CLIENT CODE.

HAEMOCI ORINI (HR)



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

# A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

REPORTING DATE

: 29/Jul/2024 04:17PM

**NAME** : Mr. C R ARORA

**AGE/ GENDER** : 82 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1544171

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122407290020

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 29/Jul/2024 01:18 PM BARCODE NO. : 12503882 **COLLECTION DATE** : 29/Jul/2024 01:32PM

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

: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

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

## **HAEMATOLOGY**

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

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

HAEIVIUGLUBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	10.5 <sup>L</sup>	gm/aL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	3.47 <sup>L</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	30.3 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	87.5	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	30.3	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	34.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14.6	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	47.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	25.22	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	36.87	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < = 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)	2320 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NEUTROPHILS  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	76 <sup>H</sup>	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	10 <sup>L</sup>	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	$0_{\Gamma}$	%	1 - 6



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)





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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	14 <sup>H</sup>	%	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	1763 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	232 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	325	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	0 I <b>RS.</b>	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	197000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.18	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)  by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	9	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	44000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	22.4	%	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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### CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

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### **KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)**

UREA: SERUM	37.73	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENA	SE (GLDH)		
CREATININE: SERUM	0.66	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUN	<i>M</i> 17.63	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETER			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREAT	ININE 26.71 <sup>H</sup>	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
RATIO: SERUM			
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETER	Y		
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM	57.17	RATIO	
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETER	1		
URIC ACID: SERUM	5.17	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
by LIRICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE			



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**INTERPRETATION:** 

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Normal range for a healthy person on normal diet: 12 - 20

To Differentiate between pre- and postrenal 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 glomerular filtration rate.

Ž.Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.

3.GI hemorrhage.

4. High protein intake.

5. Impaired renal function plus.

6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushings syndrome, high protein diet,

burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever)

7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureterocolostomy)
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 inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) 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

**INAPPROPIATE 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 creatininé measurement).

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



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