

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

NAME : Mr. RAKESH KUMAR GARG
AGE/ GENDER : 52 YRS/MALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : A1260019
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT
PATIENT ID : 1687452
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 042412010004
REGISTRATION DATE : 01/Dec/2024 09:00 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 01/Dec/2024 12:19PM
REPORTING DATE : 01/Dec/2024 12:32PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.0
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	14.2	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.61 ^H	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	45.8	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	81.6	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	25.3 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14.9	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	45.4	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	14.55	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	21.66	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	8960	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) by AUTOMATED 6 PART HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	NIL	%	< 10 %



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<u>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</u>			
NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	65	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	24	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	3	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	8	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	0	%	0 - 1
<u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	5824	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	2150	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	269	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	717	/cmm	80 - 880
<u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	277000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	0.33	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	12	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	107000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	38.6	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	16	%	15.0 - 17.0
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			




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ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	16	mm/1st hr	0 - 20
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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:

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)	96.11	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 by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	139.43	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	149.01	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 by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	53.97	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	55.66	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 by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	85.46	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 by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	29.8	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	427.87	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.58	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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.03	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.76 ^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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LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM <i>by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.47	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.13	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.34	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	21.4	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	25.7	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.83	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM <i>by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL</i>	93.94	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM <i>by SZASZ, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	27.73	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM <i>by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	6.71	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM <i>by BROMOCRESOL GREEN</i>	4.41	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.3	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.92	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

INTERPRETATION

NOTE:- To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Reference 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 CHOLESTASIS	> 1.5
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 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 cholestasis: 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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KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	31.19	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.52^H	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	14.57	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	9.59^L	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	20.52	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	5.83	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
CALCIUM: SERUM <i>by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	9.39	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM <i>by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	3.14	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70

ELECTROLYTES

SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	140.5	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	4.17	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	105.38	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED</i>	54.8
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NOTE 2

ADVICE

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

RESULT RECHECKED TWICE

KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY



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glomerular filtration rate.

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 inappropriate antidiuretic hormone) 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.

INAPPROPRIATE 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).

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE:

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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NAME	: Mr. RAKESH KUMAR GARG	PATIENT ID	: 1687452
AGE/ GENDER	: 52 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 042412010004
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 01/Dec/2024 09:00 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 01/Dec/2024 12:19PM
BARCODE NO.	: A1260018	REPORTING DATE	: 01/Dec/2024 02:07PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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COMMENTS:

1. 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.
2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012
3. 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 eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD
4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fulfill 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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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 1.02 mg/L 0.0 - 6.0
 SERUM

by NEPHLOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:


1. C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most sensitive acute-phase reactants for inflammation.
2. CRP levels can increase dramatically (100-fold or more) after severe trauma, bacterial infection, inflammation, surgery, or neoplastic proliferation.
3. CRP levels (Quantitative) has been used to assess activity of inflammatory disease, to detect infections after surgery, to detect transplant rejection, and to monitor these inflammatory processes.
4. As compared to ESR, CRP shows an earlier rise in inflammatory disorders which begins in 4-6 hrs, the intensity of the rise being higher than ESR and the recovery being earlier than ESR. Unlike ESR, CRP levels are not influenced by hematologic conditions like Anemia, Polycythemia etc.,
5. Elevated values are consistent with an acute inflammatory process.

NOTE:

1. Elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) values are nonspecific and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history.
2. Oral contraceptives may increase CRP levels.




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RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA): QUANTITATIVE - SERUM

RHEUMATOID (RA) FACTOR QUANTITATIVE: SERUM by NEPHLOMETRY	56.07^H	IU/mL	NEGATIVE: < 18.0 BORDERLINE: 18.0 - 25.0 POSITIVE: > 25.0
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INTERPRETATION:-

RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA):

1. Rheumatoid factors (RF) are antibodies that are directed against the Fc fragment of IgG altered in its tertiary structure.
2. Over 75% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have an IgM antibody to IgG immunoglobulin. This autoantibody (RF) is diagnostically useful although it may not be etiologically related to RA.
3. Inflammatory Markers such as ESR & C-Reactive protein (CRP) are normal in about 60 % of patients with positive RA.
4. The titer of RF correlates poorly with disease activity, but those patients with high titers tend to have more severe disease course.
5. The test is useful for diagnosis and prognosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS:

1. Rheumatoid Arthritis is a systemic autoimmune disease that is multi-functional in origin and is characterized by chronic inflammation of the membrane lining (synovium) joints which leads to progressive joint destruction and in most cases to disability and reduction of quality life.
2. The disease spreads from small to large joints, with greatest damage in early phase.
3. The diagnosis of RA is primarily based on clinical, radiological & immunological features. The most frequent serological test is the measurement of RA factor.

CAUTION (FALSE POSTIVE):-

1. RA factor is not specific for Rheumatoid arthritis, as it is often present in healthy individuals with other autoimmune diseases and chronic infections.
2. Non rheumatoid and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) populations are not clearly separate with regard to the presence of rheumatoid factor (RF) (15% of RA patients have a nonreactive titer and 8% of nonrheumatoid patients have a positive titer).
3. Patients with various nonrheumatoid diseases characterized by chronic inflammation may have positive tests for RF. These diseases include systemic lupus erythematosus, polymyositis, tuberculosis, syphilis, viral hepatitis, infectious mononucleosis, and influenza.
4. Anti-CCP have been discovered in joints of patients with RA, but not in other form of joint disease. Anti-CCP2 is HIGHLY SENSITIVE (71%) & more specific (98%) than RA factor.
5. Upto 30 % of patients with Seronegative Rheumatoid arthritis also show Anti-CCP antibodies.
6. The positive predictive value of Anti-CCP antibodies for Rheumatoid Arthritis is far greater than Rheumatoid factor.




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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	10	ml	
COLOUR <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	AMBER YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
TRANSPARANCY <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	CLEAR		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.01		1.002 - 1.030

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION


REACTION <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	ALKALINE		
PROTEIN <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2+		NEGATIVE (-ve)
pH <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	7.5		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NITRITE <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
KETONE BODIES <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BLOOD <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
ASCORBIC ACID <i>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
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PUS CELLS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	2-4	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	1-2	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	A FEW SPERM CELLS SEEN		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	ABSENT		ABSENT

*** End Of Report ***




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