

## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mr. AMIT JAIN

**AGE/ GENDER** : 47 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1625857

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122409260005

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 26/Sep/2024 11:06 AM BARCODE NO. : 12504935 **COLLECTION DATE** : 26/Sep/2024 11:11AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 26/Sep/2024 01:02PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

## **HAEMATOLOGY COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**

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

HAEMOCLORINI (HR)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.6	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
by CALORIMETRIC RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.01 <sup>H</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV)	41.3	%	40.0 - 54.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	82.5	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	29.2	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.4	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.2	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	42.6	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	16.47	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	21.78	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)	7740	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NEUTROPHILS	61	%	50 - 70
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	01	70	30 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	32	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2	%	1 - 6



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)





CLIENT CODE.



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

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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	4721	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2477 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	155	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	387	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT  by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKE	<u>RS.</u>		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	267000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.28	%	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	83000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	31.2	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	16.3	%	15.0 - 17.0



DR.VINAY CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY) MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST







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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

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

**GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA** 148.93<sup>H</sup> 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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### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.95	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.31	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.64	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	49.08 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	79.48 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.62	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL	119.44	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	77.24 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.72	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.44	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.28 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM	1.95	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

#### INTERPRETATION

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)



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440 Dated 17.5.2012 u/s 80 G OF INCOME TAX ACT. PAN NO. AAAAP1600. REPORT ATTRACTS THE CONDITIONS PRINTED OVERLEAF (P.T.O.)





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#### **DECREASED:**

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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## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval** Test Name

### **AMYLASE**

AMYLASE - SERUM 23.68 IU/L 0 - 90

by CNPG 3, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

## **INTERPRETATION**

#### COMMENTS

CLIENT CODE.

1. Amylase is produced in the Pancreas and most of the elevation in serum is due to increased rate of Amylase entry into the blood stream / decreased rate of clearance or both

2. Serum Amylase rises within 6 to 48 hours of onset of Acute pancreatitis in 80% of patients, but is not proportional to the severity of the disease.

3. Activity usually returns to normal in 3-5 days in patients with milder edematous form of the disease.
4. Values persisting longer than this period suggest continuing necrosis of pancreas or Pseudocyst formation.
5. Approximately 20% of patients with Pancreatitis have normal or near normal activity.
6. Hyperlipemic patients with Pancreatitis also show spuriously normal Amylase levels due to suppression of Amylase activity by triglyceride.
7. Low Amylase levels are seen in Chronic Pancreatitis, Congestive Heart failure, 2nd & 3rd trimesters of pregnancy, Gastrointestinal cancer & tenses.



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Test Name **Value** Unit **Biological Reference interval** 

LIPASE

LIPASE - SERUM 56.97 U/L 0 - 60

by METHYL RESORUFIN, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**INTERPRETATION** 

1. Pancreas is the major and primary source of serum lipase though lipases are also present in liver, stomach, intestine, WBC, fat cells and milk.

In acute pancreatitis, serum lipase becomes elevated at the same time as amylase and remains high for 7-10 days.

3. Increased lipase activity rarely lasts longer than 14 days

4. Prolonged increase suggests poor prognosis or presence of a cyst.

5. The combined use of serum lipase and serum amylase is effective in ruling out acute pancreatitis.

#### **INCREASED LEVEL:**

- Acute & Chronic pancreatitis
   Obstruction of pancreatic duct
- 3. Non pancreatic conditions like renal diseases, acute cholecystitis, intestinal obstruction, duodenal ulcer, alcoholism, diabetic ketoacidosis and following endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
- 1. Elevations 2 to 50 times the upper reference have been reported. The increase in serum lipase is not necessarily proportional to the severity of the attack. Normalization is not necessarily a sign of resolution.

Concomitant testing of serum amylase and lipase is highly recommended to establish a diagnosis of pancreatic injury

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



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