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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME : Mrs. RANI WADHWA  
AGE/ GENDER : 71 YRS/FEMALE  
COLLECTED BY :  
REFERRED BY :  
BARCODE NO. : A1260081  
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD  
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1695449  
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 042412100001  
REGISTRATION DATE : 10/Dec/2024 08:45 AM  
COLLECTION DATE : 10/Dec/2024 03:54PM  
REPORTING DATE : 10/Dec/2024 04:07PM

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	13.2	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.93	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	43.1	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	87.4	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	26.7 <sup>L</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	30.5 <sup>L</sup>	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14.3	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	46.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	17.73	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	25.28	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	8030	/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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<b><u>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</u></b>			
NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	60	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	30	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	4	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	6	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	0	%	0 - 1
<b><u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u></b>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	4818	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	2409	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	321	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	482	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	0	/cmm	0 - 110
<b><u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u></b>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	323000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	0.37 <sup>H</sup>	%	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>	121000 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	37.5	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



  
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### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) **61<sup>H</sup>** mm/1st hr 0 - 20  
*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)	104.15 <sup>H</sup>	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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<b>LIPID PROFILE : BASIC</b>			
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM <i>by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP</i>	201.39 <sup>H</sup>	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>	247.27 <sup>H</sup>	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>	72.87	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>	79.07	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>	128.52	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>	49.45 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	650.05	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.76	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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LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.09	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>	3.39	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

**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.
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 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.
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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### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM <i>by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.78	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.21	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.57	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	24.6	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	30.9	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.8	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM <i>by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL</i>	112.47	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM <i>by SZASZ, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	14.3	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM <i>by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	7.51	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM <i>by BROMOCRESOL GREEN</i>	4.25	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	3.26	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.3	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>	33.95	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	<b>1.26<sup>H</sup></b>	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	15.86	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	12.59	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	26.94	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	5.45	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
CALCIUM: SERUM <i>by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	9.81	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM <i>by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	3.24	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70

### ELECTROLYTES

SODIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	141	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	<b>5.41<sup>H</sup></b>	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM <i>by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)</i>	105.75	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0

### ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED</i>	45.6
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### ADVICE

RAPID ANTIGEN NEGATIVE RESULT IS NON CONFIRMATORY. PATIENT IS ADVISED FOR RT-PCR FOR CONFIRMATION.

### 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



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<b>NAME</b>	: Mrs. RANI WADHWA	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1695449
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 71 YRS/FEMALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 042412100001
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 10/Dec/2024 08:45 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 10/Dec/2024 03:53PM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: A1260080	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 10/Dec/2024 06:12PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD		
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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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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**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 m<sup>2</sup> (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: **6.57<sup>H</sup>** 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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## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

### URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	10	ml	
COLOUR <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
TRANSPARANCY <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	HAZY		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	1.02		1.002 - 1.030

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION


REACTION <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	ACIDIC		
PROTEIN <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	Trace		NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
pH <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	6		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NITRITE <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
KETONE BODIES <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BLOOD <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
ASCORBIC ACID <small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)

#### 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	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	5-7	/HPF	ABSENT
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
CASTS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
BACTERIA	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
OTHERS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA)	ABSENT		ABSENT
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



  
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