



# P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME	: Mr. SANDEEP SHARMA	PATIENT ID	: 1703213
AGE/ GENDER	: 60 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122412260010
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 26/Dec/2024 11:12 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 26/Dec/2024 11:23AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12506300	REPORTING DATE	: 26/Dec/2024 04:15PM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

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>	6.6 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	1.93 <sup>L</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	19 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	98.8	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	34.3 <sup>H</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	34.7	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	29 <sup>H</sup>	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	101.2 <sup>H</sup>	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	51.19	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	148.9	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 &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	3860 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	4000 - 11000
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#### DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)

NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE &amp; MICROSCOPY</i>	58	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	31	%	20 - 40



  
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by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	1	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	10	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
<b><u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u></b>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2239	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1197	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	39 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	386	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
<b><u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u></b>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	42000 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.04 <sup>L</sup>	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	13000 <sup>L</sup>	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	30.4	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	15.7	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			



  
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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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## PROTHROMBIN TIME STUDIES (PT/INR)

PT TEST (PATIENT) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	17.8 <sup>H</sup>	SECS	11.5 - 14.5
PT (CONTROL) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	12	SECS	
ISI by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	1.1		
INTERNATIONAL NORMALISED RATIO (INR) by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	1.54 <sup>H</sup>		0.80 - 1.20
PT INDEX by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION	67.42	%	

### ADVICE

**KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY**


### INTERPRETATION:-

1. INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anti-coagulant therapy. Appropriate therapeutic range varies with the disease and treatment intensity.
2. Prolonged INR suggests potential bleeding disorder /bleeding complications
3. Results should be clinically correlated.
4. Test conducted on Citrated Plasma

### RECOMMENDED THERAPEUTIC RANGE FOR ORAL ANTI-COAGULANT THERAPY (INR)

INDICATION		INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO (INR)
Treatment of venous thrombosis	Low Intensity	2.0 - 3.0
Treatment of pulmonary embolism		
Prevention of systemic embolism in tissue heart valves		
Valvular heart disease		
Acute myocardial infarction		
Atrial fibrillation		
Bileaflet mechanical valve in aortic position	High Intensity	2.5 - 3.5
Recurrent embolism		
Mechanical heart valve		
Antiphospholipid antibodies <sup>+</sup>		



  
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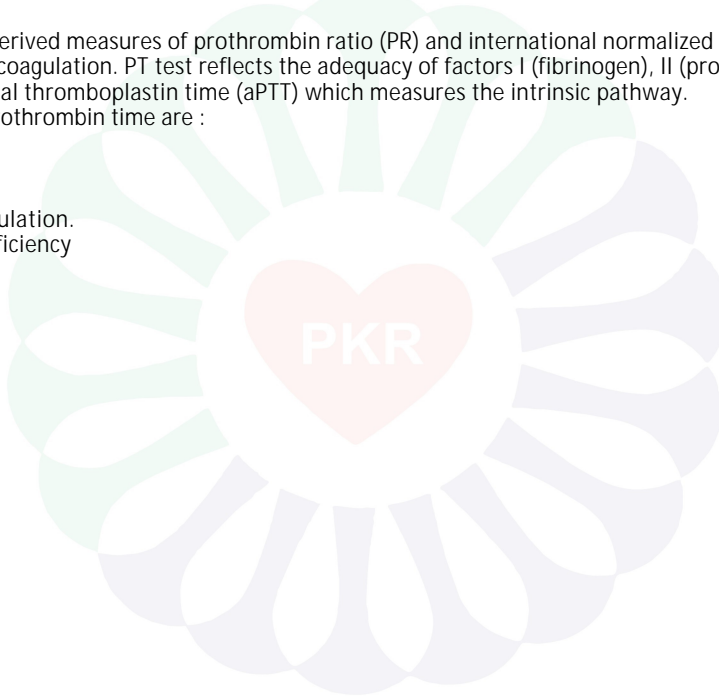
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#### COMMENTS:

The prothrombin time (PT) and its derived measures of prothrombin ratio (PR) and international normalized ratio (INR) are measures of the efficacy of the extrinsic pathway of coagulation. PT test reflects the adequacy of factors I (fibrinogen), II (prothrombin), V, VII, and X. It is used in conjunction with the activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) which measures the intrinsic pathway.

The common causes of prolonged prothrombin time are :

- 1.Oral Anticoagulant therapy.
- 2.Liver disease.
- 3.Vit K. deficiency.
- 4.Disseminated intra vascular coagulation.
- 5.Factor 5, 7 , 10 or Prothrombin deficiency



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## CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

### KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)

UREA: SERUM <i>by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)</i>	62.49 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM <i>by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.69 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	29.2 <sup>H</sup>	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	17.28	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	36.98	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM <i>by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE</i>	6.82	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70



  
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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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