSE:

ONSET OF FEVER	PERCENT POSITIVE		
4 - 6 DAYS	43.5		
6 - 9 DAYS	92.9		
> 9 DAYS	99.5		

1.This is a solid phase, immunochromatographic ELISA assay that detects specific IgM and IgG Antibodies against the OUTER MEMBRAN PROTEIN(OMP) of the Salmonella species. IgM antibodies appear in the serum 2-3 days post infection and are indicative of a recent infection while the IgG antibodies appear later and are useful for presumptive diagnosis of Enteric fever if the patient presents more than a week after onset of symptoms.

2. This is a useful screening assay for the early detection of Enteric fever and has a high sensitivity. However the test has moderate specificity and false positive results may be obtained in the following situations:

Antibodies against Salmonella may cross react with other antibodies.

Unrelated infections may lead to production of specific Salmonella antibodies if the patient has previously been exposed to



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Salmonella infection (ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE)

NOTE:-Rapid blood culture performed during ft week of infection is highly recommended for confirmation of all IgM positive results. In case the patient has presented after the first week of infection, a thorough clinical correlation and confirmatory Widal test must be performed to establish the diagnosis.



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

DENGUE FEVER COMBO SCREENING - (NS1 ANTIGEN, IgG AND IgM)

DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN - SCREENING
by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

DENGUE ANTIBODY IgG - SCREENING
by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

DENGUE ANTIBODY IgM - SCREENING
by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

NEGATIVE (-ve)

NEGATIVE (-ve)

NEGATIVE (-ve)

NEGATIVE (-ve)

INTERPRETATION:-

- 1. This is a solid phase immunochromatographic ELISA test for the qualitative detection of the specific IgG and IgM antibodies against the Dengue virus.
- 2.The IgM antibodies take a minimum of 5-10 days in primary infection and 4-5 days in secondary infections to test positive and hence are suitable for the diagnosis of dengue fever only when the fever is approximately one week old.
- 3.The IgG antibodies develop at least two weeks after exposure to primary infection and subsequently remain positive for the rest of the life. A positive result is incapable of differentiating a current infection from a past infection.
- 4.The Dengue NS-1 antigen test is most suited for early diagnosis (within the first week of exposure).



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

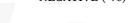
MALARIA - P.FALCIPARUM AND P.VIVAX ANTIGEN DETECTION

PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM ANTIGEN by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

NEGATIVE (-ve)

PLASMODIUM VIVAX ANTIGEN by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY) NEGATIVE (-ve)

NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)





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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED 10 ml

COLOUR AMBER YELLOW PALE YELLOW

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY CLEAR CLEAR

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.02 1.002 - 1.030 by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION ALKALINE

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY
PROTEIN Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SUGAR Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY
pH 7.5 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BILIRUBIN Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NITRITE Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

UROBILINOGEN Normal EU/dL 0.2 - 1.0

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

KETONE BODIES

Negative

NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BLOOD Negative NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ASCORBIC ACID

NEGATIVE (-ve)

NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) NEGATIVE (-ve) /HPF 0 - 3



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-3	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	1-2	/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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