P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

NAME	**: Mrs. VEENA**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 49 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1634111
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122410040008**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 04/Oct/2024 11:16 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12505046	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 04/Oct/2024 11:19AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	**REPORTING DATE**	: 04/Oct/2024 12:46PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) *by CALORIMETRIC*	13	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	4.99	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	38	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) ***by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER***	**76.1^{L}**	**fL**	**80.0 - 100.0**
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) ***by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER***	**26^{L}**	**pg**	**27.0 - 34.0**
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	34.1	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	14.3	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	42.3	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX *by CALCULATED*	15.25	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX *by CALCULATED*	21.76	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*	6500	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	68	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	26	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS ***by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY***	**0^{L}**	**%**	**1 - 6**

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NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE

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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*	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	4420	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	1690	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT ***by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY***	**0L**	**/cmm**	**40 - 440**
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	390	/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*	249000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	0.25	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	10	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*	28.7	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	15.9	%	15.0 - 17.0

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	20	mm/1st hr	0 - 20

by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and auto-immune 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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

CHOLESTEROL: SERUM

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM *by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP*	190.97	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0

INTERPRETATION:

NATIONAL LIPID ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS (NLA-2014)	CHOLESTEROL IN ADULTS (mg/dL)	CHOLESTEROL IN ADULTS (mg/dL)
DESIRABLE	< 200.0	< 170.0
BORDERLINE HIGH	200.0 – 239.0	171.0 – 199.0
HIGH	>= 240.0	>= 200.0

NOTE:

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 National Lipid association - 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.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

TRIGLYCERIDES

TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM *by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)*	109.76	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0

INTERPRETATION:

NCEP RECOMMENDATIONS	TRIGLYCERIDES IN ADULTS (mg/dL)
DESIRABLE	< 150.0
BORDERLINE HIGH	150.0 – 199.0
HIGH	200.0 – 499.0
VERY HIGH	>OR = 500.0

NOTE

1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended to establish basal triglyceride levels.
2. Certain conditions such as acute illness, stress, pregnancy, dietary changes especially changes in intake of saturated fatty acids, lipid lowering drugs, alcohol or prednisone may cause variation in lipid levels.

COMMENTS

National Lipid association - 2014 identifies elevated Triglycerides as an independent risk factor for Coronary Heart Disease (CHD).

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
SGOT/SGPT PROFILE			
SGOT/AST: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	15.76	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	13.26	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
SGOT/SGPT RATIO *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	1.19		

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
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)

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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)			
UREA: SERUM *by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)*	37.75	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM *by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	0.74	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	17.64	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM ***by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY***	**23.84^{H}**	**RATIO**	**10.0 - 20.0**
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	51.01	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM *by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE*	4.52	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

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 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).

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM	2.85	µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFFERENCE RANGE (µIU/mL)
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 – 15.20
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 – 11.00
3 – 11 Months	0.70 – 8.40
1 – 5 Years	0.70 – 7.00
6 – 10 Years	0.60 – 5.50
11 - 15	0.50 – 5.50
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 – 5.50
PREGNANCY	
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10

NOTE:-*TSH levels are subjected to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.*

USE:- TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid harmones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality.

INCREASED LEVELS:

1.Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
2.Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
3.Hashimotos thyroiditis.
4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
5.Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

DECREASED LEVELS:

1.Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
2.Over replacement of thyroid harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
3.Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
4.Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic hypothyroidism
5.Acute psychiatric illness
6.Severe dehydration.

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7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.
8.Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

LIMITATIONS:

1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.
2.Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.

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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

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

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.

NOTE:

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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MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
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MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)

NAME	**: Mrs. VEENA**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 49 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1634111
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122410040008**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 04/Oct/2024 11:16 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12505046	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 04/Oct/2024 11:19AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	**REPORTING DATE**	: 04/Oct/2024 12:45PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
QUANTITY RECIEVED *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	5	ml	
COLOUR *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
TRANSPARANCY *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	CLEAR		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	1.02		1.002 - 1.030
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
REACTION *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	ACIDIC		
PROTEIN *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
pH *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	5.5		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NITRITE *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	NOT DETECTED	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
KETONE BODIES *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BLOOD *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
ASCORBIC ACID *by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

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P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

0171-2532620, 8222896961 pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

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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*	2-4	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS *by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT*	CALCIUM OXALATE (++)		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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