CLIENT CODE.



PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

■ 0171-2532620, 8222896961 ■ pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

: 03/Jul/2024 03:21PM

: Mr. GAGANDEEP SINGH **NAME**

AGE/ GENDER : 18 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1526960

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122407030008

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 03/Jul/2024 12:03 PM BARCODE NO. : 12503417 **COLLECTION DATE** : 03/Jul/2024 12:33PM

CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

HAEMATOLOGY

REPORTING DATE

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.9	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
by CALORIMETRIC RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.8	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.0	IVIIIIOHS/CITIITI	3.30 - 3.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	42.3	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	88.2	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.1	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	47.3	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	18.38	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	25.32	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < = 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			INCOMPENSATION FUNCTION IN CO.
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	7410	/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 &	NIL	%	< 10 %



MICROSCOPY

CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)







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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	71 ^H	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	22	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	O _L	%	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	5261	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1630	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0 ^L	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	519	/cmm	80 - 880
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	RS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	224000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.28	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	12	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	63000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	28.1	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16	%	15.0 - 17.0



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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST









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PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR

TEST NAME:

PERIPHERAL BLOOD FILM/SMEAR (PBF)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBC'S):

RBCs mostly are normocytic & normochromic. No polychromatic cells or normoblasts present.

No immature leucocytes seen.

PLATELETS:

Platelets are adequate.

HEMOPARASITES:

NOT SEEN.

IMPRESSION:

Normocytic normochromic picture.



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.74	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.23	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.51	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	42.5	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	41.7	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.02	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl propanol	156.64	U/L	50.00 - 370.00
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	119.45 ^H	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	7.16	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.48	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.68	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.67	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

ADVICE KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY

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:

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
CIRRHOSIS		1.4 - 2.0	
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS		> 1.5	
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS		> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)	

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 SIGNIFICANCE:

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



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

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NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE





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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

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

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

by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgG **NEGATIVE** (-ve) **NEGATIVE (-ve)** by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

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

INTERPRETATION:

by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)

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.



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

Unrelated infections may lead to production of specific Salmonella antibodies if the patient has previously been exposed to 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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CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 42.6^H 0.0 - 6.0mg/L

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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CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

DENGUE FEVER ANTIGEN NS1 - ELISA (QUANTITATIVE)

DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN 0.56 **INDEX** NEGATIVE: < 0.90

BORDERLINE: 0.90 - 1.10 QUANTITATIVE

by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY) POSITIVE: >=1.10

DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN NEGATIVE (-ve) **NEGATIVE** (-ve) **RESULT**

by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY)

INTERPRETATION

DENGUE ANTIGEN NS1			
VALUE	UNIT	RESULT	
< 0.90	INDEX	NEGATIVE (-ve)	
0.90 - 1.10	INDEX	BORDERLINE	
>=1.10	INDEX	POSITIVE (+ve)	

^{1.}The test becomes positive within 0-9 days of exposure to the virus (positive results are obtained within 24 hours of exposure in the overwhelming majority of patients) and generally remains positive till 15 days after exposure. The Dengue NS-1 antigen test is extremely useful in the early diagnosis of the disease thus helping in proper follow up and monitoring of the patients.

2. The IgM antibodies on the other hand 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.



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rest Name	value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
	WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTI	NATION TEST	

SALMONELLA TYPHI O by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1:320	TITRE	1 : 80
SALMONELLA TYPHI H	1:160	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1.100	IIIKE	1.100
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH	1:40	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1.40	TITIKE	1.100
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			

INTERPRETATION:

- 1. Titres of 1:80 or more for "O" agglutinin is considered significant.
- 2. Titres of 1:160 or more for "H" agglutinin is considered significant.

- 1.Agglutinins usually appear by 5th to 6th day of illness of enteric fever, hence a negative result in early stage is inconclusive. The titre then rises till 3rd or 4th week, after which it declines gradually.
- 2.Lower titres may be found in normal individuals.
- 3.A single positive result has less significance than the rising agglutination titre, since demonstration of rising titre four or more in 1st and 3rd week is considered as a definite evidence of infection.
- 4.A simultaneous rise in H agglutinins is suggestive of paratyphoid infection.

- 1. Individuals with prior infection or immunization with TAB vaccine may develop an ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE (False-Positive) during an unrelated fever i.e High titres of antibodies to various antigens. This may be differentiated by repitition of the test after a week.
- 2. The anamnestic response shows only a transient rise, while in enteric fever rise is sustained.
- 3.H agglutinins tend to persist for many months after vaccination but O agglutinins tend to disappear sooner i.e within 6 months. Therefore rise in Oagglutinins indicate recent infection.

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NEGATIVE (-ve)

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED ml

PALE YELLOW PALE YELLOW **COLOUR**

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY TRANSPARANCY HAZY **CLEAR**

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION **ACIDIC**

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **PROTEIN**

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY рН 5.5 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REELECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve) **BILIRUBIN NEGATIVE** (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve) NITRITE Negative

EU/dL 0.2 - 1.0**UROBILINOGEN** Normal

KETONE BODIES Negative **NEGATIVE** (-ve)

BLOOD Negative **NEGATIVE (-ve)**

NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) ASCORBIC ACID

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	1-2	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	CALCIUM OXALATE (+)		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



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

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST







A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

: Mr. GAGANDEEP SINGH **NAME**

AGE/ GENDER : 18 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1526960

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122407030008

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 03/Jul/2024 12:03 PM BARCODE NO. **COLLECTION DATE** : 03/Jul/2024 12:33PM : 12503417 CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 06/Jul/2024 04:54AM

CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

MICROBIOLOGY

CULTURE AEROBIC BACTERIA AND ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY: URINE

CULTURE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY: URINE

DATE OF SAMPLE 03-07-2024 SPECIMEN SOURCE **URINE INCUBATION PERIOD** 48 HOURS

by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE

CULTURE

by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE

by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE

ORGANISM NO AEROBIC PYOGENIC ORGANISM GROWN AFTER 48 HOURS OF INCUBATION AT

STERILE

AEROBIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: URINE

1. In urine culture and sensitivity, presence of more than 100,000 organism per mL in midstream sample of urine is considered clinically significant. However in symptomatic patients, a smaller number of bacteria (100 to 10000/mL) may signify infection.

2. Colony count of 100 to 10000/ mL indicate infection, if isolate from specimen obtained by suprapubic aspiration or "in-and-out"

catheterization or from patients with indwelling catheters.

1. A test interpreted as SENSTITIVE implies that infection due to isolate may be appropriately treated with the dosage of an antimicrobial agent recommended for that type of infection and infecting species, unless otherwise indicated..

2. A test interpreted as **INTERMEDIATE** implies that the "Infection due to the isolate may be appropriately treated in body sites where the drugs are

physiologically concentrated or when a high dosage of drug can be used".

3.A test interpreted as **RESISTANT** implies that the "isolates are not inhibited by the usually achievable concentration of the agents with normal dosage, schedule and/or fall in the range where specific microbial resistance mechanism are likely (e.g. beta-lactamases), and clinical efficacy has not been reliable in treatment studies

CAUTION:

Conditions which can cause a false Negative culture:

- 1. Patient is on antibiotics. Please repeat culture post therapy.
- 2. Anaerobic bacterial infection.
- 3. Fastidious aerobic bacteria which are not able to grow on routine culture media.
- 4. Besides all these factors, at least in 25-40 % of cases there is no direct correlation between in vivo clinical picture.

5. Renal tuberculosis to be confirmed by AFB studies.

*** End Of Report ***



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