



## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mrs. VIDYA DEVI

**AGE/ GENDER** : 76 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1645700

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122411280004

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 28/Nov/2024 08:49 AM BARCODE NO. : 12505875 **COLLECTION DATE** : 28/Nov/2024 08:50AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 28/Nov/2024 12:19PM

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

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

## **HAEMATOLOGY COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**

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

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	9.1 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
by CALORIMETRIC RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	3.19 <sup>L</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV)	27.1 <sup>L</sup>	%	37.0 - 50.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	84.9	fL	80.0 - 100.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.7	pg	27.0 - 34.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC)	33.7	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV)	16.4 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.00 - 16.00
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD)	51.3	fL	35.0 - 56.0
by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	26.61	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0
,			IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	43.91	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0
2) 0.12002.1122			IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			00.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5290	/cmm	4000 - 11000
<b>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)</b>			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	73 <sup>H</sup>	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	25	%	20 - 40



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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST







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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 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2	%	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	3862	/cmm	2000 - 7500		
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1322	/cmm	800 - 4900		
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	$\mathbf{0_{\Gamma}}$	/cmm	40 - 440		
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	106	/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	295000	/cmm	150000 - 450000		
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	0.31	%	0.10 - 0.36		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	11	fL	6.50 - 12.0		
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	93000 <sup>H</sup>	/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 NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0		



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

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

68<sup>H</sup>

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 autoimmune 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

#### **SGOT/SGPT PROFILE**

SGOT/AST: SERUM 23.21 U/L 7.00 - 45.00by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE

SGPT/ALT: SERUM U/L 0.00 - 49.0025.34 by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE

SGOT/SGPT RATIO 0.92

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

#### 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)

### **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:-

TROCINGS TO STORM TO THOSE.				
NORMAL	< 0.65			
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6			
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6			

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



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