

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

: Mr. MANISH SINGH **NAME**

AGE/ GENDER : 23 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** :1710722

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122412280008

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 28/Dec/2024 01:06 PM BARCODE NO. : 12506327 **COLLECTION DATE** : 28/Dec/2024 01:11PM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 28/Dec/2024 02:00PM

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) by CALORIMETRIC	10.6 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	3.92	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	31.7 ^L	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	80.9	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	26.9 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	33.3	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	18.1 ^H	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	55.9	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	20.64	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	37.16	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 DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)	12170 ^H	/cmm	4000 - 11000
	**	0/	FO 70
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	75 ^H	%	50 - 70



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)





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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	15 ^L	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	$\mathbf{0_{\Gamma}}$	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	10	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	9128 ^H	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1826	/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	1217 ^H	/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	259000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	0.27	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	83000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	32.2	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	15.9	%	15.0 - 17.0



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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST







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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY **GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)**

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA 115.66 NORMAL: < 140.00 mg/dL

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prnadial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.

3. A random glucose level of above 200 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**

LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.42	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.23	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.19	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	249.46 ^H	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	361.27 ^H	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.69	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by Para nitrophenyl phosphatase by amino methyl propanol	107.09	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY	24.43	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6.59	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN	3.47 ^L	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	3.12	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUM	1.11	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	
KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)				
KID	NEI FUNCTIO	N IESI (BASIC)		
UREA: SERUM	18.79	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00	
by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)		S		
CREATININE: SERUM	0.73	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40	
by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY		8		
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM	8.78	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0	
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY		8		
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	12.03	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0	
RATIO: SERUM				
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY				
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM	25.74	RATIO		
by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY				
URIC ACID: SERUM	3.8	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70	
by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE			2133	



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

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.

Ž.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 (pia (PLIN rices diegrapartic particular partic

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).



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION 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	NIL	TITRE	1:160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH	NIL	TITRE	1:160

INTERPRETATION:

- 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.

LIMITATIONS:

- 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.

NOTE:

- 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.

*** End Of Report ***



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