



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mrs. NARO DEVI
AGE/ GENDER : 50 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 12506064
CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE
CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

PATIENT ID : 1221479
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122412090005
REGISTRATION DATE : 09/Dec/2024 09:40 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 09/Dec/2024 09:48AM
REPORTING DATE : 09/Dec/2024 12:04PM

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>	10.4 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	4.47	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	33.4 ^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	74.7 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	23.3 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	31.3 ^L	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	17.3 ^H	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	47.2	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	16.71	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	28.95	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>	13660 ^H	/cmm	4000 - 11000
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DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)

NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	72 ^H	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	24	%	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	4	%	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	9835 ^H	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3278 ^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	546	/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)	328000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.3	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	70000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	21.3	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	15.4	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			




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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	37.42	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.88	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	17.49	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	19.87	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	42.52	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	2.51	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80




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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 inappropriate antidiuretic hormone) 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.


INAPPROPRIATE 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).

*** End Of Report ***




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