

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mr. SUSHANT ABROL

AGE/ GENDER : 32 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1435676

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122411210012

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 21/Nov/2024 10:11 AM BARCODE NO. : 12505765 **COLLECTION DATE** : 21/Nov/2024 10:19AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 21/Nov/2024 10:56AM

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	14.2	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.4 ^H	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	41.1	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	76.2 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	26.3 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	34.5	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	14.2	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	42.1	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	14.11	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0
			IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	20.04	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	14100 ^H	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	76 ^H	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	20	%	20 - 40



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)







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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	$\mathbf{0^L}$	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	4	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	0/	0 1
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
			2000 7500
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	10716 ^H	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2820	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY		/ CHIIII	000 1000
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	$\mathbf{0_{L}}$	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	564	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0		0 110
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
ABSOLUTE IMMATURE GRANULOCYTE COUNT	0	/cmm	0.0 - 999.0
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY		, ciliii	0.0 000.0
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	155000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.18	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10	CT.	0.70.40.0
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	12	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	61000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	01000	/ CIIIII	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	39.4	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.6	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST





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Value Unit **Test Name Biological Reference interval**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

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 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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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR FOR MALARIA

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR FOR MALARIAL PARASITE (MP) by MICROSCOPY

NO MALARIA PARASITE (MP) SEEN IN SMEAR EXAMINED



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

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

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA NORMAL: < 100.0 100.19^{H} 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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OPTIMAL: < 130.0

HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0

0.00 - 45.00

350.00 - 700.00

LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40

HIGH RISK: > 11.0

AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0

ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 -

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: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Value Unit **Test Name Biological Reference interval** LIPID PROFILE: BASIC CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM 134.25 mg/dL OPTIMAL: < 200.0 by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 -HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0 TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM mg/dL OPTIMAL: < 150.0 226.89H by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC) BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 -199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0 HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM 28.32L mg/dL LOW HDL: < 30.0 by SELECTIVE INHIBITION BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 -60.0 $HIGH\ HDL: > OR = 60.0$ LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM 60.55 mg/dL OPTIMAL: < 100.0 by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 -159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0

105.93

45.38^H

495.39

4.74^H



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mg/dL

mg/dL

mg/dL

RATIO



NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM

VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM

TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY





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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.14	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	8.01 ^H	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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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.02	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.24	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.78	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	29.38	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	52.75 ^H	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.56	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by Para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl propanol	102.77	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	36.83	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.78	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.72	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.06^{L}	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM	2.29 ^H	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

INTERPRETATION

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

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
KIDN	EY FUNCTION T	TEST (COMPLETE)	
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	20.38	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	1.03	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	9.52	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	9.24 ^L	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0

19.79

RATIO

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
URIC ACID: SERUM	6.43	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70
by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE			
CALCIUM: SERUM	9.58	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
by ARSENAZO III SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

PHOSPHOROUS: SERUM 2.53 2.30 - 4.70 mg/dL by PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

ELECTROLYTES

136.8 SODIUM: SERUM mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) POTASSIUM: SERUM 3.8 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.00by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) 102.6 90.0 - 110.0 CHLORIDE: SERUM mmol/L

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE) **ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE**

UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM

ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE 99

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

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**:

CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR (mL/min/1.73m2)	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with normal or high GFR	>90	Presence of Protein , 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	



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A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mr. SUSHANT ABROL

AGE/ GENDER : 32 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1435676

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122411210012

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 21/Nov/2024 10:11 AM BARCODE NO. **COLLECTION DATE** : 21/Nov/2024 10:19AM : 12505765 CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 21/Nov/2024 01:27PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

COMMENTS:

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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY **C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)**

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 27.12^{H} 0.0 - 6.0**SERUM**

by NEPHLOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most sensitive acute-phase reactants for inflammation.

2. CRP levels can increase dramatically (100-fold or more) after severe trauma, bacterial infection, inflammation, surgery, or neoplastic

3. CRP levels (Quantitative) has been used to assess activity of inflammatory disease, to detect infections after surgery, to detect transplant

rejection, and to monitor these inflammatory processes.

4. As compared to ESR, CRP shows an earlier rise in inflammatory disorders which begins in 4-6 hrs, the intensity of the rise being higher than ESR and the recovery being earlier than ESR. Unlike ESR, CRP levels are not influenced by hematologic conditions like Anemia, Polycythemia etc.,

5. Elevated values are consistent with an acute inflammatory process. NOTE:

1. Elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) values are nonspecific and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history.

2. Oral contraceptives may increase CRP levels.



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

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

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

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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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUT	TINATION 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	1:20	TITRE	1:160

INTERPRETATION:

by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION

- 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.

- 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.

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

REPORTING DATE

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs)

CLIENT CODE.

QUANTITY RECIEVED by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	30	ml	
COLOUR by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
TRANSPARANCY by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	CLEAR		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.01		1.002 - 1.030

ACIDIC		
NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
6		5.0 - 7.5
NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NOT DETECTED	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
	NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) NOT DETECTED NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) NOT DETECTED NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)



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/HPF

0 - 3



NEGATIVE (-ve)





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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	2-3	/HPF	ABSENT
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
CASTS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
BACTERIA	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
OTHERS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA)	ABSENT		ABSENT
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			

End Of Report



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