



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mrs. PHOOL WATI
AGE/ GENDER : 70 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 12504505
CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE
CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

PATIENT ID : 1602616
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122409050013
REGISTRATION DATE : 05/Sep/2024 10:19 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 05/Sep/2024 10:21AM
REPORTING DATE : 05/Sep/2024 01:29PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	13.5	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.36	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	39.4	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	90.3	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	30.9	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	34.3	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	12.6	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	44.2	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	20.71	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	26.04	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	15300 ^H	/cmm	4000 - 11000
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DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)

NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	73 ^H	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	19 ^L	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1	%	1 - 6




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MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	7	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	11169 ^H	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2907 ^L	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	153	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1071 ^H	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	184000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.26	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	14 ^H	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	95000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	51.8 ^H	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	16.9	%	15.0 - 17.0
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			




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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	27.03	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.68	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	12.63	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	18.57	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	39.75	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	5.29	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80




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INTERPRETATION:

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.
2. 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 inappropriate antidiuretic hormone) 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.

INAPPROPRIATE 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).




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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION


QUANTITY RECIEVED	10	ml	
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
COLOUR	AMBER YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
TRANSPARANCY	HAZY		CLEAR
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005		1.002 - 1.030
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			


CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION	ACIDIC		
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
PROTEIN	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
SUGAR	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
pH	6		5.0 - 7.5
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BILIRUBIN	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
NITRITE	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.			
UROBILINOGEN	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
KETONE BODIES	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BLOOD	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ASCORBIC ACID	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION




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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
PUS CELLS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	3-5	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	1-3	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	AMORPHOUS (+)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) <i>by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT</i>	ABSENT		ABSENT




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MICROBIOLOGY

CULTURE AEROBIC BACTERIA AND ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY: URINE

CULTURE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY: URINE

DATE OF SAMPLE	05-09-2024
SPECIMEN SOURCE	URINE
INCUBATION PERIOD	48 HOURS
by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE	
CULTURE	STERILE
by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE	
ORGANISM	NO AEROBIC PYOGENIC ORGANISM GROWN AFTER 48 HOURS OF INCUBATION AT 37°C
by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE	

AEROBIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: URINE

INTERPRETATION:

1. In urine culture and sensitivity, presence of more than 100,000 organism per mL in midstream sample of urine is considered clinically significant. However in symptomatic patients, a smaller number of bacteria (100 to 10000/mL) may signify infection.
2. Colony count of 100 to 10000/ mL indicate infection, if isolate from specimen obtained by suprapubic aspiration or "in-and-out" catheterization or from patients with indwelling catheters.

SUSCEPTIBILITY:

1. A test interpreted as **SENSITIVE** implies that infection due to isolate may be appropriately treated with the dosage of an antimicrobial agent recommended for that type of infection and infecting species, unless otherwise indicated..
2. A test interpreted as **INTERMEDIATE** implies that the "infection due to the isolate may be appropriately treated in body sites where the drugs are physiologically concentrated or when a high dosage of drug can be used".
3. A test interpreted as **RESISTANT** implies that the "isolates are not inhibited by the usually achievable concentration of the agents with normal dosage, schedule and/or fall in the range where specific microbial resistance mechanism are likely (e.g. beta-lactamases), and clinical efficacy has not been reliable in treatment studies.

CAUTION:

Conditions which can cause a false Negative culture:

1. Patient is on antibiotics. Please repeat culture post therapy.
2. Anaerobic bacterial infection.
3. Fastidious aerobic bacteria which are not able to grow on routine culture media.
4. Besides all these factors, at least in 25-40 % of cases there is no direct correlation between in vivo clinical picture.
5. Renal tuberculosis to be confirmed by AFB studies.

*** End Of Report ***



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