CLIENT CODE.

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)



PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

: 24/Sep/2024 11:59AM

12.0 - 17.0

50 - 70

20 - 40

1-6

NAME : Mr. KARAM SINGH

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY

by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY

by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY

AGE/ GENDER : 75 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1623449

COLLECTED BY : 122409240005 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 24/Sep/2024 08:45 AM BARCODE NO. : 12504902 **COLLECTION DATE** : 24/Sep/2024 09:25AM

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

: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

HAEMATOLOGY

REPORTING DATE

gm/dL

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

by CALORIMETRIC		giii, ac	12.0 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	3.94	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	39.2 ^L	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	99.5	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	35.4 ^H	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	35.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.9	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	50.9	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	25.25	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	34.97	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 DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)	15230 ^H	/cmm	4000 - 11000

86^H

8^L

 0^L



NEUTROPHILS

LYMPHOCYTES

EOSINOPHILS

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	6	%	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	13098 ^H	/cmm	2000 - 7500	
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1218	/cmm	800 - 4900	
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0_{Γ}	/cmm	40 - 440	
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	914 ^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	114000 ^L	/cmm	150000 - 450000	
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.14	%	0.10 - 0.36	
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	12	fL	6.50 - 12.0	
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	45000	/cmm	30000 - 90000	
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	39.8	%	11.0 - 45.0	
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	17.1 ^H	%	15.0 - 17.0	



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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

0 - 20

REPORTING DATE

by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY

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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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O	1:80	TITRE	1:80
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA TYPHI H	1 : 40	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			

INTERPRETATION:

- 1. Titres of 1:80 or more for "O" agglutinin is considered significant.
- 2. Titres of 1:160 or more for "H" agglutinin is considered significant.

LIMITATIONS:

- 1. Agglutinins usually appear by 5th to 6th day of illness of enteric fever, hence a negative result in early stage is inconclusive. The titre then rises till 3rd or 4th week, after which it declines gradually.
- 2.Lower titres may be found in normal individuals.
- 3.A single positive result has less significance than the rising agglutination titre, since demonstration of rising titre four or more in 1st and 3rd week is considered as a definite evidence of infection.
- 4.A simultaneous rise in H agglutinins is suggestive of paratyphoid infection.

- 1. Individuals with prior infection or immunization with TAB vaccine may develop an ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE (False-Positive) during an unrelated fever i.e High titres of antibodies to various antigens. This may be differentiated by repitition of the test after a week.
- 2. The anamnestic response shows only a transient rise, while in enteric fever rise is sustained.
- 3.H agglutinins tend to persist for many months after vaccination but O agglutinins tend to disappear sooner i.e within 6 months. Therefore rise in Oagglutinins indicate recent infection.

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REPORTING DATE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

CLIENT CODE.

QUANTITY RECIEVED 20 ml by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PALE YELLOW **COLOUR** AMBER YELLOW

TRANSPARANCY **CLEAR CLEAR**

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION **ACIDIC**

PROTEIN TRACE NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SUGAR NEGATIVE (-ve) **NEGATIVE** (-ve)

рΗ 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/REELECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

EU/dL UROBILINOGEN POSITIVE (+ve) 0.2 - 1.0by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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

BLOOD NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

NEGATIVE (-ve) ASCORBIC ACID **NEGATIVE** (-ve)

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	4-5	/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



NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE

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