CLIENT CODE.

HAEMOCI OBINI (HB)



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

## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

REPORTING DATE

: 14/Aug/2024 01:23PM

**NAME** : Mrs. KRISHNA DEVI

**AGE/ GENDER** : 65 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1580113

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122408140010

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 14/Aug/2024 09:05 AM BARCODE NO. : 12504142 **COLLECTION DATE** : 14/Aug/2024 09:29AM

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

: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

## **SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.0 COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**

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

| HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC   | 11.8 <sup>L</sup> | gm/dL        | 12.0 - 16.0   |
|--|-------------------|--------------|---|
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE   | 3.88              | Millions/cmm | 3.50 - 5.00   |
| PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV)   | 35.1 <sup>L</sup> | %            | 37.0 - 50.0   |
| by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER            | 90.4              | fL           | 80.0 - 100.0  |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH)   | 30.4              | pg           | 27.0 - 34.0   |
| by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 33.6              | g/dL         | 32.0 - 36.0   |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV)   | 14                | %            | 11.00 - 16.00   |
| by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER     | 48.2              | fL           | 35.0 - 56.0   |
| MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED   | 23.3              | RATIO        | BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0<br>IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0 |
| GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED   | 32.61             | 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   | 8260              | /cmm         | 4000 - 11000  |
| <u>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</u>  |                   |              |   |
| NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  | 51                | %            | 50 - 70   |
| LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  | 36                | %            | 20 - 40   |
| EOSINOPHILS  | 5                 | %            | 1 - 6   |



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST







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| Test Name  | Value              | Unit     | Biological Reference interval |
|--|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY                                  |                    |          |                               |
| MONOCYTES  | 8                  | %        | 2 - 12                        |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY                                  |                    |          |                               |
| BASOPHILS  | 0                  | %        | 0 - 1                         |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY                                  |                    |          |                               |
| ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT  |                    |          |                               |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT  | 4213               | /cmm     | 2000 - 7500                   |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY                                  |                    |          |                               |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT  | 2974 <sup>L</sup>  | /cmm     | 800 - 4900                    |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY                                  |                    |          |                               |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT  | 413                | /cmm     | 40 - 440                      |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY                                  |                    |          |                               |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT  | 661                | /cmm     | 80 - 880                      |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY                                  | _                  |          |                               |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT  | 0                  | /cmm     | 0 - 110                       |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY                                  |                    |          |                               |
| PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKER                             |                    |          |                               |
| PLATELET COUNT (PLT)   | 299000             | /cmm     | 150000 - 450000               |
| by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE                            |                    |          |                               |
| PLATELETCRIT (PCT)   | 0.32               | %        | 0.10 - 0.36                   |
| by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE                            | 11                 | G.       | / F0 10 0                     |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 11                 | fL       | 6.50 - 12.0                   |
| PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)  | 0.4000H            | /cmm     | 30000 - 90000                 |
| by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE                            | 94000 <sup>H</sup> | /CITIIII | 30000 - 70000                 |
| PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)  | 31.3               | %        | 11.0 - 45.0                   |
| by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE                            |                    |          |                               |
| PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)  | 16.2               | %        | 15.0 - 17.0                   |
| by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE                            |                    |          |                               |
| NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD                                   |                    |          |                               |



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Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval** 

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

REPORTING DATE

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)** 

73<sup>H</sup>

mm/1st hr

0 - 20

: 14/Aug/2024 01:23PM

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 **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

## CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY **GLUCOSE FASTING (F)**

**GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA** mg/dL NORMAL: < 100.0 106.24<sup>H</sup>

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 **DIABETIC:** > **0R** = **126.0** 

CLIENT CODE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 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 fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 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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| Test Name  | Value               | Unit    | Biological Reference interval  |
|--|---------------------|---------|--|
|  | LIPID PROFILE       | : BASIC |  |
| CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP            | 245.85 <sup>H</sup> | mg/dL   | OPTIMAL: < 200.0<br>BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0<br>HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0   |
| TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC) | 219.23 <sup>H</sup> | mg/dL   | OPTIMAL: < 150.0<br>BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0<br>HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0<br>VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0                                 |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM by SELECTIVE INHIBITION        | 47.39               | mg/dL   | LOW HDL: < 30.0<br>BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 -<br>60.0<br>HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0  |
| LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY        | 154.61 <sup>H</sup> | mg/dL   | OPTIMAL: < 100.0<br>ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0<br>BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0<br>HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0<br>VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0 |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY    | 198.46 <sup>H</sup> | mg/dL   | OPTIMAL: < 130.0<br>ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0<br>BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0<br>HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0<br>VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0 |
| VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY       | 43.85               | mg/dL   | 0.00 - 45.00   |
| TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY           | 710.93 <sup>H</sup> | mg/dL   | 350.00 - 700.00  |
| CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY  | 5.19 <sup>H</sup>   | RATIO   | LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40<br>AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0<br>MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0<br>HIGH RISK: > 11.0                                 |
| LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY          | 3.26 <sup>H</sup>   | RATIO   | LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0<br>MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0<br>HIGH RISK: > 6.0  |



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| Test Name                        | Value | Unit  | Biological Reference interval |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|
| TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM   | 4.63  | RATIO | 3.00 - 5.00                   |
| 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 HDI

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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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

| BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM  by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                          | 0.63   | mg/dL | INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00<br>ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20 |
|--|--------|-------|---|
| BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY            | 0.13   | mg/dL | 0.00 - 0.40                               |
| BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY            | 0.5    | mg/dL | 0.10 - 1.00                               |
| SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE                                 | 25.51  | U/L   | 7.00 - 45.00                              |
| SGPT/ALT: SERUM  by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE                                | 22.18  | U/L   | 0.00 - 49.00                              |
| AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM  by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                               | 1.15   | RATIO | 0.00 - 46.00                              |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL | 112.95 | U/L   | 40.0 - 130.0                              |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY                   | 17.5   | U/L   | 0.00 - 55.0                               |
| TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                                   | 7.37   | gm/dL | 6.20 - 8.00                               |
| ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN  | 4.28   | gm/dL | 3.50 - 5.50                               |
| GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                                     | 3.09   | gm/dL | 2.30 - 3.50                               |
| A : G RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                                  | 1.39   | RATIO | 1.00 - 2.00                               |

#### INTERPRETATION

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) |
| CIRRHOSIS                | 1.4 - 2.0               |
| INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS | > 1.5                   |



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS

> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)

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 |



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### **KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)**

| UREA: SERUM                                      | 46.72             | mg/dL      | 10.00 - 50.00 |
|--|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)       |                   |            |               |
| CREATININE: SERUM                                | 1.43 <sup>H</sup> | mg/dL      | 0.40 - 1.20   |
| by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY                 | 04.00             | 4.11       | 7.0.05.0      |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM                 | 21.83             | mg/dL      | 7.0 - 25.0    |
| by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                 | 15.07             | DATIO      | 10.0 00.0     |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE             | 15.27             | RATIO      | 10.0 - 20.0   |
| RATIO: SERUM                                     |                   |            |               |
| by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                 | 22 /7 DIVID       | DATIO      |               |
| UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM                     | 32.67             | RATIO      |               |
| by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY                 | Г ЭЭ              | ma ar /all | 2.50 / 00     |
| URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE | 5.23              | mg/dL      | 2.50 - 6.80   |
| CALCIUM: SERUM                                   | 9.47              | ma/dl      | 8.50 - 10.60  |
| by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY               | 9.47              | mg/dL      | 0.30 - 10.00  |
| PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM                               | 3.2               | mg/dL      | 2.30 - 4.70   |
| by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY           | 5.2               | IIIg/ UL   | 2.30 - 4.70   |
| ELECTROLYTES                                     |                   |            |               |
|  |                   |            |               |
| SODIUM: SERUM                                    | 143.3             | mmol/L     | 135.0 - 150.0 |
| by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)                 | 4.07              | 1.41       | 0.50.500      |
| POTASSIUM: SERUM                                 | 4.97              | mmol/L     | 3.50 - 5.00   |
| by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)                 | 107.10            | 1.71       | 00.0 440.0    |
| CHLORIDE: SERUM                                  | 107.48            | mmol/L     | 90.0 - 110.0  |
| by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)                 |                   |            |               |
| ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE            |                   |            |               |
| ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE            | 40.7              |            |               |
| (oCED), CEDI IM                                  |                   |            |               |

(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED

**INTERPRETATION:** 

To differentiate between pre- and post renal 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.
- 2. Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.



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**COLLECTED BY** : 122408140010 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 14/Aug/2024 09:05 AM

BARCODE NO. : 12504142 **COLLECTION DATE** : 14/Aug/2024 09:29AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 14/Aug/2024 04:55PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

3. GI haemorrhage.

4. High protein intake.

5. Impaired renal function plus

6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).

7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)

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 creatinine measurement). **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**:

| CKD STAGE | DESCRIPTION                           | GFR ( mL/min/1.73m2 ) | ASSOCIATED FINDINGS                               |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| G1        | Normal kidney function_               | >90                   | No proteinuria                                    |
| G2        | Kidney damage with normal or high GFR | >90                   | Presence of Protein ,<br>Albumin or cast in urine |
| G3a       | Mild decrease in GFR                  | 60 -89                |   |
| G3b       | Moderate decrease in GFR              | 30-59                 |   |
| G4        | Severe decrease in GFR                | 15-29                 |   |
| G5        | Kidney failure                        | <15                   |   |



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## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

COMMENTS:

1. Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.

2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

3. In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

ADVICE:

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

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

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

CLIENT CODE.

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.



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## PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

## **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY** URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED ml by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PALE YELLOW PALE YELLOW **COLOUR** 

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

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

#### **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION**

REACTION **ACIDIC** 

**PROTEIN** NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY рΗ 5.5 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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

**NITRITE NEGATIVE** (-ve) **NEGATIVE** (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY. EU/dL **NOT DETECTED UROBILINOGEN** 0.2 - 1.0

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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

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

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                | 2-3            | /HPF | ABSENT                        |
| CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT                         | NEGATIVE (-ve) |      | 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                        |

\*\*\* End Of Report



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