

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

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

: 17/Aug/2024 01:53PM

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NAME : Mrs. CHARANJEET KAUR

AGE/ GENDER : 47 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1583087

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122408170009

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 17/Aug/2024 09:53 AM BARCODE NO. **COLLECTION DATE** : 17/Aug/2024 10:00AM : 12504190 CLIENT CODE. REPORTING DATE

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

: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Value Unit Test Name **Biological Reference interval**

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) 55Hmm/1st hr

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 autoimmune 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.
 2. Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
 3. CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.

- 4. If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
 5. Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
 6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA): QUANTITATIVE - SERUM

RHEUMATOID (RA) FACTOR QUANTITATIVE: 39.09HIU/mL NEGATIVE: < 18.0

BORDERLINE: 18.0 - 25.0 by NEPHLOMETRY POSITIVE: > 25.0

<u>INTERPRETATION:-</u> RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA):

- 1. Rheumatoid factors (RF) are antibodies that are directed against the Fc fragment of IgG altered in its tertiary structure.

 2. Over 75% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have an IgM antibody to IgG immunoglobulin. This autoantibody (RF) is diagnostically useful although it may not be etiologically related to RA.

 3. Inflammatory Markers such as ESR & C-Reactive protein (CRP) are normal in about 60 % of patients with positive RA.
- 4. The titer of RF correlates poorly with disease activity, but those patients with high titers tend to have more severe disease course. 5. The test is useful for diagnosis and prognosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

RHEUMATOID ARTHIRITIS:

- 1. Rheumatoid Arthiritis is a systemic autoimmune disease that is multi-functional in origin and is characterized by chronic inflammation of the membrane lining (synovium) joints which ledas to progressive joint destruction and in most cases to disability and reduction of quality life.
- 2. The disease spredas from small to large joints, with greatest damage in early phase.
- 3. The diagnosis of RA is primarily based on clinical, radiological & immunological features. The most frequent serological test is the measurement of RA factor.

CAUTION (FALSE POSTIVE):-

- 1. RA factor is not specific for Rheumatoid arthiritis, as it is often present in healthy individuals with other autoimmune diseases and chronic infections. 2. Non rheumatoid and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) populations are not clearly separate with regard to the presence of rheumatoid factor (RF) (15% of
- RA patients have a nonreactive titer and 8% of nonrheumatoid patients have a positive titer). 3. Patients with various nonrheumatoid diseases, characterized by chronic inflammation may have positive tests for RF. These diseases include systemic lupus erythematosus, polymyositis, tuberculosis, syphilis, viral hepatitis, infectious mononucleosis, and influenza.
- 4. Anti-CCP have been discovered in joints of patients with RA, but not in other form of joint disease. Anti-CCP2 is HIGHLY SENSITIVE (71%) & more specific (98%) than RA factor. 5. Upto 30 % of patients with Seronegative Rheumatoid arthiritis also show Anti-CCP antibodies.
- 6. The positive predictive value of Anti-CCP antibodies for Rheumatoid Arthiritis is far greater than Rheumatoid factor.

*** End Of Report ***



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