

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mrs. VIJAYLAXMI

AGE/ GENDER : 70 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1553992

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122407190012

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 19/Jul/2024 12:05 PM BARCODE NO. : 12503681 **COLLECTION DATE** : 19/Jul/2024 12:05PM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 19/Jul/2024 01:29PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.7 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.12	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	34.9 ^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	84.8	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	28.3	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	33.4	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.3	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	41.9	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	20.58	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	27.28	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	7030	/cmm	4000 - 11000
<u>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</u>			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	56	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	40 ^H	%	20 - 40



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0 ^L	%	1-6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4	%	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	3937	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2812 ^L	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	O _L	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	281	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	0 RS.	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	158000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.2	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	13 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	72000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	45.4 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16.4	%	15.0 - 17.0



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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

REPORTING DATE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

31H

mm/1st hr

0 - 20

: 19/Jul/2024 01:29PM

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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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

REPORTING DATE

LIPID PROFILE: BASIC

199.85 CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM OPTIMAL: < 200.0 mg/dL

by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0

TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM 98.19 mg/dL OPTIMAL: < 150.0

by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC) BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0

VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0

HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM LOW HDL: < 30.0 63.88 mg/dL by SELECTIVE INHIBITION BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 -

 $HIGH\ HDL: > OR = 60.0$ LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM OPTIMAL: < 100.0 116.33 mg/dL

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY 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 **OPTIMAL: < 130.0** 135.97^H mg/dL

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY 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 19.64 0.00 - 45.00mg/dL by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM 497.89 mg/dL 350.00 - 700.00

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM **RATIO** LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 3 13 by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0

MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0

HIGH RISK: > 11.0 LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM 1.82 **RATIO** LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0

HIGH RISK: > 6.0

RATIO 3.00 - 5.00TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM 1.54^L

by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY 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 atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, 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

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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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

URIC ACID

URIC ACID: SERUM 4.7 mg/dL 2.50 - 6.80

by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE

INTERPRETATION:-

1.GOUT occurs when high levels of Uric Acid in the blood cause crystals to form & accumulate around a joint.

2.Uric Acid is the end product of purine metabolism. Uric acid is excreted to a large degree by the kidneys and to a smaller degree in the intestinal tract by microbial degradation.

INCREASED:-

(A).DUE TO INCREASED PRODUCTION:-

1. Idiopathic primary gout.

2. Excessive dietary purines (organ meats, legumes, anchovies, etc).

3. Cytolytic treatment of malignancies especially leukemais & lymphomas.

4. Polycythemai vera & myeloid metaplasia.

5.Psoriasis.

6. Sickle cell anaemia etc.

(B).DUE TO DECREASED EXCREATION (BY KIDNEYS)

- 1. Alcohol ingestion.
- 2. Thiazide diuretics.
- 3.Lactic acidosis.
- 4. Aspirin ingestion (less than 2 grams per day).
- 5. Diabetic ketoacidosis or starvation.
- 6.Renal failure due to any cause etc.

DECREASED:-

(A).DUE TO DIETARY DEFICIENCY

- 1. Dietary deficiency of Zinc, Iron and molybdenum.
- 2. Fanconi syndrome & Wilsons disease.
- 3. Multiple sclerosis.
- 4. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) secretion & low purine diet etc.

(B).DUE TO INCREASED EXCREATION

1.Drugs:-Probenecid, sulphinpyrazone, aspirin doses (more than 4 grams per day), corticosterroids and ACTH, anti-coagulants and estrogens etc.

*** End Of Report ***



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