

# A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

12.0 - 16.0

**NAME** : Mrs. SURJEET KAUR

**AGE/ GENDER** : 70 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1537052

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122407030009

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 03/Jul/2024 12:25 PM BARCODE NO. : 12503418 **COLLECTION DATE** : 03/Jul/2024 12:33PM

CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 03/Jul/2024 04:47PM

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

**Test Name** Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### **HAEMATOLOGY**

#### **COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**

am/dL

#### **RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES**

**HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)** 

by CALORIMETRIC	10.8-	giii/uL	12.0 - 10.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.3	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.9 <sup>L</sup>	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	76.4 <sup>L</sup>	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	25.2 <sup>L</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.9	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	40.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	17.77	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	25.49	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  DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)	6290	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NEUTROPHILS by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	87 <sup>H</sup>	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	11 <sup>L</sup>	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS	$0^{L}$	%	1-6



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by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY





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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by flow cytometry by Sf cube & microscopy  ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5472	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	692 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	0 <sub>F</sub>	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	126	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
<u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE</u>	<u>RS.</u>		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	259000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	67000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)  by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE  NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	25.7	%	11.0 - 45.0



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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval** 

### **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)**

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)** 

mm/1st hr

0 - 20

by MODIFIED WESTERGREN AUTOMATED METHOD

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.

- 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.
   Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while assignment and quining may decrease it. aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it



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### CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

#### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM	0.19	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00
by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM	0.07	mg/dL	ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20 0.00 - 0.40
by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM	0.12	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY SGOT/AST: SERUM	13.44	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE SGPT/ALT: SERUM	14.47	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE			
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.93	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM  by Para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl	127.46	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
PROPANOL			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	22.96	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.94	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.28	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.66	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A: G RATIO: SERUM  by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.61	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



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS		> 1.5	
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS		> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)	
DECDEASED.			

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



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CLIENT CODE.



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

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by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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**Test Name** Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

**CREATININE** 

CREATININE: SERUM 0.46 mg/dL 0.40 - 1.20



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# A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

0.35 - 5.50

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

#### **ENDOCRINOLOGY**

### THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM μIU/mL  $0.044^{L}$ 

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFFERENCE RANGE (μIU/mL)		
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 - 15.20		
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 – 11.00		
3 – 11 Months	0.70 - 8.40		
1 – 5 Years	0.70 – 7.00		
6 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50		
11 - 15	0.50 - 5.50		
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 – 5.50		
PRI	EGNANCY		
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00		
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00		
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10		

NOTE:-TSH levels are subjected to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.

USE: TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid harmones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality. **INCREASED LEVELS:** 

- 1. Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
- 2. Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3. Hashimotos thyroiditis.
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
- 5. Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

#### **DECREASED LEVELS:**

- 1. Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
- 2. Over replacement of thyroid harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4. Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic hypothyroidism
- 5. Acute psychiatric illness
- 6. Severe dehydration.



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7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.

8. Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

#### LIMITATIONS:

1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.

2. Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.

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**Test Name** Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

# IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY **C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)**

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 1.78 mg/L 0.0 - 6.0

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

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.

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



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