

# A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mrs. MANPREET SINGH

**AGE/ GENDER** : 40 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1677882

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122411210006

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 21/Nov/2024 08:48 AM BARCODE NO. : 12505759 **COLLECTION DATE** : 21/Nov/2024 09:34AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 21/Nov/2024 01:24PM

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

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

# **SWASTHYA WELLNESS PANEL: 1.0 COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**

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

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) by CALORIMETRIC	13.7	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	3.95	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	38.3	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	97.1	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	34.8 <sup>H</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.8	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	22.6 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	84.1 <sup>H</sup>	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	24.58	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	55.74	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	8050	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	64	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	29	%	20 - 40



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST





CLIENT CODE.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY					
EOSINOPHILS	3	%	1 - 6		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY					
MONOCYTES	4	%	2 - 12		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1		
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT					
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5152	/cmm	2000 - 7500		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0102	, сппп	2000 1000		
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	$2334^{L}$	/cmm	800 - 4900		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY					
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	242	/cmm	40 - 440		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY  ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	000	1	90 990		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	322	/cmm	80 - 880		
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY		7 53333	0 110		
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.				
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	231000	/cmm	150000 - 450000		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE					
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.21	%	0.10 - 0.36		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE		ĆŢ.	0.50 10.0		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	9	fL	6.50 - 12.0		
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	53000	/cmm	30000 - 90000		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	33000	/ CHIIII	30000 30000		
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	23.2	%	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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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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**Value** Unit **Test Name Biological Reference interval** 

### **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

mm/1st hr 0 - 20

REPORTING DATE

by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY

#### INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

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 fibringen.
   5. Women tend to average mathyldone and entraceptives professional processing mathyldone and with the opposition of the oppositio

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

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA 75.75 NORMAL: < 100.0 mg/dL

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

INTERPRETATION
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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval		
LIPID PROFILE : BASIC					
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	132.6	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0		
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	157.29 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0		
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	30.22	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0		
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	70.92	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0		
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	102.38	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0		
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	31.46	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00		
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	422.49	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00		
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	4.39	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0		



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.35	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.2 <sup>H</sup>	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

#### **INTERPRETATION:**

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 NLA-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.

3. Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available

to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.

4. NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants) along with LDL-cholesterol as co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL &Non

5. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP,Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement



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### **LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)**

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.16	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.35	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.81	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	20.07	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	22.35	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.9	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by Para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl propanol	116.82	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	89.97 <sup>H</sup>	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.94	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.72	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	$2.22^{L}$	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A: GRATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.13 <sup>H</sup>	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
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)



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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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2.50 - 6.80

: Mrs. MANPREET SINGH **NAME** 

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
KIDN	EY FUNCTION	TEST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	24.43	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.53 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	11.42	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	7.46 <sup>L</sup>	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0

UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	15.97	RATIO
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	7.01 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL

CALCIUM: SERUM 9.59 mg/dL 8.50 - 10.60 by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM 2.98 2.30 - 4.70mg/dL by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**ELECTROLYTES** 

RATIO: SERUM

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SODIUM: SERUM 138.1 mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) POTASSIUM: SERUM 4.08 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.00by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) CHLORIDE: SERUM 103.57 mmol/L 90.0 - 110.0 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

#### **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 43.8

(eGFR): SERUM by CALCULATED

### **INTERPRETATION:**

To differentiate between pre- and post renal 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.
- Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.
- 3. GI haemorrhage.



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4. High protein intake.

5. Impaired renal function plus

6. Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's syndrome, high protein diet, burns, surgery, cachexia, high fever).

7. Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureter colostomy)

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). **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**:

ESTIMATED GEOMERODIK TIETERATION TOTTE:			
CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR ( mL/min/1.73m2 )	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with	>90	Presence of Protein,
	normal or high GFR		Albumin or cast in urine
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR	60 -89	
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59	
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29	
G5	Kidney failure	<15	



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

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# A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

REPORTING DATE

: 21/Nov/2024 05:01PM

**NAME** : Mrs. MANPREET SINGH

AGE/ GENDER : 40 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1677882

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122411210006

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 21/Nov/2024 08:48 AM BARCODE NO. **COLLECTION DATE** : 21/Nov/2024 09:34AM : 12505759

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

: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

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

COMMENTS:

CLIENT CODE.

1. Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney.

2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

3. In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage
5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure
6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C
7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated



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# PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

### A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

: 21/Nov/2024 01:24PM

1.002 - 1.030

: Mrs. MANPREET SINGH **NAME** 

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

REPORTING DATE

### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION**

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

CLIENT CODE.

QUANTITY RECIEVED	20	ml	
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
TRANSPARANCY	CLEAR		CLEAR
bv DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

1 02

#### **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION**

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

REACTION	ACIDIC	
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTO	OMETRY	
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY SUGAR NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY 5.5 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY NEGATIVE (-ve) BILIRUBIN NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**NITRITE** NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.

NOT DETECTED EU/dL UROBILINOGEN 0.2 - 1.0by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) KETONE BODIES by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BLOOD NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ASCORBIC ACID NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION** 

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) NEGATIVE (-ve) /HPF 0 - 3



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)





CLIENT CODE.



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-3	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		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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