



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

☎ 0171-2532620, 8222896961 ✉ pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

NAME	: Mr. JANG SINGH	PATIENT ID	: 1507140
AGE/ GENDER	: 59 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122407230011
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 23/Jul/2024 10:10 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 23/Jul/2024 10:58AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12503752	REPORTING DATE	: 23/Jul/2024 01:07PM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) <i>by CALORIMETRIC</i>	12.4	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
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INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the bodys tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

A low hemoglobin level is referred to as ANEMIA or low red blood count.

ANEMIA (DECREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) Loss of blood (traumatic injury, surgery, bleeding, colon cancer or stomach ulcer)
- 2) Nutritional deficiency (iron, vitamin B12, folate)
- 3) Bone marrow problems (replacement of bone marrow by cancer)
- 4) Suppression by red blood cell synthesis by chemotherapy drugs
- 5) Kidney failure
- 6) Abnormal hemoglobin structure (sickle cell anemia or thalassemia).

POLYCYTHEMIA (INCREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) People in higher altitudes (Physiological)
- 2) Smoking (Secondary Polycythemia)
- 3) Dehydration produces a falsely rise in hemoglobin due to increased haemoconcentration
- 4) Advanced lung disease (for example, emphysema)
- 5) Certain tumors
- 6) A disorder of the bone marrow known as polycythemia rubra vera,
- 7) Abuse of the drug erythropoetin (Epogen) by athletes for blood doping purposes (increasing the amount of oxygen available to the body by chemically raising the production of red blood cells).

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	86.11	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 140.00 PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 200.0
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INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 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 random glucose level of above 200 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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LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM <i>by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.88	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.34	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.54	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	24.78	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	28.11	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.88	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM <i>by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL</i>	56.59	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM <i>by SZASZ, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	25.1	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM <i>by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	6.75	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM <i>by BROMOCRESOL GREEN</i>	4.47	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.28^L	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.96	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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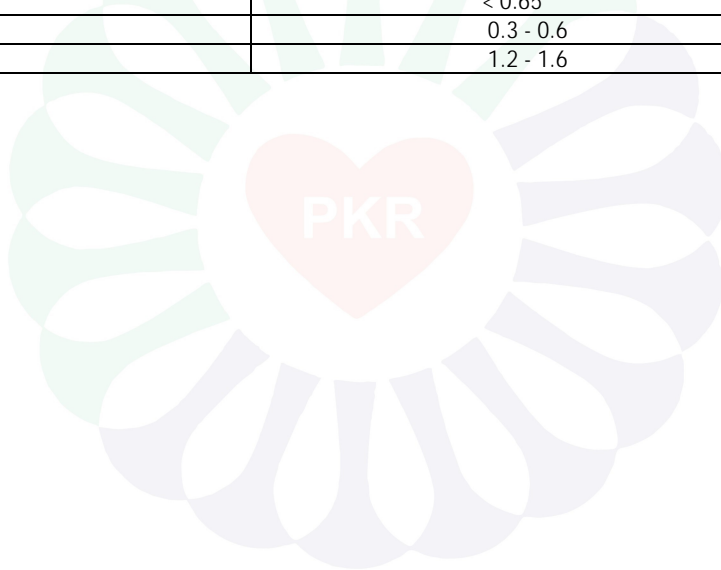
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DECREASED:

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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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O <i>by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION</i>	1 : 80	TITRE	1 : 80
SALMONELLA TYPHI H <i>by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION</i>	1 : 40	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH <i>by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION</i>	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH <i>by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION</i>	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160

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.

LIMITATIONS:

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.

NOTE:

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 repetition 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 O agglutinins indicate recent infection.

*** End Of Report ***



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