P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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NAME	**: Mrs. RITU**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 26 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1601536
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122411160018**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 16/Nov/2024 12:38 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 12505688	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 16/Nov/2024 12:50PM
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HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) *by CALORIMETRIC*	**10.4**^{L}	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	3.82	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**30.3**^{L}	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**79.5**^{L}	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	27.2	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	34.2	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**18.4**^{H}	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**56.1**^{H}	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX *by CALCULATED*	20.81	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX *by CALCULATED*	38.26	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*	9090	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	**74**^{H}	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	22	%	20 - 40

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	**0^{L}**	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	4	%	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*	6727	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	2000	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	**0^{L}**	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	364	/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*	211000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	0.22	%	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*	67000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	31.7	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM *by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	1.08	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM *by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	0.17	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	0.91	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	24.56	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM *by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE*	26.14	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	0.94	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM *by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AMINO METHYL PROPANOL*	62.89	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM *by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY*	35.86	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM *by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	6.41	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM *by BROMOCRESOL GREEN*	3.78	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	2.63	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY*	1.44	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

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

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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)*	16.33	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM *by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	0.51	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	7.63	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	14.96	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	32.02	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM *by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE*	3.78	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

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES SCREENING

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL RESULT *by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY*	NON - REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:

1.Anti HCV total antibody assay identifies presence IgG antibodies in the serum . It is a useful screening test with a specificity of nearly 99%.
2.It becomes positive approximately 24 weeks after exposure. The test can not isolate an active ongoing HCV infection from an old infection that has been cleared. All positive results must be confirmed for active disease by an HCV PCR test .

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS SEEN IN:

1.Window period
2.Immunocompromised states.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) ANTIBODIES HIV (1 & 2) SCREENING

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT — NON - REACTIVE

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

1.AIDS is caused by at least 2 known types of HIV viruses, HIV-1 and HIV HIV-2.
2.This NACO approved immuno-chromatographic solid phase ELISA assay detects antibodies against both HIV-1 and HIV-2 viruses.
3.The test is used for routine serologic screening of patients at risk for HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection.
4.All screening ELISA assays for HIV antibody detection have high sensitivity but have low specificity.
5.At this laboratory, all positive samples are cross checked for positivity with two alternate assays prior to reporting.

NOTE:-

1.Confirmatory testing by Western blot is recommended for patients who are reactive for HIV by this assay.
2.Antibodies against HIV-1 and HIV-2 are usually not detectable until 6 to 12 weeks following exposure (window period) and are almost always detectable by 12 months.
3.The test is not recommended for children born to HIV infected mothers till the child turns two years old (as HIV antibodies may be transmitted passively to the child trans-placentally).

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

1.Window period
2.Severe immuno-suppression including advanced AIDS.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) SCREENING

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) RESULT *by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY*	NON - REACTIVE		

INTERPRETATION:-

1.HBsAG is the first serological marker of HBV infection to appear in the blood (approximately 30-60 days after infection and prior to the onset of clinical disease). It is also the last viral protein to disappear from blood and usually disappears by three months after infection in self limiting acute Hepatitis B viral infection.

2.Persistence of HBsAg in blood for more than six months implies chronic infection. It is the most common marker used for diagnosis of an acute Hepatitis B infection but has very limited role in assessing patients suffering from chronic hepatitis.

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

1.Window period.

2.Infection with HBsAg mutant strains

3.Hepatitis B Surface antigen (HBsAg) is the earliest indicator of HBV infection. Usually it appears in 27 - 41 days (as early as 14 days).

4.Appears 7 - 26 days before biochemical abnormalities. Peaks as ALT rises. Persists during the acute illness. Usually disappears 12- 20 weeks after the onset of symptoms / laboratory abnormalities in 90% of cases.

5.Is the most reliable serologic marker of HBV infection. Persistence > 6 months defines carrier state. May also be found in chronic infection.Hepatitis B vaccination does not cause a positive HBsAg. Titers are not of clinical value.

NOTE:-

1.All reactive HBsAG Should be reconfirmed with neutralization test(HBsAg confirmatory test).

2.Anti - HAV IgM appears at the same time as symptoms in > 99% of cases, peaks within the first month, becomes nondetectable in 12 months (usually 6 months). Presence confirms diagnosis of recent acute infection.

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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
VDRL			
VDRL *by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY*	NON - REACTIVE		NON REACTIVE

INTERPRETATION:

1.Does not become positive until 7 - 10 days after appearance ofchancre.
2.***High titer (>1:16) - active disease.***
3.***Low titer (<1:8) - biological falsepositive test in 90% cases or due to late or late latent syphillis.***
4.Treatment of primary syphillis causes progressive decline tonegative VDRL within 2 years.
5.Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse,reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.
6.May benonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphillis (approx. 25% ofcases).
7.Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmedwith FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorptiontest).

SHORTTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCURIN:

1.Acute viral illnesses (e.g., hepatitis, measles, infectious mononucleosis)
2.M. pneumoniae; Chlamydia; Malaria infection.
3.Some immunizations
4.Pregnancy (rare)

LONGTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (>6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

1.Serious underlying disease e.g., collagen vascular diseases, leprosy ,malignancy.
2.Intravenous drug users.
3.Rheumatoid arthritis, thyroiditis, AIDS, Sjogren's syndrome.
4.<l0 % of patients older thanage 70 years.
5.Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.

*** End Of Report ***

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