

### A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mrs. DARSHANA SHARMA

**AGE/ GENDER** : 63 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1612757

**COLLECTED BY** : 122409140017 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 14/Sep/2024 11:13 AM BARCODE NO. : 12504694 **COLLECTION DATE** : 14/Sep/2024 11:26AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 14/Sep/2024 01:21PM

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

**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	12.6	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT  by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	3.87	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.9 <sup>L</sup>	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	92.6	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.5	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.1	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV)  by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	12.8	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	44.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	23.93	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	30.57	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	7450	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	64	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	27	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	4	%	1 - 6



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	%	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	4768	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2012 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	298	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	372	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARK	<u>ERS.</u>		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	202000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.22	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	11	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	71000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	35.2	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16.5	%	15.0 - 17.0



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

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

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)** 

0 - 20

REPORTING DATE

by MODIFIED WESTERGREN AUTOMATED METHOD

#### INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

- 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.

- ESR and C reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
   Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
   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.
- 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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#### PROTHROMBIN TIME STUDIES (PT/INR)

	TROTTING WIDIN THE OTOD	120 (1.1711111)	
PT TEST (PATIENT)	11.5	SECS	11.5 - 14.5
by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION			
PT (CONTROL)	12	SECS	
by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION			
ISI	1.1		
by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION			
INTERNATIONAL NORMALISED RATIO (INR)	0.95		0.80 - 1.20
by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION			
PT INDEX	104.35	%	
by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION			

#### **INTERPRETATION:-**

- 1.INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anti-coagulant therapy. Appropriate therapeutic range varies with the disease and treatment intensity.
- 2. Prolonged INR suggests potential bleeding disorder /bleeding complications
- 3. Results should be clinically correlated.
- 4. Test conducted on Citrated Plasma

RECOMMENDED THERAPEUTIC RANGE FOR ORAL ANTI-COAGULANT THERAPY (INR)				
INDICATION		INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO (INR)		
Treatment of venous thrombosis				
Treatment of pulmonary embolism				
Prevention of systemic embolism in tissue heart valves				
Valvular heart disease	Low Intensity	2.0 - 3.0		
Acute myocardial infarction				
Atrial fibrillation				
Bileaflet mechanical valve in aortic position				
Recurrent embolism				
Mechanical heart valve	High Intensity	2.5 - 3.5		
Antiphospholipid antibodies <sup>+</sup>				

**COMMENTS:** 



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

The prothrombin time (PT) and its derived measures of prothrombin ratio (PR) and international normalized ratio (INR) are measures of the efficacy of the extrinsic pathway of coagulation. PT test reflects the adequacy of factors I (fibrinogen), II (prothrombin), V, VII, and X. It is used in conjunction with the activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) which measures the intrinsic pathway.

The common causes of prolonged prothrombin time are:

1. Oral Anticoagulant therapy.

2.Liver disease.

3. Vit K. deficiency.

4. Disseminated intra vascular coagulation.

5. Factor 5, 7, 10 or Prothrombin dificiency



**NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE** 

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

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

**GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA** 117.49H mg/dL NORMAL: < 100.0

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

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	150.3	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	162.77 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	49.64	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	68.11	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	100.66	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	32.55	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	463.37	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.03	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.37	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM 3.28 **RATIO** 3.00 - 5.00by 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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#### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

0.51	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
0.17	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
0.34	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
21.57	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
12.61	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
1.71	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
109.98	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
15.48	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
7.2	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
4.01	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
3.19	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
1.26	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00
	0.17 0.34 21.57 12.61 1.71 109.98 15.48 7.2 4.01 3.19	0.17 mg/dL 0.34 mg/dL 21.57 U/L 12.61 U/L 1.71 RATIO 109.98 U/L 15.48 U/L 7.2 gm/dL 4.01 gm/dL 3.19 gm/dL

#### 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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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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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#### KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

	KIDINET TOINCTION TES	I (CONFELTE)	
UREA: SERUM by urease - glutamate dehydrogenase (gldh	37.46	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM  by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.14	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	17.5	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM	15.35	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	32.86	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	4.41	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	8.96	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	4.19	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70
ELECTROLYTES			
SODIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	144	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	5.1 <sup>H</sup>	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.00
CHLORIDE: SERUM by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)	108	mmol/L	90.0 - 110.0
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE			
ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE (eGFR): SERUM	54.1		

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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AGE/ GENDER : 63 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1612757

**COLLECTED BY** : 122409140017 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 14/Sep/2024 11:13 AM

BARCODE NO. : 12504694 **COLLECTION DATE** : 14/Sep/2024 11:26AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 14/Sep/2024 05:22PM

**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).

<u>ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR F</u>	-ILTERATION RATE:		
CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR ( mL/min/1.73m2 )	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with	>90	Presence of Protein,
	normal or high GFR		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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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

COMMENTS:

CLIENT CODE.

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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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

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

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECIEVED		20	ml
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOT	OMETRY		

AMBER YELLOW PALE YELLOW

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

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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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)

EU/dL **NOT DETECTED UROBILINOGEN** 0.2 - 1.0

KETONE BODIES **NEGATIVE (-ve)** NEGATIVE (-ve)

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	15-18	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	6-8	/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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