



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mrs. MAHINDER KAUR
AGE/ GENDER : 55 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 12505680
CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE
CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

PATIENT ID : 1251274
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122411160010
REGISTRATION DATE : 16/Nov/2024 09:59 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 16/Nov/2024 10:01AM
REPORTING DATE : 16/Nov/2024 12:07PM

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>	10.7 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	3.63	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	31.6 ^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	87.2	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	29.6	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	33.9	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	14.3	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	46.3	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	24.02	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	34.5	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 & MICROSCOPY</i>	3240 ^L	/cmm	4000 - 11000
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DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)

NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	56	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	38	%	20 - 40




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by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	0 ^L	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	6	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
<u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	1814 ^L	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1231 ^L	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0 ^L	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	194	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
<u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	121000 ^L	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.13	%	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)	40000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	32.8	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.3	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			




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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

SGOT/SGPT PROFILE

SGOT/AST: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	55.99 ^H	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM <i>by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE</i>	51.89 ^H	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
SGOT/SGPT RATIO <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.08		

INTERPRETATION

NOTE:- To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Reference 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:-

- Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)
- Extra Hepatic cholestasis: 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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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

DENGUE FEVER COMBO SCREENING - (NS1 ANTIGEN, IgG AND IgM)

DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN - SCREENING by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	POSITIVE (+ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
DENGUE ANTIBODY IgG - SCREENING by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
DENGUE ANTIBODY IgM - SCREENING by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)

INTERPRETATION:-

- 1.This is a solid phase immunochromatographic ELISA test for the qualitative detection of the specific IgG and IgM antibodies against the Dengue virus.
- 2.The IgM antibodies take a minimum of 5-10 days in primary infection and 4-5 days in secondary infections to test positive and hence are suitable for the diagnosis of dengue fever only when the fever is approximately one week old.
- 3.The IgG antibodies develop at least two weeks after exposure to primary infection and subsequently remain positive for the rest of the life. A positive result is incapable of differentiating a current infection from a past infection.
- 4.The Dengue NS-1 antigen test is most suited for early diagnosis (within the first week of exposure).




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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	1 : 20	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1 : 20	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 repetition 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 O agglutinins indicate recent infection.

*** End Of Report ***



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