



# P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mrs. SONAM  
**AGE/ GENDER** : 32 YRS/FEMALE  
**COLLECTED BY** :  
**REFERRED BY** :  
**BARCODE NO.** : 12505603  
**CLIENT CODE.** : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE  
**CLIENT ADDRESS** : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

**PATIENT ID** : 1668472  
**REG. NO./LAB NO.** : 122411110028  
**REGISTRATION DATE** : 11/Nov/2024 03:11 PM  
**COLLECTION DATE** : 11/Nov/2024 03:34PM  
**REPORTING DATE** : 11/Nov/2024 04:36PM

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) <i>by CALORIMETRIC</i>	10.3 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	3.69	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	30.7 <sup>L</sup>	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	83.2	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	28	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	33.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	14.4	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	45.3	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	22.55	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	32.57	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0

#### WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	7650	/cmm	4000 - 11000
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#### DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)

NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	59	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	33	%	20 - 40



  
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by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	1	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	7	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
<b><u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u></b>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4514	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2524	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	76	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	536	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
<b><u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u></b>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	214000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.21	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	58000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	26.9	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



  
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## CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

### GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA  
by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)

95.63

mg/dL

NORMAL: < 140.00  
PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0  
DIABETIC: > OR = 200.0

#### INTERPRETATION

##### IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 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 random glucose level of above 200 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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## ENDOCRINOLOGY

### THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 0.883  $\mu$ IU/mL 0.35 - 5.50

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

#### INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFERENCE RANGE ( $\mu$ IU/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 circadian 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 hormones 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 hormone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3.Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4.Secondary pituitary or hypothalamic hypothyroidism
- 5.Acute psychiatric illness
- 6.Severe dehydration.
- 7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.



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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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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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## PROLACTIN

PROLACTIN: SERUM **74.18<sup>H</sup>** ng/mL 3 - 25

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

### INTERPRETATION:

1.Prolactin is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland and controlled by the hypothalamus.  
2.The major chemical controlling prolactin secretion is dopamine, which inhibits prolactin secretion from the pituitary.  
3.Physiological function of prolactin is the stimulation of milk production. In normal individuals, the prolactin level rises in response to physiologic stimuli such as sleep, exercise, nipple stimulation, sexual intercourse, hypoglycemia, postpartum period, and also is elevated in the newborn infant.

### INCREASED (HYPERPROLACTEMIA):

1.Prolactin-secreting pituitary adenoma (prolactinoma, which is 5 times more frequent in females than males).  
2.Functional and organic disease of the hypothalamus.  
3.Primary hypothyroidism.  
4.Section compression of the pituitary stalk.  
5.Chest wall lesions and renal failure.  
6.Ectopic tumors.

7.DRUGS:- Anti-Dopaminergic drugs like antipsychotic drugs, anti-nausea/antiemetic drugs, Drugs that affect CNS serotonin metabolism, serotonin receptors, or serotonin reuptake (anti-depressants of all classes, ergot derivatives, some illegal drugs such as cannabis), Antihypertensive drugs, Opiates, High doses of estrogen or progesterone, anticonvulsants (valproic acid), anti-tuberculous medications (Isoniazid).

### SIGNIFICANCE:

1.In loss of libido, galactorrhea, oligomenorrhea or amenorrhea, and infertility in premenopausal females.  
2.Loss of libido, impotence, infertility, and hypogonadism in males. Postmenopausal and premenopausal women, as well as men, can also suffer from decreased muscle mass and osteoporosis.  
3. In males, prolactin levels >13 ng/mL are indicative of hyperprolactinemia.  
4. In women, prolactin levels >27 ng/mL in the absence of pregnancy and postpartum lactation are indicative of hyperprolactinemia.  
5.Clear symptoms and signs of hyperprolactinemia are often absent in patients with serum prolactin levels <100 ng/mL.  
4. Mild to moderately increased levels of serum prolactin are not a reliable guide for determining whether a prolactin-producing pituitary adenoma is present, 5.Whereas levels >250 ng/mL are usually associated with a prolactin-secreting tumor.

### CAUTION:

Prolactin values that exceed the reference values may be due to macroprolactin (prolactin bound to immunoglobulin). Macroprolactin should be evaluated if signs and symptoms of hyperprolactinemia are absent, or pituitary imaging studies are not informative.

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



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